

*Deccan College Dissertation Series.*

1  
HISTORICAL GRAMMAR  
of  
OLD KANNADA

By  
G S. GAI

DECCAN COLLEGE  
POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
POONA

# HISTORICAL GRAMMAR

OF

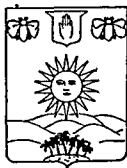
## OLD KANNADA

*(Based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions  
of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)*

By

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*This book*  
*is*  
*Dedicated to*  
*my brother*  
SHRINIVAS

## PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume inaugurates the new Dissertation Series of the Deccan College Research Institute. It is a happy augury that during the 125th year of the original foundation of this Institute, two other series are also being initiated—the Monograph Series and the Hand Book Series. Founded in 1821, on 6th October, the day of Dasara, by Mountstuart Elphinstone, for the purpose of continuing the tradition of the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwas, the Poona Sanskrit College assumed the name of Poona College in 1851, of Deccan College in 1868 and finally the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in 1939. The first fruits of this new Endowment are now forthcoming in these series, and it is to be hoped that this long tradition of enlightened scholarship since the original foundation of the Institute in 1821, towards which both Indians and Europeans, particularly English men, have so largely contributed, will be maintained rigorously in the future to heighten the common achievement.

Dr G S Gai is the first scholar of this Institute to complete his studies, and it is but appropriate that the work contributed by him should form the first of this new series.

S M K

## PREFACE

I had the rare privilege of entering the portals of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as one of its first batch of students on 1st September 1939 when the Institute was just opened by the Government of Bombay. The present work, which was submitted to and approved by the University of Bombay for the Degree of PHD, embodies the results of my researches conducted in the Institute for over three years. It is published here without any alteration except a few changes here and there. Being my first serious output in research, I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections in a work of this kind. I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the readers and I welcome their useful suggestions.

I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the various kinds of help received by me from scholars, Institutions and donors in connection with the preparation and printing of this work.

I am grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College Research Institute for having awarded me a Research Scholarship which enabled me to write the thesis under the auspices of the Institute. I am indebted to Dr. I. J. S. TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PHD, Ex Director of the Institute, for giving me the necessary facilities to go out of Poona for collecting materials in connection with my studies.

I have to offer the expression of my profound gratitude to Dr. S. M. KATRE, M.A., PHD (LOND), the present Director and Head of the Linguistics Department in the Institute, who has helped me in many ways specially in preparing the press copy and in seeing the work through the press. But for his efforts in securing the financial help and in making proper arrangements for the printing, this book would not have seen the light of day at such an early date. I cannot forget his acts of personal kindness with which he has favoured me all the while.

I must make a special mention of my obligations to Prof. C. R. SANKARAN, Reader in Dravidian Philology, and now also in charge of the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory of the Institute who was my teacher in the Institute and at whose hands I had the benefit of receiving my training in modern methods of Linguistic Science. He not only helped me with many valuable suggestions in the course of writing the thesis but also provided me with many facilities for my work in the Institute. I gratefully remember his numerous marks of kindness.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Dr. A. N. NARASIMHIA, M.A., LT, PHD (LOND), Principal, H. H. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, whose kind advice and valuable help accompanied my labours from time to time. He kindly gave me his permission to use his book *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* as the basis of my thesis. He also helped me in going through the entire proof stage while the book was being printed.

\* To Dr K Kanapathi PILLAI, M A, PH D (Lond), Professor, Ceylon University, Colombo, I am grateful for his kind permission to make full use of his unpublished thesis "A study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th century A D"

Besides, I am indebted to the following persons for different kindness of help

- (1) To both the Registrar and the Librarian of the Deccan College Research Institute for giving me several facilities at the Institute I must especially mention my sense of gratitude to the librarian for enjoyment of the interlibrary loan facilities
- (2) To the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Librarian of the University of Mysore for providing me with the necessary facilities to consult the University Library
- (3) To Dr B H CHHABRA, M A, M O L, PH D, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for kindly permitting me to consult the office Library for certain references.
- (4) To Pandit R Anantakrishna SARMA, Lecturer in Telugu, Maharaja's College Mysore for giving me the Telugu speech forms corresponding to Kannada forms
- (5) To Mr S RUDRAPATI, M A, Lecturer in Tamil, Central College, Bangalore, for supplying me with the Tamil speech forms
- (6) To Mr Govinda MENON, B A, B T, for giving me the Malayalam forms
- (7) To Mr T N SREEKANTAIYA, M A, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Bangalore, for some useful suggestions

But I must make a special mention of my indebtedness to Mr N Lakshmi narayana RAO M.A, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund for his valuable help in revising my thesis for the press

I gladly take this opportunity of putting on record my most cordial thanks to Mr M M PATKAR B A, of the Deccan College Research Institute, for his kind help and willing co-operation rendered in the course of the printing of this book He had to go to Bombay from Poona even thrice a week in this connection and was thus greatly responsible for expediting the printing work He has also kindly helped me in correcting the galley and page proofs, and seeing them through the Press in all their stages

A sad interest attaches to this work The late Dr V S SUKTHANKAR, M.A, PH D, my University Teacher for sometime, was kind enough to go through some portion of the manuscript copy of the thesis and to make a few useful suggestions Unfortunately, the Hand of Death snatched him away from us just before the thesis was submitted to the University Had he been alive, he would have been very happy to see this work in print

I am indebted to the Universities of Bombay and Mysore for substantial financial help

Ootacamund  
Chaitra Śu 1 }  
(3-4-1945)

G S GAI

## ABBREVIATIONS

### A BOOKS JOURNALS PERIODICALS ETC.

AA	American Anthropologist
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies
CDG	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages by R. CALDWELL
D&D	Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts
EC	Epigraphia Carnatica.
EI	Epigraphia Indica
GOKI	Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A. N. NARASIMHIA.
HAS	Hyderabad Archaeological Series.
HKL	History of Kannaḍa Language by R. NARASIMHACAR.
IA	Indian Antiquary
IL	Indian Linguistics
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JORM or JOR	Journal of Oriental Research, Madras
KBB	Kannaḍa Bhaṣabhūṣaṇa by Nāgavarma
KG	KITTEL'S Grammar of the Kannaḍ Language
Kt	KITTEL'S Kannaḍa English Dictionary
KISI	KIELHORN'S List of South Indian Inscriptions (EI VII Appendix)
KP	Kaṇaṭhaṭh PILLAI'S A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD (unpublished)
KSP	Kannaḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)
KSS	Kannaḍa Śabdānuśaṣaṇa by Bhaṭṭakaṇaṇka
KVV	Kannaḍa Kāvyaavalokana by Nāgavarma
Lang	Language
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report
MSL	Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.
NIA	New Indian Antiquary
PB	Pampa Bharata
SI	South Indian Inscriptions
SMD Smd	Śabdamaṇḍarpana by Keśirāja

### B GRAMMATICAL TERMS

acc.	accusative.	obj	object.
act.	active	opt.	optative.
adj	adjective	p pt. part	participle
adj s	adjectival	p adj pt	past adjectival
	substantive		participle.
adv	adverb or adverbial	p adv pt	past adverbial
aor	aorist.		participle.
adv pp	adverbial past	pass. ps.	passive.
	participle	pers.	person
		pel.	partide.



# ABBREVIATIONS

x





aor adj pt	aonst adjectival participle	pl	plural
b	base	pl (hon )	honoric plural
caus.	causative	pp p	past participle
conj	conjunction	pr	present
	conjunctive		
dat.	dative	pr Dm	primitive Dravidian (hypothetical)
dem	demonstrative	pr Kan	primitive Kannaḍa (hypothetical)
D P P or	declinable past		present participle
d. pp or Dpp		pt p	pronoun
f, fem	feminine	pron prn	proper noun.
fut ft	future	prop	post position
gen.	genitive	otp	reflexive
hon	honoric.	ref	relative
imp imper	imperative	rel	root
indef	indefinite	rt	remote
inf	infinitive	rem	substantive.
instr	instrumental	s	singular
intr or	intransitive	sg	proper noun
intrans		s pr	suffix,
inter	interrogative	suff	transitive
loc.	locative	tr, trans.	verb
• m masc	masculine	vb	verbal
n neut	neuter	vbal vbl	verbal base.
neg	negative	v b	verbal participle.
nom	nominative	v pt	vocative.
num	numeral	voc.	
num adj	numeral adjective		

## C MISCELLANEOUS

App	Appendix.	MK, M K.	Middle Kannaḍa
Appl	Appellative.	NK N K	New Kannaḍa
assn.	assimilation	NW, nw	Native word or
contd.	continued.		Native words.
cl	classical.	OK O K	Old Kannaḍa
cf, comp	compare	PIE	Primitive Indo European.
dist	distinct		Prakṛt.
ed	editor, edition.	Pkt	page or pages
IG	Indo-Germanic.	p, pp	simplification
Inscr	Inscriptions.	sumpln	Sanskrit
K Kan	Kannaḍa	Sk, Skt	Sanskrit loan word
LW, lw	Loanword or	SLW, Slw	Tamil
	Loanwords	T Tam	Telugu
M., Mal	Malayāḷam	Te, Tel	Tulu.
Mar, Mhr	Marāṭhi	Tu	

## SYSTEM OF transliteration

For transliteration the system of the Royal Asiatic Society is followed with the following sounds

r or r	for	OK		. T. 
l or l	for	OK		. T. 

## INTRODUCTION

The first step toward the scientific knowledge of a language,' says Roland G KENT, is to draw up a careful *descriptive study*<sup>1</sup> of it what sounds it has, how they are made in what positions in the words they are found what suffixes prefixes infixes are used if any, the means of expressing the logical relations of the ideas (syntax), not to omit a list of words or roots composing the vocabulary.<sup>2</sup> The first pioneering work in this direction of a detailed linguistic study of the Kannada language of a definite period is the *Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* by A N NARASIMHIA.<sup>3</sup> This work deals with the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th centuries A D (the oldest available inscriptions of the Kannada language) from the point of view of modern scientific linguistics. This basic work serves as the model for the present thesis wherein an attempt is made at a descriptive study of the Kannada language of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A D *entirely based on the inscriptions*.

A work of this kind can be easily felt to be necessary from the point of view of the needs of Diachronic Linguistics<sup>4</sup> for the scientific study of the Kannada language. It is hoped that these investigations in the diachrony of the Kannada language will be carried out further upto modern times, taking into consideration both inscriptions and literary works. The linguistic facts whose *diachronic relationships* are the objects of our investigations and which are the fixed points in historical processes are undoubtedly ascertainable from inscriptions and literature. It is needless to point here that similar investigations must also be proceeded with in regard to the other cognate Dravidian languages so that it will be made possible to produce comprehensive historical and comparative grammars as well as dictionaries. It is hoped that the attempt made here at the Historical Grammar of Old Kannada entirely based on the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th Cent A D will fit into this larger scheme.

The inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th cent A D have been selected as follows

Firstly, those inscriptions which are 'dated' and 'regular' are taken into consideration i.e. the inscriptions which contain the Śaka era and Cyclic year and are regular in details with regard to the month week day etc. as verified from Swāmikannu PILLAI'S 'Indian Ephemeris' V SUBBIAH'S 'Some Śaka

<sup>1</sup> Italic ours.

<sup>2</sup> R. G. KENT Linguistic Science and Orientalist JAOS 55 119

<sup>3</sup> Published by the University of Mysore

<sup>4</sup> See KURYLOWICZ *Etudes indo-européennes* and BENVENISTE *Origines de la formation des noms en indo européennes*

These two scholars in Europe have been foremost in formulating the new fundamental conception of *Diachronic-Synchronic Linguistics* in modern times. This conception can be explained by stating that (i) the linguistic facts of a particular language must be first studied on a strictly diachronic scale and (ii) then only linguistic facts of a particular language should be compared with similar facts of another cognate language belonging to the same period

See also p. 29 below

Dates from the Inscriptions' has also been consulted in this connection. Secondly, in the absence of such 'dated' and 'regular' inscriptions, those which contain only the Śaka era and do not furnish the details of the date, and are reliable from the historical and palaeographic points of view have been taken up for study. And *thirdly*, when the inscriptions of the first and the second type are not available then those which are not dated but can be relied upon on historical and paleographical grounds have been selected. All these inscriptions have been selected entirely on the authority of the epigraphists.

Accordingly the following inscriptions are taken up for study

*8th cent A.D.*

No		Source	Date
1	IA	8285	A.D. 709
2	EI	14 190-191	About A.D. 725
3	IA	8286	About A.D. 732-3
4	IA	10 103	Between A.D. 696-7 & 733-4
5	IA	10 165	Not later than A.D. 733-4
6	IA	10 166	About A.D. 733-46
7	IA	10 167	About A.D. 733-46
8	IA	10 164 5	About A.D. 733-46
9	IA	10 163-4	About A.D. 733-46
10	IA	11 125	A.D. 778-9
11	EI	9 17 18	A.D. 675-720
12	EI	3 18	A.D. 710-30
13	EI	9 19	A.D. 720-30
14	EI	9 19 20	A.D. 730-50
15	EI	9 20	A.D. 730-50
16	EI	9 21	A.D. 730-50
17	EI	9 22	A.D. 750-70
18	EI	9 23	A.D. 750-70
19	SH	9 1 403	A.D. 710-20
20	EI	3360	A.D. 733-46
21	EI	6 161 (A)	A.D. 765
22	EI	6 163 (B)	A.D. 780
23	EI	6 166 (C)	A.D. 793
24	EC	4 Ch. 63	c. 750 A.D.
25	EC	4 Gu 86	c. 750 A.D.
26	EC	4 Gu 87	c. 750 A.D.
27	EC	4 Gu 88	c. 750 A.D.
28	EC	4 Gu 89	c. 750 A.D.
29	EC	4 Hg 4	c. 750 A.D.
30	EC	3 M 87	c. 740 A.D.
31	EC	3 M <sub>2</sub> 55	c. 740 A.D.
32	EC	3 My 6	c. 750 A.D.
33	EC	3 M <sub>3</sub> 25	c. 750 A.D.
34	EC	3 TN 113	A.D. 750

<i>No</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Date</i>
35	<i>EC</i>	3 Nj 23	A D 750
36	<i>EC</i>	3 TN 53	A D 760
37	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 36	A D 750
38	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 55	A D 750
39	<i>EC</i>	6 Kd 145	A D 750
40	<i>EC</i>	5 Ak. 176	A D 750
41	<i>EC</i>	9 Ht 21	A D 750
42	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 229	A D 750
43	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 230	A D 750
44	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 255	A D 750
45	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 74	A D 750
46	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 96	A D 750
47	<i>EC</i>	12 Ml 99	A D 750
48	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 78	A D 751
49	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 6	A D 753
50	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 8	A D 753
51	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 11	A D 753
52	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 7	A D 760
53	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 80	A D 767
54	<i>EC</i>	5 Cn 208	A D 770
55	<i>EC</i>	9 Dv 74	A D 780
56	<i>EC</i>	9 DV 67	A D 780
57	<i>EC</i>	4 Hg 93	A D 780
58	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 9	c 800 A D
59	<i>EC</i>	4 (Appendix)	
		8 Sb 10	c 800 A D
60	<i>EC</i>	Sr 160	c 800 A D
61	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 22	c 800 A D
62	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 542	c 800 A D
63	<i>EC</i>	2 Sb 35	c 800 A D
64	<i>MAR</i>	1939 121	A D 740
		(Inscri No 23)	
65	<i>MAR</i>	1939 117	Middle of 8th cent A D
		(Inscri No 22)	
66	<i>MAR</i>	1930 176	A D 800
		(Inscri No 36)	
9th cent A D			
67	<i>IA</i>	11 126	§ 726—A D 804
68	<i>MAR</i>	1927 59	§ 777—A D 855
		(Inscri No 44)	
69	<i>SH</i>	11 1 No 8	§ 784—A D 862
70	<i>SH</i>	11 1 No 11	§ (7) 86—A D 865
71	<i>EI</i>	7 201	§ 787—A D 865
72	<i>EI</i>	6 102-5	§ 788—A D 866

*No		Source	Date
73	EI	7 205-7	§ 788—A.D. 866
74	SII	11 1 No 13	§ 791—A.D. 869
75	EC	7 Hl 13	§ 792—A.D. 870
76	EC	3 Nj 75	§ 792—A.D. 870
77	EI	13 185	§ 796—A.D. 874
(also SII 11 1 No 16)			
78	EC	8 Sb 85	§ 799—A.D. 876
79	HAS	No 12	§ 803—A.D. 881
<i>Kan Inscr of Kopball 97 (No 2)</i>			
80	SII	11 1 No 20	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21 208 A)			
81	SII	11 1 No 19	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21 208 B)			
82	EC	91 No 18	§ 805—A.D. 883-4
83		171 No 2	§ 809—A.D. 887
(also IA 6 102)			
84	SII	11 1 No 21	§ 814—A.D. 893
85	SII	91 No 55	§ 815—A.D. 893 4
86	EC	3 Md 13	§ 817—A.D. 895
87	SII	11 1 No 23	§ (8) 18—A.D. 896
88	EC	5 Hn 28	§ 818—A.D. 896
89	SII	11 1 No 24	§ 819—A.D. 897
90	EC	8 Nr 60	§ 820—A.D. 897 (898)
10th cent A.D.			
91	EC	12 Si 39	§ 841—A.D. 920
92	EI	13 329 33	§ 851—A.D. 930
93	SII	91 No 60	§ 852—A.D. 931
94	EC	11 Cd 76	§ 859—A.D. 937
95	EC	11 Cd 77	§ 861—A.D. 940
96	SII	11 1 No 36	§ 864—A.D. 942
97	IA	12 257 ff	§ 873—A.D. 951
(also SII 11 1 No 39)			
98	EC	11 Hk. 135	§ 884—A.D. 962
99	MAR	1929 No 78	§ 886—A.D. 964
100	SII	11 1 No. 40	§ 886—A.D. 965
101	EC	4 Ch 48	§ 887—A.D. 965
102	EC	8 Sb 465	§ (8)90—A.D. 968
103	SII	11 1 No 44	§ 893—A.D. 971
104	IA	12.255 ff	§ 893—A.D. 971

No		Source	Date
105	<i>EI</i>	4.259	§ 897—A.D. 975
106	<i>EC</i>	10 Cb 45	§ 899—A.D. 977
107	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 74	§ 903—A.D. 980
108	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 77	§ 914—A.D. 992
109	<i>SH</i>	9 1 No 78	§ 918—A.D. 996

The above list is not exhaustive but is only representative

A word might be said here about the inscriptions selected from the *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes. As the texts and transliterations sometimes differ from each other and as both of them are sometimes faulty, it becomes difficult for the student of a language to rely upon these speech forms and arrive at any conclusion. In the absence of the revised texts however, I had to depend upon the published texts and transliterations given in these volumes.

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## PHONOLOGY

## THE KANNAḌA ALPHABET

Like that of the Telugu language, the Kannaḍa alphabet is arranged on the model of Sanskrit. Almost every *phoneme*<sup>1</sup> has a symbol to represent it. The Kannaḍa alphabet may, therefore, be said to be more phonemic in character than that of Tamil.<sup>2</sup>

KĒŚIRĀJA, the author of *Sabdamanḍarpana*, gives in all fifty seven phonemes<sup>3</sup> 14 vowels—*a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, ē, ai, o, au*, 25 *vargīya* consonants—*k, kh, g, gh, n, c, ch, ṣ, ṣh, ṇ, ṭ, ṭh, d, ḍh, n, t, th, d, dh, n, p, ph, b, bh, m*, 9 *avargīya* consonants—*ṣ, ṛ, l, v, ś, ṣ, s, h, ḷ*, 4 *yōgavāhas*—*anusvāra, visarga, jhvaṃmūliṣa* and *upadhṃāniya*, and lastly 5 *deśi phonemes* *ṛ, ḷ, ḹ, short e and short o*. Except the 5 *deśi* ones, the remaining 52 phonemes are included in what is called the Sanskrit Kannaḍa alphabetic writing. The author further remarks that the 10 phonemes *ṛ, ī, ḹ, ś, ṭ, visarga, jhvaṃmūliṣa, upadhṃāniya*, and *kṣāḷa* (i.e. Kannaḍa *ḷ* found in words borrowed from Sanskrit with *ḷ*) do not belong to original Kannaḍa language. Therefore, removing these ten phonemes, there remain only 47 phonemes in pure Kannaḍa or Accagannada according to KĒŚIRĀJA.

The author of the *Karnataka Bhāṣa Bhūṣana*<sup>4</sup> is of the opinion that there are 54 phonemes—16 vowels, 36 consonants *anusvara* and *visarga*. He further eliminates from the list<sup>5</sup> the voiceless and the voiced aspirates of each of the five series (i.e. *kh, gh, ch, ṣh, ṭh, dh, th, dh, ph, bh*) and sonants *ṛ, ī, ḹ*.

Omitting the *anusvāra* and *visarga* as not belonging to original Kannaḍa,<sup>6</sup> the existence of the following 36 phonemes in Kannaḍa may be adduced

Vowels	<i>a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, o, au</i>
Consonants	<i>k, g, n, c, ṣ, ṇ, ṭ, ḍ, n, t, d, n,</i> <i>p, b, m, y, ṛ, l, v, s, h, ṛ, ḹ</i>

## ORTHOGRAPHY

The following represent certain orthographic errors

## VOWELS

*a* is written for *ā*

lw

8th *acandratārakam*

for *ācandratārakam*

<sup>1</sup> The word *phoneme* is preferred here for reasons of greater scientific precision as it is a very useful concept in modern linguistics. A phoneme is a class of speech sounds and it is a unit which is incapable of further divisions into smaller units.

<sup>2</sup> C. R. SANKARAN, The Phonemic Variants of Āyam, *BDCRI* 2343.

<sup>3</sup> *SMD* 32,33

<sup>4</sup> *KBB* 15

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *na atra prayēna varṇanam dvitīya caturthah*

*sa śau ca ṛ-karadāyas catvārah śatāśca*

*KBB* 11-3

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *KVV* (edited by KESU and BASAVANA, Dharwar 1939), p 223



e	-a is written for -ā-						for padināṣu
	nws	8th	padinaṣu				" Ajṣapārvvara
		9th	Ajṣaparvvara				" Kārttika
	lws	8th	Karṭtika				" Mahādēviyar
			Mahādēviyar				" vimānamam
			vimānamam				" bhaṣārar
		9th	bhaṣārar				" mahājanam
			mahājanam				" sāśira
			sāśira				" amāvāśye
		10th	amāvāśye				
ā	for a						" aḷidāta
	nw	9th	āḷidāta				" abhyāśisuvār
	lw	10th	ābhyāśisuvār				
-ā-	for a						" enṣunūṣaydāne
	nws	9th	enṣunūṣaydāne				" padinaydaneya
			padinaydaneya				" bhaṣṣāṣāka
	lws	8th	bhaṣṣāṣāka				" bhaṣāṣara
			bhaṣāṣāṣara				" grahanadoṣ
		9th	grahānadoṣ				
i-	for ī-						" Iśvara
	lw.	10th	Iśvara				
-i	for -ī						" kīṣṣon
	nws	8th	kīṣṣon				" ſiruvār
		10th	ſiruvār				" Pṣṣṣiśiśāgaran
	lw	8th	Pṣṣṣiśiśāgaran				
-i-	for -u-						" muni
	lw	10th	muni				
-i	for -ī						" Rōhini
	lw	10th	Rōhini				
ī-	for i						" irpattu
	nw.	8th	irpattu				
-ī	for -i-						" mudimeyuṣ
	nws	8th	mudimeyuṣ				" biṣṣom
		9th	biṣṣom				" mahārāṣādhiṣṣāja
	lws	9th	mahārāṣādhiṣṣāja				
i	for -i						" Bṣṣṣpāṣi
	lw	10th	Bṣṣṣpāṣi				
-u-	for -ū-						" mūnūrvvār
	nws	8th	mūnūrvvār				" amūrumān
		9th	amūrumān				" mūṣṣāna
		10th	mūṣṣāna				" ſūryya
	lw	9th	ſūryya				

-ū- for -u-			
lw.	10th.	<i>Kūntala</i>	for <i>Kuntala</i>
e- for ē-			
nws.	9th.	<i>elnūru</i>	„ <i>ēlnūru</i>
	10th.	<i>eḷunūrayyattu</i>	„ <i>ēḷunūrayyattu</i>
-e- for -a-			
nws.	9th.	<i>tombhateneya</i>	„ <i>tombhatameya</i>
		<i>Baṭṭeṭereya</i>	„ <i>Baṭṭakereya</i>
	10th.	<i>vedeṇṅam</i>	„ <i>vedamgam</i>
lws.	8th.	<i>Udeyapuramān</i>	„ <i>Udayapuramān</i>
		<i>kāḷega</i>	„ <i>kāḷaga</i>
		<i>prasādam</i>	„ <i>prasādam</i>

The diphthong *ai-* is written in two ways.

nws	8th.	<i>ayvattu</i> , 9th. <i>ainurbbarum</i>
lw.	10th.	<i>mahādayvaṇ</i> (cf. <i>daivaṇ</i> )

-a- is written for -ā-			
nws	8th	<i>manego[o]</i>	„ <i>manega[o]</i>
	9th.	<i>Kīlālasumgodoḷ</i>	„ <i>Kīlālasungadoḷ</i> <sup>7</sup>

-ō- for -ū-			
nw.	10th.	<i>irṇmōrvvar</i>	„ <i>irṇnūrvvar</i>

## CONSONANTS

<i>k-</i> is written for <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>kala</i>	„ <i>khala</i>
- <i>k-</i> for - <i>kh-</i>			
lw.	8th.	<i>likitan</i>	„ <i>likhitān</i>
- <i>kh-</i> for - <i>k-</i>			
lw.	9th.	<i>śakha</i>	„ <i>śaka</i>
	10th.	<i>Satyavākhyā</i>	„ <i>Satyavākya</i>
- <i>m-</i> is written for - <i>nn-</i> <sup>8</sup>			
nws	9th.	<i>Cidānna</i>	„ <i>Cidānna</i>
		<i>Pennigadaṅgada</i>	„ <i>Pennigadaṅgada</i>
		<i>Poleyannana</i>	„ <i>Poleyannana</i>
		<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
	10th.	<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
lws	8th.	<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
	9th.	<i>Ācannanu</i>	„ <i>Ācannanu</i>
		<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
		<i>Gōvannayya</i>	„ <i>Gōvannayya</i>

<sup>7</sup> It is just possible that -*o-* for -*a-* in these instances might have been due to the following vowel -*o-* of *oḷ* (the loc. case-termination) in which case it may not be an orthographic error.

<sup>8</sup> It seems that the same sign was used to lengthen both *ṛ* and *n*

e	-th for -t- lw.	10th	abhimathadoḷe	for abhimatadoḷe
	-th for -dh- lw	9th	paṣumēthada	„ paṣumēdhada
	-d for -th- lw	9th	Pramādi	„ Pramāthi
	dh for -d nw	8th	idhān	„ idān
	lw	8th,	Viṣayādhīyan	„ Viṣayādīyan
		10th	taṭvavidhar	„ taṭvavidar
	nm- for nm <sup>9</sup> lw	10th	Kanmaradēvana	„ Kanmaradēvana
	bh for b- lw	8th	bhumba	„ bimba
		9th	Bharanasiya	„ Baranāsiya
e	-ṛ for ṛ nws	8th	ṛda	„ ṛda
		9th	ṛdu	„ ṛdu
	ś- for s- lws	8th.	śankaṭaduḷ Sōmavamśodbhavan	„ śankaṭaduḷ „ Sōmavamśodbhavan
		10th	śukhadīn Sōmasutam	„ sukhadīn „ Sōmasutam
	-ṣ for -s nw	8th	uralīṣi	„ uralīsi
	lw	10th	āsamudra sahaśra	„ asumudra „ sahastra
	-l- for ṛ nw.	9th	ēṇula	„ ēṇūṛa
	-l- for -r- nw.	8th.	īcāstra	„ īcāsira

## SOME PHONEMIC VARIATIONS

The following represent certain *qualitative phonemic variations*. By *qualitative phonemic variation* is meant the substitution of one phoneme by another of a different quality in the same speech form.<sup>10</sup> Sometimes a speech form which occurs in the inscriptions studied does not have its correspondent illustrating the qualitative

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *ṇn* for *-nm* above

<sup>10</sup> Here although no alteration of meaning occurs, the phoneme and its substitute are not designated as *variants* of a single phoneme, for both of them occur as *distinct phonemes* in other speech forms.

tive phonemic variation (in the inscriptions studied) although the correspondent is met with in Kannaḍa. Such cases are also taken into consideration. This qualitative phonemic variation occurs also in the case of certain loan words.

# VOWELS

*a/e*

Lws (Skt. stems in *a* are changed to *e* in Kannaḍa) <sup>11</sup>

8th	<i>kavile</i>	Cf <i>Kapila</i>
	<i>ganṭkke</i>	<i>gaṇka</i>
	<i>gosane</i>	<i>Ghoṣana</i>
	<i>daye</i>	<i>daya</i>
	<i>dīkṣe</i>	<i>dīkṣa</i>
	<i>vasudhe</i>	<i>vasudha</i>
9th	<i>kavile</i>	
	<i>Tuṅgabhadre</i>	<i>Tuṅgabhadra</i>
10th	<i>dise</i>	<i>disā</i>
	<i>ksame</i>	<i>kṣama</i>
	<i>dakṣine</i>	<i>dakṣina</i>
	<i>dhare</i>	<i>dhara</i>
	<i>bidiḡe</i>	<i>dvitīya</i>
	<i>mekhaḡe</i>	<i>mekhaḡa</i>
	<i>purname</i>	<i>purnama</i>
	(N K <i>hunnive</i> )	
	<i>puje</i>	<i>puja</i>
	<i>badhe</i>	<i>badha</i>
	<i>maryyade</i>	<i>maryada</i>
	<i>vidye</i>	<i>vidya</i>

*i/e* and *u/o* <sup>12</sup>

*i/e*

nws	8th	10th	<i>idīr</i>	9th	<i>edīr</i>
	8th	10th	<i>irīdu</i>	8th	<i>erīdu</i>
		8th.	<i>kīḡiṭṭon</i>	8th	<i>keḡiṭṭuvonu</i>
		8th	<i>kīḡiṭṭidom</i>	8th.	<i>keḡiṭṭidon</i>

11

*laguva*

*pp-ekaraman atvaman ira*

*d akaram bahuladinde taledire lingari*

SMD 82

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed discussion on the interchange of *i/e* and *u/o* see CALDWELL, *CDG* 180-2, *LSI* 4.288 K V SUBBAYYA Primer of Dravidian Phonology *IA* 38 160 T N SREEKANTAIYA The Mutation of I U E and O in Kannaḍa, *Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference Mysore* 8.769-800 T BURROW Dravidian Studies, *BSOS* 9.3711 23 and 10.2.289 97 A N NARASIMHIA *GOKI* pp 169 70 The reduction of *e* to *i* in colloquial speech is not only met with among the Mādhvas of Mysore and Dharwar (*GOKI* p 154) but also among the other brahmins as well as non brahmins of Bombay karnaṭaka Sometimes in their colloquial speech this *e* > *a* e.g. *bandare* is pronounced as *bandara* These facts point out to the need for extensive investigations on the lines suggested by Jules BLOCH in his paper *Castes et Dialectes en Tamoul* *MŚL* 16.1-30

		9th	<i>kīḍisidonge</i>	9th	<i>keḍisidaroḷ</i>
		8th	<i>kīḷ kere</i>	8th.	<i>keḷagum</i>
		10th	<i>kīsukaḍu</i>	9th	10th <i>keḷagan</i>
		8th	10th <i>nī</i>	8th.	<i>Kesugoḷada</i>
		9th	10th <i>piṇya</i>	8th	9th 10th. <i>nela</i>
lw		8th	<i>dīvasam</i>	8th	<i>peṇiya</i>
				9th	<i>devasadoḷ</i>
u/o					
nws		8th	<i>oḍeya</i>	Cf	<i>uḍeya</i> (Tam <i>uḷaiya</i> )
		8th	9th <i>uḷ<sup>13</sup></i>	8th	9th 10th <i>oḷ</i>
				8th	10th <i>oḷage</i>
		8th	<i>kuḍuva</i>	Cf	<i>koḍuva</i>
		8th	<i>Kongum</i>	8th	<i>Kongoni</i>
		9th	<i>turugoḷoḷ</i>	9th	<i>torugoḷoḷ</i>
		8th	9th <i>Puṇigeṇe</i>	8th	<i>Poṇigeṇe</i>
		8th	<i>pugultu</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		10th	<i>pugaḷ</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		8th	<i>mudaḷ</i>	9th	10th <i>modaḷ</i>
lws		9th	<i>Kundakundanvayada</i>	9th	<i>Kondakundānvayada</i>
		8th	<i>kumāra</i>	8th.	<i>komālar</i>
7/ṛ <sup>14</sup>					
		9th	10th <i>goravar</i>	Cf	<i>guravar</i> , <i>guru</i>
			10th <i>Nṛpatunga</i>	„	<i>Nṛpatunga</i>
			10th <i>Bṛhaspati</i>	„	<i>Bṛhaspati</i>
		8th	10th <i>ṛṣṭiyaru</i>	„	<i>ṛṣṭi</i>
			10th <i>Vikṛita</i>		<i>Vikṛita</i>
e/a					
nws		8th.	<i>naḍadu</i>	„	<i>nadedu</i>
		9th	<i>toradu</i>	„	<i>toredu</i>
aṭ/e					
lw		8th	<i>telam</i>		<i>taḷam</i>
au/ō					
lws		8th	<i>mōnam</i>	Cf	<i>maunam</i>
		10th	<i>monanusṭhāna</i>	„	<i>maunam</i>
CONSONANTS					
t/ṭ <sup>15</sup>					
lws		10th	<i>ghaḷige</i>	8th	<i>ghaḷige</i>
		10th	<i>bhaḷarige</i>	8th	9th <i>bhaḷara</i>

<sup>13</sup> *uḷ* and *oḷ* are the loc case-terminations<sup>14</sup> *paḍadiya ṛitvakk* :*tva d e tva d a tvaḥ vidhanam-u tvam bahulam*

SMD 268

<sup>15</sup> SMD 22

*th/t*<sup>16</sup>

lws 8th *kaniṣṭham*  
9th *gōṣṭhi*  
9th. *Jēṣṭha*  
10th. *mata*

8th *kaniṣṭham*  
Cf *gōṣṭhi*  
„ *Jyēṣṭha*  
„ *maṭha*

*q/l* :

nws 10th *māḍdam*  
10th *Permmāḍi*

8th 9th- 10th *māḍida*  
9th 10th *Permmāḍi*

*d/n* :

lw 8th *Singaḍi*

8th *Singani*

*qh/q* .

lw 10th *rūḍi*

Cf *rūḍhi*

*th/t* .

lws 9th *stṭhi*  
8th *pṛṭhuvi*

10th *stṭhi*  
8th. 9th 10th *pṛṭhuvi*

*th/dh* :

lw 8th *pṛṇḍhuvī*

8th 10th *pṛṭhuvī, pṛṭhuvī*

*dh/d* :

lws 8th *arḍḍa*  
8th *aśvamēḍa*  
8th *sāḍu*  
9th *sāḍakam*

Cf *arḍha*  
8th 9th *aśvamēḍha*  
Cf *sāḍhu*  
„ *sāḍhakam*

*ts/cch* :

lw 10th *samvaccharam*

9th 10th *samvatsara*

*n/n* :

lw 9th *Sivanandī*  
10th *Phalgunam*

Cf *Sivanandī*  
„ *Phalgunam*

*nn/nn* :

nw. 10th *nnnūruvar*<sup>17</sup>

„ *nnnūruvar*

*ph/p* .

lws 8th 9th. 10th *phalam*  
10th *Phāḷguna māsa*

8th 9th *Palam*  
9th *Palgunamāsa*

*b/bh* .

nw 9th *enbattu*

9th *enbhattu*

*bh/b* .

lws 8th *bōga*  
9th *battam*  
10th. *Bīmam*

Cf *bhōga*  
„ *bhattam*  
10th *Bhīmarāsi*

<sup>16</sup> See p 1 above

<sup>17</sup> *nn* here may be due to the influence of the preceding lingual *r*

š/s :<sup>19</sup>

lws	9th	10th.	<i>sakararša</i>	9th.	10th	<i>sakararša</i>
	9th	10th	<i>salamgaļ</i>		9th	<i>šalamgaļ</i>
		10th	<i>sasanam</i>		10th	<i>šasanam</i>
		8th.	<i>Śrīpuruṣar</i>		9th	<i>Śrīpuruṣana</i>
		8th	<i>ślākarmma</i>		9th	<i>ślākarmma</i>
	8th	10th	<i>Siva</i>		8th.	<i>Šiva</i>
		10th	<i>Sukratāra</i>		10th	<i>Sukratāra</i>
		10th	<i>Subhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Subhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Sūdrakam</i>		8th	<i>Šūdrakam</i>
		9th	<i>Sōbhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šōbhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Śrāṇanamasada</i>		9th	<i>Šrāṇanamasada</i>
		9th	<i>dise</i>		8th	<i>dise</i>
		10th	<i>rasagalam</i>		Cf	<i>vašagalam</i>

š/s :

lws	10th	<i>danḍa dōsam</i>	Cf	<i>danḍa dōsam</i>
	8th	<i>dōsigan</i>	„	<i>dōṣika</i>

s/c and s/ch<sup>20</sup>

lw	8th	<i>īrakṣiccidōn</i>	„	<i>rakṣisidōn</i>
nws. + lws	8th.	<i>īlcāsira</i>	„	<i>īr sāstira</i>
nws + lws	10th	<i>enḥāsīram</i>	„	<i>en sastram</i>
	8th	<i>nālchāsīram</i>	„	<i>nāl sāstīram</i>
	8th	<i>pannurchārasinum</i>	„	<i>pannir sāstira</i>
	10th.	<i>pannurchāsīrada</i>	„	<i>pannir sāstira</i>

s/y :

lws	10th	<i>sāyirbbar</i>	10th	<i>sāsīrbbar</i>
	8th 10th	<i>sāyira</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>sāsira</i>

Apparently in the following instances the original<sup>21</sup> voiceless stops have become

<sup>19</sup> *Sakkadada š ša dvitaya*

*kṣakkum sa tīam prasiddhīyind elleḍeyoļ* SMD 253

<sup>20</sup> *ire ja la rahita vyāñjana*

*param āgī sa kāram allī bahulaṁ ca tīam*

*are eḍeyoļ ja tīam mē*

*n are eḍeyoļ sankhye y age nīyatam cā tīam* SMD 68

See also SMD 263 KBB 33 and KVV 13

<sup>21</sup> This š is a large assumption which still requires a definite proof. Regarding the question of the possible initial stop in Primitive Dravidian scholars hold divergent views. J. BLOCH's view is that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiced stops* (Cf. Samscrit et Dravidien BSL 24). K. V. SUBBAYYA (A Primer of Dravidian Phonology, IA 38 195) and L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Kui Words and Dravidian Origins, JORM 4 171 2) opine that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiceless stops*. The assumption is made that accent shifts and assimilation will explain the initial voiced stops of those languages that have them. M. B. EMENEAU (Echo-Words in Toḍa, NIA 1 11) has therefore, to leave the question open whether we have to decide between *k* and *g*-*g* —as the Prim. Dravidian form of the substitution morpheme in echo-words. Incidentally it may be remarked here that EMENEAU's assumption that Kannaḍa *g*/ *g* (p. 116) is a morpheme has yet to be further examined in the light of the discussion on the Definition of the Morpheme' by C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH, BDCRI 4 150 3.

*upiced* in the intervocalic position <sup>22</sup>

- 8th *aḥGeye, arggham Bīdīdu, ıdar Ge, Udayapura nāyGara, kan Geḥḥu, paḥam Gaḥḥı, brahmādeyam Goḥḥar, maGandır, mala Garara, rāyjam Geye, rāyjam Geyuttu, Vijana-nāyGara*
- 9th *enBattu, kappam Goḥḥal, KalıGaḥḥan, luppa Dereyam, nızu Gal, pātaka mumam Gaydōn, BaḥḥaGere, BoḥḥeGeḥḥeya, rāyjam Bol, rāyjam Geyuttu*
- 10th *ārgham Bīdīdu, KallaBunuseya, upaḥḥayam Baḥḥeye, KonḥḥalıGeḥḥe, danam Goḥḥa paḥḥn Goleyan, peḥḥ-Doḥḥe, beḥḥ Gode, saraḥḥn Bugal, basaDıge, perggadeḥḥana Geyyuttam, hıdayam Bugada, sımaDu*

Probably the preconsonantal nasal has disappeared in the following words <sup>23</sup> —

- 8th *Adityabhatarage* (cf *bhaḥḥaramge*), *devange* (cf *devaringe*), *pēḥḥıge* (cf *pēḥḥinge*), *salıpage* (cf *salıḥḥamge*)
- 9th *ballahage* (cf *ballahange*), *bḥayakaram* (cf. *bḥayamkaram*)

The pre-consonantal nasal is retained in the following instances <sup>24</sup>

- 8th *Angaja Komarange, Oḥḥamgere, pēḥḥinge*<sup>25</sup> (N K *herıge*) *salısuvoḥḥge* <sup>26</sup>
- 9th *tomḥḥada* (N K *tōḥḥada*), *Sivenayakamge*
- 10th *eḥḥanke* (N K *rekke*), *kaḥḥamguıdu, tomḥḥa* (N K *tōḥḥa*), *beḥḥamgu* (N K *bedagu*), *rasamgaḥḥam, (N K. rasagaḥḥanru), samḥḥatam* (cf *satatam*), *ḥıvange* (N K *ḥıvange*), *vıhamga* (cf *vıhaga*), *haḥḥuvomıge* (N K *hāḥḥuvavange*)

Monosyllabic stems when they end in a consonant and are preceded by a short vowel, lengthen the consonant if followed by a vowel, possibly due to accent.<sup>27</sup>

- 8th *kal l a, key y illadadu, key ı e* (> *geyye*), *kay y am nel u pon n u, pul l u, mey-y am*
- 9th *kal l am, kal l u, key-y uttu* (> *geyyuttu*), *man-n a man n of*
- 10th *key y-a key y uttam* (> *geyyuttam*), *mel l a, man n a*

Glide *y* is met with in the following words (probably to prevent hiatus) —<sup>28</sup>

<sup>22</sup> *ıre targa prathamangaḥ*  
*paradoḥ ca ıa vargame ulıye tamma tıḥḥıya*  
*kḥaram-akkum*

See also SMD 291 KBB 28 30 AVV 11

<sup>23</sup> GOKI p 142.

<sup>24</sup> SMD 36

<sup>25</sup> See *peḥḥıge* above

<sup>26</sup> See *salıpage* above

<sup>27</sup> *modaloḥ hıḥı aıka-svara*  
*m odate param sıaram ad age n ı l y ı nıga*  
*ıg udayısugum deḥḥıvam pu*  
*rıa dıḥḥhak avyayake varḥḥatatiḥ adḥḥıtıam*

SMD 69

Cf also ABB 34 36 KVV 14

<sup>28</sup> *āḥḥıvadin ı tıarnadım ma*  
*ıı o tıadın aı tıadın e tıarnadım mund akkum*  
*ıa tıam-ad aıadharane para*  
*m a tıam pınt-age ıaḥḥıḥı nıyamade ıa tıam*

SMD 53

See also ABB 22 23. AVV 9



8th after -i :

*ācāri y a, Āndugi y a, Indabaḷḷi-y ātan, illi y e, Kañci y ān, Kāñci y oḷ, Kañ naci y um, Kaḷḷar i āḍi y a Kundat āsi y a, kēri y a, Koḍalseṭṭi y arā, Gaṅ gāvaḍi y a, Pūli a ar, Pekkavi y a, per i y a, Perḡḡunṇi y a per i aṭṭi y ūra, Baṇḍugi y ar, Bāranāsi y uḷ beḷḷi y -ā, mahādēti y ara, riṣi y aru, Vāranāsi y uḷ, samādhi y oḷe, Susēnaradi y ara*

after -e .

*Udugure yan, Kaṭile y an, kudure y oḷ Kundagesēte-y a, koḍe y -ān, nalage y an, paḍe-y am, Paṇige y-a, paḷage y uḷ Purigeṭe y a, Boṣṣeṭeṭe y a mane y a, Māyile y a, mudim y ul, Mudu guppe y a, mēre y ul, siṃe y ul sūḷe y ar*

9th. after -i

*abhiṣṭiddhi y oḷ, Elamvaḷḷi y a, Kañci y an, toḍi y oḷ, paddhaṭi y am, piri y a, Permmāḍi y-a, basadi y a, brahmāti y a, Bāranāsi y um, Mam y-a, mahādēti y-ar, Vāranāsi y an, stiti y am*

after -e

*Aṇṇigeṭe y oḷ, amavase y um, Elpunuse y a kaṭile y an, kalabe y-a, Kuppe y-arasara, keṇe y a, kṛṣe-y uḷ, Tungabhadre y ā, diṣe y oḷ, Purigeṭey um, Boḷṣeṭeṭe-y a, Madengere-y aru*

10th. after :

*Atri y a, amgaḍi ya, alḷi y a, utpatti y-am, udāṭṭatṭiti y oḷ, unnati y an, elli y um, kari-y a, Kōḍi y ūr, Kōgaḷi y a kṛānti y umam, dhātri y oḷ Nāgi-y abbeḡam pādani y m, piri y a, basadi y aḷum, baḷi y am, baḷḷi y a, Bāna rāsi y uḷam, bāti y-umam, biṭṭi y illa beḷḷi-y umam, māni y arggam, riṣi y aruḷam rūḍi y m, Rēṭaladeṭi y ar i aṣṣani y um, Vāranāsi y a i ārdḍhi y an, iṭṭiti y an, sakti y -āḡi, sanmāhi y oḷ, seṭṭi y ar, sthiti y-oḷ*

after -e

*āṇe y umam, ibhapaṇnate-y oḷ, ur i are y aṇe, eḍe y oḷ, Elase y a, ele y a, ēkacchāye-y oḷ, ēḷge y an ōḷe y m, kaṭile y a Kaḷḷabunuse y a, keṇe y a, kṣme y am, gebhīrate y-oḷ, Gaṇe y oḷ, gaḷe y um, Capar iḍe y oḷ, dhāre y ellam, pṛaṇe y-um, Prayāḡe y uḷam, Prayāḡe y oḷ pādāṇe y a Purigeṭe y oḷ, biḍige y um maṇṇyāḍe y um māḷe y a mēre y aḡi i allabhe y ar, sama cchāye y-oḷ, subhāṭate y-oḷ, seṇe y um*

Glide -i- is met with m in the following instances<sup>23</sup>

8th *Aṣu i arasar, Maḷṭa i ura, Vasa i ūra*

9th *puḷu i āḡi*

10th *idu i e, cumcu-i inda tōmḷa-i orḍu biḍu i udum*

Hiatus is met with in the following words

8th *ippattā āṇe, ipattā aṇi, Eṣa arasar, Oḷam geṇe e, Kañci abbe Dāsi am man, Daḡḡamāra Eḡe appon, Durtiṭṭi Ere appor, dhāṭaḷakacchāṭa cchāye inda, Prabhūḷataraṣa Gō indara puruse e, Bāḡe ūroḷe, Biṭṭiḡā Ereḡa Mūda*

*gere e, Lokāditya arasar, Śrī Ambī ācāryara, Śrī-Sarva-Siddhī ācārī, Selṭige e, Śrī Gō mdaśasar*

9th *Kirī Ingaḷada, Beḷi ūru, Rāmēśvara emba, Śūadhārī emba*

u, which does not form the radical part of the word is met with in the following words<sup>30</sup>

8th *arasan u ālu, eḷpadim ar u, eydan u, kall u, ēl u, kiḷṣiḍḍōn u, Kūḍalūr-u, kūl u, kediputon u, koḷvon u, Dēvēndrar u, nell u, pārvar u, pull u, parvi u, bhaḷar u magaḷ u, mattal u, Muṭṭarasar u, Viḍaṭtūr u Ravivikramanāthan u, riṣṭyar u, Rundī Vaccar u*

9th *Āyacannan u, kall u, gāmundar u, Tamma gāvinnan u, Nāgāpārvar u, Noḷambadoḍḍar u, Beḷiūr u, marvi u, Madengeṇṇar u, mahāsāmantar u, Māramayyan u*

10 *pātakan u bhaḷar u*

### LONG AND SHORT CONSONANTS

In the following words long consonant is written after -r (It is not known whether it was pronounced as long)<sup>31</sup>

8th *arDDakkanduga, ararGGe, idarKKe, idirGGonḍu, irKKuḷa, irPPattu, irB-Bara, ūrGGe, orMMattarGGe, orMMe, orVVaḷḷa, kalajanavarJJān, KirTTannan, KūḍaūrPPaḍi, gāndharVVarGGe, JaltibhaḷarKKaḷa, orTTTolē, dētarGGe, dharMMA, NīrGGundada, riḷparKKaḷan, pannirVVa-ḷarVVaḷ, pārVVaḷ, pūrNNA, pūrVVācāram, PerGGunṇa PerVVaḷṭiṭṭāra, bhagarantarGGe, bhaḷātarGGe, MarDDūra, mūnirVVaḷum, rājapurusa-MManegolol, VūṭiṭṭavararKKam, VīrabhaḷarKKaḷ, Śrīpuruṣamahārījar-Ge, Śrī SarVVasiddhī sāśirVVaḷ, śilākarMMA śirarGGālayakke, Śir-NNa gōśāśi*

9th. *AjjaparVVaḷa, ūrGGan, annurBBaḷum, orḷ Vāṣi, KṛṣṇabērNNōḷṭarapathē kāḍōrGGe, Gaṅga PerMMāḍi, goravarGGe, goravarKKaḷ, tīrTTam, dētarGGe dharMMA, NāgāpārVVaḷu, NāgārJJūnam, NīrGGundada, pūrVVaḷiṭṭi, PerMMānāḍi, pratarTTiṭṭuḷḷu, brahmācarYYa, brāhmanarKKaḷge, bhaḷatarGGe, madhyarTTi, maṇḍalikarKKaḷa, marDDanam, Vēḍarid-arKKaḷ, LōpāḍapārVVaḷu, śilākarMMA, Saṭṭarākya KonganarMMA, samarTTṭar, SarVVaṭandi, sūrYYa, Sōmagrahana pārVVaḍol*

10th *atimārGGasthar, abhī arNNiṣidam, arṭadoḷurKKe, arasarGGe, arGGhiṣi, arCCiṣi, arTTṬam, ararGGe, arGGe, arPPar, āśamūḍarapārYYanṭa, irN-NīrVVaḷum irDDa, irPPa, irPPattanāḷku, irKKumam, irVVare, ūrJJiṭṭam, upasarGGaṅgaḷan, audārYYa, KarNNan, karVVina kirTTi, gaṇḍa mūrTTaṇḍam, garVVaḍinda, CāṇḍiṭṭarKKatārambatan, tarKKam, tīrT-Thaḍol, tūrYYam, tōrPPa, dētarGGe, dharMMA, dhātāpārBBakam naṭṭinarNNareyṇ, ruḍ NNāyam, mīMaḷale, nagarPPin, nōrPPuṭarGGe, parvaṣarGGam, pannirBBaḷ, pannorMMattar, parBBaḷadoḷ ParVVaḷa*

<sup>30</sup> GOHI pp. 120-33

<sup>31</sup> In Sanskrit inscriptions and Dictionaries this long consonant after r is found. This is due to Skt. Saṃpradaya writing

*rajan PallavesarKKaḷam, pravarTTise, pūrVVamarYYādeyo|, perGGade, perGGeregaḷin, PerMManaḍi, perVVidi, pogarTTege, bēPParan mallar G Ge, ManumarGGam, marTTYar, marYYade, māniyarGGam, Mārggasirama sada, MurTTage, MurTTi RaḷḷakandarPPam RājamārTTandam, Rāṣṭra kūḷāṇayarKKaḷ, ɽarTTisulam, vārDDhiyan Satyavakya KongunivarMMA, sāyirBBar, sāsirBBar, sɽakarMMA sūrYYa seṭṭiyarGGe, haṇṇirVVaru*

The consonant is short after *r* in the following words

8th *KarBura, DurVmīta DevacarYa IrPatta, Nandi GundarGe, parVar, Boy gavar Mara mallarGe, MarDūra rājapurusaṭarGe, ɽarJilan*

9th *ɽrKe, pāVaru, pūrVa*

10th *ĀḍiyavarMarasar, ĀytavarMayyam, aḍārYa dharMasasanada Nāgavar Mayyam, negarTe, BarGura, MannevārTegara, marYāde, mɽirDa*

Apparently there is a tendency for long consonants to become short as attested by the following instances

8th *adanvaliKe, ālayaKe, idaKe, ōḍiDa kannaCryum geYuttu, geYe Boñca-Paya baḷiKe, muḍiPi*

9th *aPudu, aḷuTu, geYe, degulaKe, mahajanaKe, muḍiPidar*

10th *AyyaPadēvan, ĀcaPayyan, AycaNagarunḍan eseyuTu, gāḷarɽuTa, geYūt tam baḷiKe BaḷiGāmeya RuddaPayyan, varṭṭisuTam*

## THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PHONEMES *p*, *r*, *v* AND *ɽ* IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 8th, 9th AND 10th CENT A D

### Phoneme *p*

"Uptill the end of the 9th cent A.D. *p*- is preserved. In the 10th cent forms with *h*- in place of *p*- begin to appear in all parts of the Kanarese area"<sup>32</sup>

*p* is met with in the following words<sup>33</sup>

8th *panam (hana), pattu (hattu), padinaydu (hadinaydu), padinaru (hadi nāru) padinenṭum (hadinenṭu), paṇneradu (haṇneradu) paṇmorbbaran* (replaced by *haṇṇondu janarannu*), *paḷageyuḷ (haḷageḷalli), paruvan (haru vanu), puḡiḷu (obsolete), puṇuse (huṇuse) pullu (hullu), puḷi (huli), periya (hriya), pesar, (hesaru), pēṇige (hēṇige), ponnu (honnu), pola (hola), poḷalān (hoḷalāṇnu) puḡuttu (hoguttu), puṭṭade (huṭṭade), peḷci (hecci) pokku (hokku), payda (hoyda), poṭamatṭu (hora horaṭṭu), pōḡi (hogi)*

<sup>32</sup> GOKI p. 2

In the 14th cent. *h* and *ḥ* are fully established in place of *p* initial or intervocalic. Initial *h* < *p* had already begun to disappear in the 13th cent A.D. and has now entirely disappeared in the uneducated vernacular pronunciation (GOKI, p. 5). It is yet to be investigated whether this is the case in all the local dialects. In the Badaga language this *h* still remains. But in the absence of dialect atlas for Kannaḍa, this survival of initial *h* is of no use in dating the advent of the Badagas in the Nilgiris (cf. M. B. EMENEAU The Vowels of the Badaga Language, Long 15 1939 p. 43)

<sup>33</sup> *N* K. forms are given in the circular brackets

9th *padinenjaneya* (*hadinenjaneya*), *panneraḍuman* (*hanneradannu*), *paṇḍiga-lān* (*haṇḍigaṇnu*), *palaram* (*halaranu*), *pāruvarumān*, (*hāruvarannu*), *Pipparage* (*ḥipparage*), *ṇṇiya* (*hṇiya*), *ṇṇiyan* (*hṇiyanu*), *ṇṇu* (*kuḥu*), *peṇḍiran* (*heṇḍiranu*), *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikke*), *poṇago* (*horage*), *pola*, *pōda*, (*hōda*)

10th *panamam*, *patti* (*hatti*), *pattu*, *panneraḍu*, *palaram*, *pāḍarigeya* (*hāḍarigeya*), *pāruva* (*hāruva*), *pāruvargge* (*hāruvarige*), *ṇṇiya*, *ṇṇiḍan* (*hṇiḍanu*), *ṇṇunname* (*hṇunuve*), *peṇḍaram* (*heṇḍiranu*, *heṇḍaliyarannu*), *pūda* (*hū biṭṭa*), *perggade* (*heggade*), *pesarim* (*hesariminda*), *peḍore* (*heddore*), *pēṇiṇol* (*hēṇinalli*), *poḷkātāṇam* (*hokkātāṇige*), *poḷarte* (*hogaḷikke*), *pon*, *poydamige* (*hoydavaṇige*), *poṇagu*, *poḷaḷaṭ* (*hogaḷalikke*), *poḷaḷa* (*hogaḷuva*), *pōda* (*hōda*)

*p* > *h* in the following two words

10th (931 AD) *hōḍuvonṇe* (< *pōḍuvonṇe*)  
*hanṇiruvuru* (< *panṇiruvuru*)

#### Phoneme *ɾ*

"*ɾ*- is maintained throughout the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th cent AD. In the 12th cent we find *r* used for *ɾ*"<sup>34</sup>

*ɾ* is met with in the following words

8th *aru* (*āru*) *Āyalāra*, *īdarā* (*īdara*), *innūra* (*innūra*), *iridu* (*iridu*), *eragi* (*eragi*), *Eṇāṇārā*, *Eṇamman*, *eṇidu*, *Eṇega*, *eṇpattum* (*eppattu*), *ēṇḍan* (*ēṇḍanu*), *Oḷamgere*, *kīḷere*, *kere* (*kere*), *Taṭṭagereya*, *turupina* (*turu vina*), *torenāḍu*, *nṇisida* (*nṇisida*), *ṇṇalārāde* (*ṇṇalārāde*), *nūru* (*nūru*), *paṭṭagārara* (*paṭṭagārara*), *panneraḍarolage* (*hanneradārolage*), *Purigereya* *pēṇige* (*herige*), *poṇamaṭṭu* (*hōra hōralu*), *Boṇṇegereya*, *maṇuvakkadavara*, *maḷagārara* (*maḷagārara*), *mūru* (*mūru*), *Mudagere* *mūvattāra*, *moṇaḍe* (*moṇaḍe*), *Moṇasālāra*, *Seṭṭigere*, *seṇḍān* (*seṇḍanu*)

9th *Anṇigereyol*, *āru*, *iridu*, *entū nūra* (*entūnūra*) *edirci* (*edurisi*), *Kṇi Inṇaḷa-da*, *keṇeya*, *Kommagureyammam*, *turugolol* (*turugololage*), *toradu* (*toredu*, *biṭṭu*), *tōṇi* (*tōṇi*), *nṇisidar*, *nūrum*, *Purigereyṇi*, *peḍḍoregareya*, *poṇago* (*horage*), *Beṭṭageṇi* (*Beṭṭagēṇi*), *Madengereyaru*, *Muṇiyavadda*, *mumuru man*

10th *aritāda* (*aritāda*), *aridar* (*aritukonḍaru*), *arkaṇimdam* (*akkareyinda*), *āru*, *ṇṇarūḷol* (*iṭṭu iṭṭalli*), *iridu*, *Iṇṇa-Kannaran*, *ṇṇayim* (*iṇṇaḷinda*), *eṇṇunūru*, *eṇamke* (*rekke*), *Eṇṇogayyam*, *Eṇṇana*, *eṇeye* (*eṇṇālu*), *ēṇida* (*ēṇida*), *Kṇiyammam* *keṇege* (*kerege*), *Konḍaligere*, *Gūṭṭigaveṇi* *Nāgam*, *perggereḷaḷin*, *taḷaru* (*taḷaru*), *tiruvār* (*tirisuvāru*), *turugi* (*obsolete*), *tōru*

<sup>34</sup> GOKI p 25

The difference in meaning in the words with *ɾ* and with *r* in Old Kannaḍa as attested by a large number of words in GOKI 23-4 goes to show that *ɾ* and *r* were two distinct phonemes (and not phonemic variants) in Old Kannaḍa even as alveolar *ɾ* and dental *r* are two distinct phonemes in Tamil

It is not clear why L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar (JOR 10 253 fn. 2) takes the view that in Old Kannaḍa the phoneme *ɾ* appears to have been regarded as the variant of *r* phoneme with a 'backward' point of articulation on the mouth roof

*gum* (tōruvadu), *neredu* (neredu), *paṭekāraṅge*, *pāṇuva* (hāruva), *Puṅgeroḷ*, *Peṇṇeruvina*, *peḷḍoṇe*, *poḷagu*, *māṇyakaṇṇar*, *māraḍiyum māṇāntaram*, *miṇṇuguva* (miṇṇuguva), *mīṇḍanige* (mīṇḍavanige), *munṇūru* (munṇūru), *Muṇṇumyam*, *mūṇu* (mūru), *mūvattarolaḡana* (mūvattarolaḡma), *sukhadarṇ*, *sere yum* (sere).

-*r* > *r* in the following instances <sup>33</sup>

8th. (750 A.D.)—*adara* < *adara*

(751 A.D.)—*ippallā āraṇe* < *ippallā āraṇe*

9th (804 A.D.)—*araneya* < *araneya*

(804 A.D.)—*porada* < *porada*

(865 A.D.)—*Puṇṇigere* < *Puṇṇigere*

(866 A.D.)—*munuruman* < *munuruman*

(870 A.D.)—*eṇṇūra* < *eṇṇūra*

(897 A.D.)—*neraḍirālu* < *neraḍirālu*

10th (965 A.D.)—*āru* < *āru*

(971 A.D.)—*mūṇeneya* < *mūṇeneya*

Phoneme *v* <sup>34</sup>

8th. *v* is met with in the following words

*vandu*, *varedon*, *vāḷike*, *vāḷkiluḷ*, *Vāṇanāstyūḷ*, *vāḷṭar*, *vāḷ*, *vāḷdon*, *vāḷdante*.

The following words have *b*- (< *v*-)

*baḍagāy*, *Banamāsi*, *bandu*, *baḷikke*, *baḷi*, *Baḷiḡgamaya*, *Bāṇanāsiyūḷ*, *biḷḷa*, *biḷ*, *biḷḍa*, *biḷḍu* *beḷasuva*, *beḷiya*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷe*

9th Words with *v*-

*vandu*, *Vāṇanāsiyūḷ*, *vāḷṭar*, *vāḷḍa*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

*Baḷḷagere*, *bandu*, *bayalam*, *ballahage*, *basadīya*, *baḷikke*, *Bāṇanāsiyū*, *biḷḷom*, *bīḍir*, *būṇapam*, *Bīṇḍi*, *bīṇḍōm*, *biḷḍu*, *Bīḷi*, *Beḷiṇṇu*, *besaduḷ*

10th. Words with *v*

*vayasi*, *Vāṇanāsiyū*, *vāḷise*, *veḍḇam*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

*banṇisal*, *Banavāsi*, *bayalalu*, *banṇasakke*, *banṇasam*, *baredan* *bareyal* *basadige*, *baḷike*, *baḷiyam*, *baḷi*, *Baḷiḡāmeya*, *baḷasida*, *baḷikke*, *bayoḷ*, *bāṇiyuman*, *biḷḷa*, *biḷḷi*, *Bīḷōṇa*, *biḷḷuvudum*, *būṇṇom* *biḷḷu*, *biḷḷaḍa*, *bēḷamgu*, *beḷiyu*, *maṇ*, *beḷgoḍe*, *beḷṇu*, *besadim*, *besam*, *bēṇṇapan*

Forms with *b*- in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent A.D.

8th. Words with *-v* or *vv*

*adanvaḷike*, *Aravaddaḡyāra*, *eḷṇadīnvaru*, *eḷvarā*, *pāṇvan*, *Ponvuḷcada*, *sāṇṇuvvar*

<sup>33</sup> There is no definite proof for the assumption that has been made here that *-r* > *r*; for aught we know, *r*- might have been written for *-r*- by the scribes and hence it might have been only a scriptorial phenomenon

Words with *b* or *-bb-* (< *-v-* or *-vv-*)

*Arabaddagiyara, ırbbara, pannorbbaran, Parasēbyan, Ponbuḷcada*

9th Words with *-v-* or *-vv-* :

*oruvan, pāravaruman, Saruvanandi bhajārar*

Words with *b-* or *bb-* (< *v-* or *vy-*)

*unbon, amurbbarum*

10th Words with *-v* or *-vv*

*ınnūrvatum, karuvina*

Words with *b* or *bb* (< *v* or *vv-*)

*abbe ınbarum, Kalbappuvam, dhārāpūrbbakam, pannırbbar, parbbatadoḷ*

Instances like *parvbarumam*, and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent A D show that the change of *v* to *-b-* was in a transitional stage at that period  
*v* < *-p-*.<sup>37</sup>

8th *ayVattu, ele-Vēṟge, kaVileyam, nāVaṭṭu, maḷṭaVurā, RūVange, Sandhigāl-AjjaVurada, SivaValḷyuman*

9th *ayValteraḍu, KammaVun, kaVile, paraVarıya, BeḷVola, mūVattu, ŚrīVura-da, SaraḷaVurada*

10th *ankaVanam, ayVattu, aruVanam, kaVile, giḷiVinḍu, negarteVaḍedu, poḷaVoḷaloḷ, bāViyuman, maḷeyaVol, māḍidaVol, mūVattu*

*-v* < *m*.<sup>38</sup>

9th *TammagāVunḍa, SırgāVunḍana*

10th *AnuVam, AycagaVunḍa, ĀḍıyavāraVāge, kavile yuVam, KalbappuVam, KurukṣētraVuVem, CāVunḍayyange, tonḷaVondu, panneraḍuVan, Prayāge yuVam, BanarasyuVam, mahājanaVınnuvıtarum*

### Phoneme *ḷ*

"*ḷ* remained unchanged during the 8th, and the 9th cent A D. But in the 10th cent.—about 930 A D—*ḷ* becomes *r* before consonants. About the year 930 A D words with *ḷ* in place of *ḷ* appear. This indicates that *ḷ* > *r* and *ḷ* > *ḷ* about the same time".<sup>39</sup>

*ḷ* is met with in the following words

8th *adānvaḷike (adādabalika),<sup>40</sup> aḷida (aḷıda), aḷıdonā (aḷıdavāna), uḷıḷıḍa (uḷıḷıḍa), uḷıḷıkoḷba (uḷıḷıkoḷḷuva), eḷadu (eḷedu), eḷtu (eḷtu), eḷpattu (eḷpattu), eḷu (eḷu), kaḷam (obsolete) kiḷkere, kiḷḷon (kiḷḷıvanu), kuḷu (kūḷu), keḷagum (keḷagu), kēḷı (keḷı), nāḷgaudıgar (nāḷagaudaru), niḷasıdan*

<sup>37</sup> *ıḷḷıta-svaradın aḷıade*

*sada sahaja vyañjananḷaḷım parada pa va-*

*rgada neḷeg akkumı va ttam*

*pada-ıḷḷı y oḷ bahuḷa vıttıytım vakya d oḷam*

SMD 67

See also SMD 258 KBB 31 KVV 12.

<sup>38</sup> SMD 263

<sup>39</sup> GOKI pp 61 2 This interesting phoneme *ḷ* is found, no doubt even in modern Tamil and Malayalam as well as in Badaga and Toḍa languages. This phoneme in the last mentioned dialect (Toḍa) is met with today as a development of other phonemes (cf L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Tamil I JORM 9140)

<sup>40</sup> N K forms are given in the

(*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷambam*, *peḷci* (*heccī*), *Ponvuḷcada*, *poḷalān* (*hoḷalanu*), *Maltavurā*.

- 9th. *aḷida*, *īḷa* (replaced by *koṭṭa*), *uḷidu* (*uḷidu*), *eḷtu*, *Elṭunuseya*, *ēḷnūru* (*ēḷnūru*), *kalci* (replaced by *toḷedu*), *Kiḷala suṅgaḍoḷ*, *Kelaḡana* (*keḷaḡina*), *niḷisidom* (*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷambādhurāja*, *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikkē*)
- 10th. *agaḷisidam* (*agaḷisidanu*), *aḷida*, *īḷa*, *ēḷaneyā* (*ēḷaneyā*), *elpattara* (*eḷpat tara*), *kalci* *Kaḷbappuvam*, *Kakambāla*, *kūlu*, *keḷaḡaṇa*, *gaḷeyum* (*gaḷeyū*), *gaḷde* (*gaḷde*), *negale* (obsolete), *pogaḷa* (*hogaḷa*), *Muḷṭada*, *SamuKaḷ tēyammanum*

*l* > *r* or *r* <sup>41</sup>

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*erdanu* < *eḷdanu*  
(800 A.D.)—*niṇisida* < *niḷisida* (?)  
(750 A.D.)—*erpattum aydu* < *elpattum aydu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*niṇisidar* < *niḷisidar* (?)
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*arkarimdam* < *aḷkarimdam*  
(930 A.D.)—*nōrppara* < *noḷpara* < *noḷpara*  
(930 A.D.)—*pogaṭtege* < *pogaḷtege*  
(964 A.D.)—*negarppin* < *negalpin*

*l* > *l*

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*biḷadu* < *biḷadu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*keḷdu* < *keḷdu*  
(874 A.D.)—*ēḷ* < *ēḷ*  
(897 A.D.)—*biḷisi* < *biḷisi*  
(898 A.D.)—*puḷu* < *puḷu*
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*pogaḷal* < *pogaḷal*  
(992 A.D.)—*aḷivimge* < *aliwimge*  
(992 A.D.)—*baḷikkē* < *baḷikkē*

## ASSIMILATION, METATHESIS, PROTHESIS HAPLOLOGY, SYNCOPATION AND EPENTHESIS

### Assimilation

Assimilation has apparently taken place in the following words —

#### 8th Progressive

*Baḷḷiggamaya* < *Vaḷḷiggamaya* < *Vaḷḷigrāma*

#### Regressive

<i>Ajḡavamma</i>	Cf <i>Ajḡaramma</i>
<i>aḷḡaḡuna</i>	, <i>aḷḡaḡuna</i>
<i>īḍakke</i>	, <i>īḍakke</i>
<i>ōḍīddar</i>	„ <i>ōḍīddar</i>
<i>innura</i>	, <i>innura</i>

<sup>41</sup> The same remarks made on p 15 above hold good here with regard to the change of *l* to *r* and of *l* to *l*

<i>ippattā</i>	<i>irpatta</i>
<i>ommānam</i>	„ <i>ormānam</i>
<i>Pemmadigalā</i>	„ <i>Pemmadigalā</i>
<i>bhattam</i>	„ <i>bhakta</i>
<i>Duggamara</i>	„ <i>Durgamāra</i>

9th *Progressive*

*binnapam* Cf *Vinnapam* < *viññapam* < *viññāpanam*

*Regressive*

*idakke*

*ippattameya*

*Peddore* Cf *Peldore*, *Pertore*

10th. *Progressive*

*Ruddapayyan* Cf *Rudrapayyan*

*Regressive*

*adakke*

Cf *adarke*

*varnisuttu* , *varnisuttu*

\* There is no assimilation in the following words during the period under discussion —

8th *erdanu* (*eddanu*)<sup>42</sup>, *erpattum* (*eppattu*), *eltu* (*eltu*), *elpattu* (*eppattu*), *ormme* (*omime*), *pe[ci]* (*hecci*)

9th *eltu*, *iddu* (*iddu*)

10th. *irdda* (*idda*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *urkku* (*ukku*), *geldan* (*geddanu*), *Murtlage* (*Murtlage*)

*Metathesis*

8th *pannirchārasinum* < *pannirchāsiranum*  
*pr̥tuvibhallava* < *pr̥tuvivallabha*

10th *Baranāsiyuvam* < *Baranāsiyuvam*  
*kittimam* < *kittimam*

*Prothesis*

8th *tondu* < *ondu*  
*ṛakṣiccidōn* < *ṛakṣiccidōn*<sup>43</sup>

10th *ombhamūra* < *ombhamūra*

*Haplology*

8th. *Antagunārā* < *Anantagunārā*

<sup>42</sup> The N. K. forms which are obtained through the process of assimilation are given in these circular brackets.

<sup>43</sup> Cf *Sk. stti* > *itthi* *itthi* in Aśokan Inscriptions. M. A. MEHENDALE, A Comparative Grammar of Aśokan Inscriptions, *BDCRI* 3.3 248. It is worth while to make a detailed investigation of many more such parallel phenomena presented by the language of the Aśokan Inscriptions.



*Syncopation* 44

8th  $myal < myal$ 

*Epenthesis* 40

8th *ayInurum* (cf *aynūr*), *devarIge* (cf *dēvarge*), *PaḍUmannan* (cf *Paḍmanam*), *pṛṭhIvi* (cf *pṛṭhvi*), *pṛiUvi* (cf *pṛṭhvi*)

9th *Amōghavarīṣadevara* (cf *Amōghavarṣadeva*), *IndAraṇem* (cf *Indraṇum*),  
*Śakavarīṣa* (cf *Śakavarṣa*), *Śrīpuruṣaṇa* (cf *Śrīpuruṣaṇa*)

10th *Akalavarīṣadēvara* (cf. *Akalavarāṣadeva*), *IndArana*, *GabhindAran*, *Sakavar*  
*Isam*

44 SMD 275

43 *litalam madida dadda a*

kkarada modalg-a tvam 1 tvam 14 tvam um-akkum

SMD 254

The appearance of the epenthetic vowel indicates the change in the pronunciation of these words

KEŚIRAJA deals with this phenomenon which he calls *sūtiladīśva* (or fleeting double consonant) in Sūtras 36-40 and sūtras 59 and 60. From his treatment it seems that there was much confusion at his time with regard to the pronunciation of the words given in his list.

See *GOKI* pp 62 and 93 5

## II MORPHOLOGY

### NOUNS,

Nature of the stems found in the inscriptions —

#### I Substantives not analysable into root and suffix

- 7th (p 109)<sup>1</sup> *ameya*, *eḍeyān*, *pulla*
- 8th *ele* 'leaf', *puli* 'tiger', *pola* 'field', *mane* 'house'
- 9th *kal* 'stone', *tuppa* 'ghee', *tore* 'stream', *pola* 'field'
- 10th *amgaḍi* 'shop', *tuppa* 'ghee' *tōmṭa* 'garden', *teṇe* 'tax'

#### II Stems formed from verbal roots by the addition of one suffix

- 7th (p 109) *āḷge* 'rule', from *āḷ* to rule
- 8th *āḷke* 'rule', *alivu* 'destruction' from *ali-* to destroy
- 9th *kāpu* 'protector' from *ka(y)* to protect
- 10th *ēḷge* 'growth' from *ēḷ* to grow, *aṇita* 'knowledge' from *aṇi-* to know

#### III Substantives from

(a) existing substantival stems —

- 7th (p 109) *okkaltana* from *okkal* 'thrashing' from *okku* 'to thrash'
- 8th *mudume* 'headmanship' from *mudu* 'old age'
- 9th *pergghetana* from *perggaḍe* 'head chief'
- 10th *baḍatana* from *baḍa* 'poor, weak'

(b) adjective or attributive words —

- 7th (p 109) *nalla* (goodness) from *nal-* good
- 9th. *olpan* (good—noun) from *ol* good
- 10th. *olpu* from *ol-* good, *belpu* (whiteness) from *bcl* white.

#### IV Substantives from the past and future declinable participles of verbs (with gender suffixes, if any)

- 7th. (p 109) *aḷidon*—he who destroys—from *aḷida* Dpp of *ali*—to ruin
- 8th. *aḷidon*, *koḷḷol* (> *goḷḷol*)—she who has given from *koḷḷa* Dpp of *koḍu*—to give,
- 9th. *aḷidon*
- 10th *aḷidon*

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout the present thesis, for purposes of comparison a few illustrative forms found in the 6th and 7th cent A.D. as given in *GOKI* are cited. Page references to this book are given after 7th in circular brackets e.g. 7th (p. 109). Wherever possible, an attempt has been made throughout the thesis at a comparative study of the condition of the Kannaḍa language to be found in the 6th and 7th cent with that in the 8th, 9th and 10th cent as studied through the inscriptions. Thus will it is hoped enable the reader to understand the historical development of the Kannaḍa language from the 6th to 10th cent A.D.

## V Substantives from Numerals

- 7th. (p 110) *elṣadimbarge*—to the 70 people  
*sastruvvar*—one thousand people  
 8th *irbbara*—of two persons  
*mūvarā*—of three persons  
 9th. *oruvani*—one person  
*anurbbaram*—five hundred people  
 10th *pannirbbar*—twelve people  
*ayvadimbar*—fifty people

## Formation of stems from Skt LWS ·

## I Words borrowed from Skt without any change

- 7th (p 110) *kulam*, *janam*  
 8th *dharmanam*, *rājyam*  
 9th *kālam*, *ṣunyam*  
 10th *anīyam*, *adhikam*

## II Words borrowed from Skt. with modifications

- 7th (p 110) *ācari*, *nisidhige*  
 8th *komāla*, *Tribhuvanacari*, *gōsane*  
 9th *gōṣṭi*, *sāmyu*  
 10th. *ṣunname*, *mēkhaḷe*, *seṭṭi*.

III Skt. words in fem. gender, ending in *ā*, are taken in Kannada with *e* for *a* :

- 7th (p 110); *bāle* for *bālā*  
 8th *daye* from *daya*, *dikṣe* from *dīksā*, *vasudhe* from *vasudhā*  
 9th *Tungabhadre* from *Tungabhadrā*, *dise* from *dīśā*  
 10th *mekhaḷe* from *mēkhaḷa*, *ṣūje* from *ṣūja*, *vidye* from *vidyā*

IV Skt. -*vat* ( *vant* ) stems are borrowed with the strong form *vant*

- 7th. (p 110) *lakṣanavantar*  
 8th. *Devacārya bhagavanṭargge*

## GENDER

The gender of Old Kannaḍa generally seems to agree with the natural sex differentiations except in the case of animals which are brought under the neuter gender, perhaps due to an obsessed view that the animals have not the power of ratiocination. In the light of this fact the sweeping generalization that "in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex" <sup>2</sup> can not be tenable

<sup>2</sup> See p 5 above

<sup>3</sup> K V SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages' IA 40 184  
 In this connection it may be pointed out that the assumption that gender follows sex in the PIE in its oldest phase at any rate, is questioned by competent scholars. Cf "That the IG feminine in its original phase, inaccessible to us now, was actually the grammatical expression of the female sex as such is anything but certain and careful consideration of the data known to us demonstrates that such an assumption is not very likely to be valid. The fact that, judging from the evidence of gender motion and myth, the

*Masc.*

- 7th (p 111) *arasan, aṣṭan, kādon*  
 8th *keṣaya, kondon, sandon*  
 9th *ahdon, magan*  
 10th *tamma, perggade*

*Fem*

- 7th  
 8th *magaḷu, sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *ekaltana, pavu, pulu*  
 8th *eḷtu, nela, pola*  
 9th *eḷtu, pola mannu,*  
 10th *tōmṭa, tuppa*

The following gender—(and number—) distinguishing suffixes are used in the case of (masc.) nom sg of *-a* stems.<sup>4</sup>

- 7th (p 118) *an, -am, -an,<sup>5</sup> -on, om*  
 8th *-an, -am, an, -ēn, on, -ōm,<sup>5</sup> om, om*  
 9th *-an, an-u, am, -am, -ōn, -an, ata, ātam<sup>6</sup>*  
 10th *-an, -am, an, -om, -āta, -ātam*

It is very remarkable that these gender distinguishing suffixes are found only in the case of *-a* stems, whereas stems ending in *-i, u* and *-e* have no suffix or termination in the nom sg.<sup>7</sup>

(a) Stems without any suffix or termination

*Masc*

- 7th (p 111) *Allagunda, aṣṭya, maga*  
 8th *āḷu, Eḷega, keṣaya*  
 9th *Cidārna, Būtarasa, maga*  
 10th *odeya, tamma*

*Fem*

- 7th (p 111) *lapaccale*  
 8th *sūḷe*  
 9th *magaḷ*  
 10th

feminine was already associated with the female sex in the IG mother language allows no conclusion to be drawn regarding its original value"—C. C. UHLENBECK, *The Indo-Germanic Mother Language and Mother Tribes Complex* AA 39.3.388

<sup>4</sup> See fn 61 below

<sup>5</sup> Though *-am* and *am* are given here as two suffixes they are, in fact, one *-am* denotes the use of *anustāra* whereas *-am* denotes the use of the consonant.

<sup>6</sup> *-āta* and *-ātam* are personal pronouns (masc. hon 3 sg.) used here as gender suffixes. See under *-āta* in the section on Personal Pronouns

<sup>7</sup> GOKI, pp. 111 and 118.

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *ittodu, oltu, keze*  
 8th. *nādu, nela*  
 9th. *eḷtu, tore, puḷu*  
 10th. *amgaḍi, tōmṭa, bitti*

(b) Stems with gender suffix <sup>8</sup>

*Masc*

- 7th. (p 111) *arasan, alivon*  
 8th. *magan, magam, alivon, alitōm, alivon, añjadon, oḍḍuvon, keḍṭpuvonu*  
 9th *magan, Kupṭṭēyan, magam, alidōn, alidon alidāta, Āyannanu*  
 10th *Pampayyan, magan, magam, Maruḷayyan, selevon, tappidāta.*

*Fem*

- 7th no examples  
 8th *iḍoḷ, koḷḷoḷ*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 111) *uḷigan, okkalṭanam*  
 8th *sālam, paṇam*  
 9th *bayalam, māram*  
 10th *naḍukam, paṇam, pempam, baḍḍṭanam*

Suffixes *i* and *o* were used to form feminines

- 7th (p 112) *Jambunāygiṟ, sīsittiyar*  
 8th *arasi, Araṭṭiṭi, prānavallabhe, mahādēvi*  
 9th  
 10th *mahādēvi*

*Lws*

Loan words are treated as Native words in adding the gender suffixes

The word *mahajana* is used<sup>9</sup> as Neut<sup>9</sup>

- 7th (p 112) *mahājanakke*  
 9th *mahajanam*

(a) Stem without suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *ācaryya, Gunakṛitti*  
 8th *Kuntācāryya, kumara, Mahāprabhu, sūtradhāri*  
 9th. *Māra satya, Gonatha Svadhāri*  
 10th *Amōghavarṣadēva, gāmunda, Satyavākya*

*Fem*

- 7th (p 113) *tapaccale*  
 8th *prānavallabhe, mahādēvi*  
 10th *uruvare, mahādēvi*

<sup>8</sup> For detailed examples with all the gender suffixes see under *Nominative Case*

<sup>9</sup> *maḷḷa*

*janam mahā cchabdam ire naḷḷumsakam akkam*

*Neut*

- 9th (p 113) *msidhige, pāda*  
 8th *kavile, maryyāde*  
 9th *varsa, ślākarmma*  
 10th *ambōdhi, pūje, sthiti*

(b) Stem with suffix

*Masc*

- 7th (p 113) *andhan, Kucēlam, pālīsīdom*  
 8th *Kulatīlakan dharegiṣan, Śrīballaham, Śrī Dōram, irakṣiccūdōn, Singam*  
 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, duṣṣan, Nagārjjunam, paramēśvaram*  
 10th *Ajasutan, Kānnaran, Pramukham, Indram*

*Fem*

- 8th *Kanci abbe*  
 9th *Kal abbe*  
 10th *Nāgīyabbe*

*Neut*

- 7th (p 113) *ayuṣyam, kulani*  
 8th *padam, divasam*  
 9th *phalam, varṣam, pāpam*  
 10th *anīyam, adhikam, phalam*

In a form like *Permmānaḍi* (9th.) though the last constituent is obviously *neuter*, the whole compound form is *masc*<sup>10</sup>

## NUMBER

Kannāḍa has only two numbers—*sg* and *pl*. The singular may be either the stem itself or the stem with the gender suffix (which denotes number also) or the stem with the case-termination added to it. There is no difference between NWs and LWs in the formation of the plural. In the case of *masc* and *fem* honorific plural is very commonly used.

The suffixes for the *pl* are

- 7th. (p 115) *-ār, ar, -gaḷ*  
 8th. *-ār, -ar, -dir, -vir, -gaḷ*  
 9th. *-ār* (only in one instance), *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar-kkaḷ*  
 10th. *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar kkaḷ*

*-ār, ar, -gaḷ* and *-ankkaḷ* are the suffixes used with *masc* and *fem* stems while (only) *-gaḷ* is the suffix for the *neut* stems. *Masc* stems in *i, u, e* and *fem* stems in *-e* and consonantal stems in *-i* take *gaḷ* in these inscriptions.<sup>11</sup>

If the assumption that *-ār* is more ancient than *-ar*<sup>12</sup> is tenable, then a confirmation of this assumption is found in the fact that in the inscriptions studied here, while

<sup>10</sup> GOKI, p. 113

<sup>11</sup> GOKI pp. 114 116 KBB 40 42 SMD 102

<sup>12</sup> GOKI p. 115.

forms with both *-ār* and *ar* are met with in the 8th cent A D, we generally meet with forms with *ar* in the 9th, and when we come to the 10th cent A D, we have not a single form with *ār* but only with *ar*<sup>13</sup>

(a) Simple stem in the sg <sup>14</sup>

*Masc*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>Allagunda, aḷiya, maga</i>
8th.	<i>Eṇega, maga, Kannaci, Kongani, āḷu, Palipāṇe</i>
9th	<i>Būlarasa, maga, Ganga Permmādi kōpu</i>
10th	<i>oḍeya, tamma, Permmānaḍi, Perggade</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>Basanlakumāra, Gunakīrtti, Caritaśrīnāmadhēyaprabhu</i>
8th	<i>Kuntacānya, Jagatunga, Ranadhāri, sūtradhāri, mahaprabhu, Ranatīkramanu</i>
9th	<i>Indara, paramēsvara, saruvādhikāri, Śūradhāri, gāmunḍa samiyu</i>
10th	<i>Amōghavarṣadeva, Atri, Cintāmani</i>

*Fem*

NW

8th	<i>arasi, Baḍi poḍḍi, magaḷu, sūle</i>
-----	--

LW

8th	<i>mahādēvi</i>
10th	<i>prānavallabhe, mahādēvi</i>

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>okkallana, paḷi puḷu</i>
8th	<i>nela, pola, kaḷani, puḷi, eltu, nellu, ele, mane</i>
9th	<i>pergghcēṭana pola, Bagerāḍi, Sindarāḍi, eḷtu, kallu, puḷu, toṇe, mane</i>
10th	<i>tuppa, tōmṭa, amgaḍi, giḷi, paḷṭi, uppu, beḍamgu, galde, tere, beḷgode</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>pūṭi, mīsdhige</i>
8th	<i>sunka bhūmi, śīme</i>
9th	<i>slākarmma, pūṭi a sthiti, Citrabhānu amāse, śilā lekhe</i>
10th	<i>Krōdhana, Citra agni kurtti, ōje, dhare</i>

<sup>13</sup> It is possible that the enunciation of this view, if tenable, may lead one to make a wider generalization that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple* structure in the evolution of the Kannada language, the generalization which will be discussed at some length in relation to similar other phenomena in the concluding part of the thesis

<sup>14</sup> For detailed examples see under *Nominative Case*

(b) *Serem* with gender suffix :*Masc.*

	NW	LW
<i>-em</i>		
7th. (p. 115)	<i>emem</i>	<i>-pātem</i>
8th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>-pātem</i>
9th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>igem</i>
10th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>Alimem</i>
<i>-em, -em</i>		
7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Kemem</i>
8th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>Sipātem</i>
9th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>memem</i>
10th.	<i>memem</i>	<i>Alimem</i>
<i>-em</i>		
7th. (p. 115)	<i>emem</i>	....
8th.	<i>emem, ememem</i>	....
9th.	<i>emem</i>	
<i>-om</i>		
7th. (p. 115)	<i>emem</i>	<i>pātem</i>
8th.	<i>emem, emem</i>	
10th.	<i>emem, semem</i>	
<i>-om</i>		
8th.	<i>ememem</i>	
<i>-om</i>		
8th.	<i>ememem</i>	<i>emem</i>
9th.	<i>ememem</i>	
<i>āta, -ātem</i>		
	NW.	LW
9th.	<i>ememem</i>	
10th.	<i>ememem</i> <i>tappidāta</i> <i>ememem</i>	
<i>Fem.</i>		
<i>-em, -em</i>		
8th.		
9th.	<i>emem, kottol</i>	
10th.		



9th.

*varṣaṁ, kulakṣayam*

10th.

*paṇaṁ  
baḍatanam**daṇḍaṁ, kulam.*

## PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*anindītār*

8th.

*aḷivār, sandār*

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Rājñmatigantiyār*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyār*

-ar (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōltamar*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ballavarasar**bhaṣarar*

10th.

*Tailaparasar**anēkar, goravar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*Siṣṭiyar*

8th.

*sūḷeyar**Dēvaganikkeyar*

9th.

....

*Mahādēviyar*

10th.

....

*Vallabheyar*-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :<sup>15</sup>

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

*bhāgigaḷ*

8th.

....

*dēśādhipatigaḷ*

9th.

....

*upakārigaḷ*

10th.

....

*udārigaḷ*

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

*-arvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ*

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

*abbegaḷ*

10th.

....

*Nāgiyabbegaḷ*

-i stems :

8th.

*Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ*

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullatagaḷ**vratagaḷ*

(b) Stems with gender suffix .

*Masc*

	NW	LW
-an		
7th. (p 115)	arasan	-pālakan
8th	magan	pātakan
9th	magān	īṣṭan
10th	magān	Ajasutan

-am, an

7th (p 115)		Kucēlam
8th	magam	Śrī ballaham
9th	magam	manōharam
10th	magam	Ajītam

on

7th (p 115)	alivon	
8th	alivon, aṇṇadon	....
9th	alidom	

om

7th (p 115)	alidom	pālīsīdom
8th	andom, alītom	
10th	alīdom, seḷevom	

-ōm

8th	alīttōm	~
-----	---------	---

-ōn

8th	alivōn	irakṣiccīdōn
9th	alīdōn	

āta, ātam

	NW	LW
9th	āḷḍāta	
	ballātam	
10th	tappīdāta	
	ballatam	

*Fem*

-oḷ, -abbe

8th.	īḷḍoḷ, koḷḷoḷ	Kaṇci abbe
9th.		Kāḷ abbe
10th	..	Naram abbe

*Neut*

-am, am

7th (p 115)	okkaltanam	kulam, dēham
8th.	ṇoḷam, paṇam, sālam	ācāram, mōnam

9th.		<i>varṣaṇi, kulakṣayam</i>
10th.	<i>paṇaṇi</i> <i>baḍaṭaṇam</i>	<i>daṇḍaṇi, kulam.</i>

## PLURAL :

-ār

## Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>aninditār</i>
8th.	<i>aḷivār, sandār</i>	....

## Fem.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Rājñimatigantiyār</i>
9th.	....	<i>Mahādēviyār</i>

-ar. (suffix)

## Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>āmikōḷḷamar</i>
8th.	<i>keḷeyar</i>	<i>yuvārājar</i>
9th.	<i>Ḥallavārasar</i>	<i>bhaṭarar</i>
10th.	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>anēkar, goravar</i>

## Fem.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>Siṣittiyar</i>
8th.	<i>sūḷeyar</i>	<i>Dēvaganikeyar</i>
9th.	....	<i>Mahādēviyar</i>
10th.	....	<i>Vallabheyar</i>

-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :<sup>15</sup>

-i stems :

## Masc.

7th. (p. 115)	....	<i>bhāgigaḷ</i>
8th.	....	<i>dēśādhipatigaḷ</i>
9th.	....	<i>upakārigaḷ</i>
10th.	....	<i>udārigaḷ</i>

## Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)	....	<i>-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ</i>
8th.	....	....
9th.	....	<i>abbegaḷ</i>
10th.	....	<i>Nāgiyabbegaḷ</i>

-i stems :

8th.	<i>Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ</i>
------	---------------------------------

## Neut.

7th. (p. 116)	....	<i>Vidyullategaḷ</i> <i>vratagaḷ</i>
---------------	------	---

<sup>15</sup> See p. 24.

	8th	<i>kaḷgaḷ</i>	<i>apparaḍhamgaḷ</i>
	9th.		<i>rājastavitamgaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>samrātsaramgaḷ</i>
	<i>dir</i> (suffix) <sup>16</sup>		
<i>Masc</i>		NW	LW
	8th	<i>makandir</i> <i>magandir</i>	
<i>Fem</i>			
	8th	<i>magaḷdir</i>	
	<i>-vir</i> (suffix)		
	8th	<i>tāyvir</i>	
	<i>arkkaḷ</i> (double plu suffix) <sup>17</sup>		
	9th		<i>goravarkaḷ</i> <i>iēda vidarkaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>Rāṣṭrakūḷāni ayarkaḷ</i>

HONORIFIC PLURAL <sup>18</sup>

<i>Masc</i>			
	7th (p 116)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>mahārājar</i>
	8th.	<i>arasar,</i> <i>magandir</i>	<i>Vijayadityar,</i> <i>yuvarājar</i>
	9th	<i>Būtarasar</i>	<i>Mōm goravar</i>
	10th	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>Āhavamalladevar</i>
<i>Fem</i>			
	7th (p 116)		<i>Śiṣṭītyar</i>
	8th	<i>sūḷeyar, magaḷdir,</i> <i>mudutāyvir, Kucipoḷigaḷ</i>	<i>Lōkamahādevīyar</i>
	9th.		<i>Gāmundabbegaḷ</i>
	10th.		<i>Nāgīyabbegaḷ,</i> <i>Rēi aladētyar</i>

## DECLENSION

Stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* and *e* as well as stems ending in consonants are met with in the inscriptions studied and for all genders there is, of course, only one declension <sup>19</sup>

## The Nominative Case

The nom. sg. in all the three genders does not possess any case-termination. The

<sup>16</sup> *mikk-ā stī pūḷ-lingado*

*[akkum ir-ar-dir ir endu lokōktigaḷo]* SMD 97 Cf. also KBB 42, KVV 18

<sup>17</sup> *Ukalam peṭai arai-arum*  
*ge kaḷ āgamam*

SMD 101

<sup>18</sup> See p. 24

<sup>19</sup> GOAI pp. 116-7

stem itself or the stem with gender suffix forms the nom sg.<sup>20</sup> In modern scientific linguistics the nominative case here will be said to possess *morpheme zero*.<sup>21</sup> The nom pl is formed with the suffixes *ar ar gaḷ arkkal dir* and *ir*.<sup>22</sup>

(a) The stem as the nom sg

a stems

Masc

NW<sup>23</sup>

- 7th. (p 117) *Allagunda aḷiya*  
 8th *arasa Erega odeya*<sup>24</sup> *keḷeya Paṇḍappa Bancaḷaya Baḍavoja Buḷḷiga Eḷega Maḍappaṇṇa Muṭṭarasa Simavallarasa*  
 9th *AnḍugaRaṭṭiyanna Koṇḍovaya Nimbiccarā Baṇṇa ayya Butarasa maga Maṣṭigara Cidanna*  
 10th *Edataycayya oḍeya Kamaraśa, Kogaḷivarayya Caṭṭayya tamma*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Kamara Basanta Kumara bhaḷaraka*  
 8th. *Ajṇavamma Angara-Siṅga Kuṇṭacarya Kumara Guṇasagara Jagaṭunga Prabhuṭataraśa pṛituḷi bhallava bhattaraka bhaḷṭara Ranaṭaḷoka Rama Lokaditya Sivamara Śrīpuruṣa Śrī Kama Śrīpuruṣa maharaja*  
 9th *Indara Kuṭṭhivammo raja paramesvara Nagammayya Nolaṃbadhi raja paramesvara bhaḷṭaraka Buḷḷiga-Gonaiḷa Mara-Satya Satyavākyā Kongum varma dharma maharajadhīraja saṃpaṇṇa*

<sup>20</sup> See p 22 Cf ABB 74 *lingatṭavacanānatre prathama*

<sup>21</sup> VENDRYES *Language* (English Translation) p 78 Cf also O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* London p 106

<sup>22</sup> See p 24

<sup>23</sup> Sometimes a compound word consists of both NW and LW (which is generally treated here as NW) and sometimes it is difficult to know whether a word is NW or LW. The distinctions made here with regard to NW and LW are however tentative.

<sup>24</sup> Tam. *uḷaiya* (8th) adj pt who owns

*uḷai* ptp in the possession of

*uḷan* ptp with —A P

An attempt at a chronological study of linguistic facts within Kannaḍa and Tamil of the 7th to 10th cent AD is indicated<sup>d</sup> from here onwards in order to facilitate the comparison of synchronic elements of the two important cognate members (viz Kannaḍa and Tamil) of the Dravidian family. This is in consonance with the new methodology in linguistic science inaugurated by KURYLOWICZ (*Origins de la formation des Noms en Indo-européennes* Paris, 1935) and E. BENVENISTE (*Etudes Indo-européennes*). See also S. M. KATRĒ ABORI 20277 and C. R. SANKARAN ABORI 21240. Here the Tamil forms are given from inscriptions only for the 7th and 8th cent AD (while the Kannaḍa forms are given from the 8th to 10th cent AD) as are available from the unpublished work *A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD* by Kanapathu PILLAI. This work is a thesis submitted to and approved by the University of London for the Ph.D. Degree in 1935. The short form K P is used after the instances for the reference to this work while the ordinal in the circular brackets indicates the century. The adj pt. and the post position given in the Tamil examples above illustrate the concept of *morphoseme* a linguistic unit standing at the intersecting point where form and notion meet. (Vide O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* p 108)

- 10th *Akālavarīśadēva amarēśvara, Amōghaīarśadēva, Kaliyuga-Rāva, Kuva*  
*lala putarīarēśvara, gāmunda, Caṭṭayya-dēva, jagadēka Vīra Tailapa-*  
*dharmma-mahārājādhirāja, Nītyavarśadēva, Nalamba kulāntaka dēva*  
*prīthīnallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara, paramabhāṭāraka, Pal-*  
*lava mahāmandalika, mahāsāmanta Rēvadāsa Vīra Nārāyana, Viśōt-*  
*tara, Satyavākhya Koṅṅuntvarmma, Satyāśrayakula tūlaka*

## Neut

## NW

- 8th *kuḷa*<sup>25</sup> *Caṃma, nela*<sup>26</sup> *pola*<sup>27</sup> *valla*<sup>28</sup>  
 9th. *Kunda, pola*  
 10th. *tuppa*<sup>29</sup> *tōmṣa*<sup>30</sup>

## LW

- 7th. (p 117) *dēgula*  
 8th *dharmma, nagara pūrnna, bhanda, bhimba, vijayaīatsara, sīlākarmma,*  
*sunka surālaya*  
 9th. *Kāsyapa gōtra, Naḷa, phala, Ramēśvara varśa, Saka kāla, samvatsara,*  
*sīlākarmma*  
 10th. *agrahārama, Ādityaīāra īṣṭaprabhāva, Isvara, Krōdhana Citra, danḍa,*  
*Nahdana Pauṣyamāsa bahula, phala batta, Bhādrapada mahānakhara,*  
*Yuva rājamāna līkṣita, Vikrama, Vikṛta Vibhava Vaiśākha-suddha*  
*śāsana śauca, Sakaiarśa, samvatsara, sīlākarmma, Sukravāra, sūryya*  
*grahana*

## NW

## -s stems

- 8th. *Kannaci, Kongani*  
 9th *Ganga Permmādi*  
 10th. *Permmanaḍi*

## LW

- 7th (p 117) *Akṣayakīrti, Pallaiācāri*  
 8th. *kali Kānti Kēsari, Pāṇḍi seṭṭi, Ranadhāri, Sarīrasiddhi ācāri, sākṣi*  
*sūtradhāri, Sitarina gōṣāṣi*  
 9th *akhaṇḍīla brahmācāri, gōṣṭi, Dēvāli, sarīrādhihāri, Sūradhāri*  
 10th *Ajātarmma seṭṭi, Atri, Aṅga seṭṭi, gunāgrani Cīlāmāni, daṇḍādhipati*  
*pōda padm nṇaṭṭi bud[dh]y āṭṭi, mahāsāmanta ādhipati, Saṣi, sakti*

<sup>25</sup> Tam *kuḷi* (7th) —s.n. 'a measure of land equal to 576 ft.' K.P.

<sup>26</sup> Tam *nilam* (7th, 8th) —m.lan.—s.n. 'land', also nil (8th.) —i b 'to stand' K.P.

<sup>27</sup> Tam *ṭulam* (8th.) —s.n. 'field', also *Pulamakaḷ* (8th.) —'Goddess of the Earth' K.P.

<sup>28</sup> Tam *reṣe* (7th.) —s.n. 'tank' K. P.

<sup>29</sup> Tam *tutta* (8th.) —'he had enjoyed' from r b *tuy* 'to enjoy' K. P.

<sup>30</sup> Tam *tōṇṭu* (7th, 8th.) —i b 'dig' K. P.

## NW

## Fem

8th *arasī, Baḍi poḍḍi*

## LW

8th *mahādēvi*10th. *mahādēvi*

## NW

## Neut

7th (p 118) *gēti, paḷi*<sup>31</sup>8th. *aḍi*,<sup>32</sup> *ani*,<sup>33</sup> *Āgaḷi, Āsandi kaḷani*,<sup>34</sup> *Kuḍalūrppāḍi, puḷi*<sup>35</sup>9th *Bāgevaḍi, Sindavaḍi,*10th *amgaḍi, keyi*,<sup>36</sup> *giḷi, guḍi*,<sup>37</sup> *pāḷti, Banavāsi, biḷḷi, vajjanī*

## LW

7th. (p 118) *pūti, bhūmi*8th *datṭi, phala-prāpti, baḷi, bhūmi*9th. *datṭi, pīrva-sthiti, Pramathi, Bīrōdhi, brahmēti, madhyavarṭti, rājyā bhi vṛddhi, stanābhi vṛddhi*10th *Agni, anī(dhi)gati, ambōdhi, āhāra dhanī, ēkadasi, kirtti, kṣānti, gabhi rōddāni, Dumdubhi, pañcamī, Prajāpāti, baḷi, bārasī, brahmāti, mahō dadhi, mūrtti, Raktakṣi, vamiśāvaḷi, vaḷi, Vikāri vṛti, samkranti, sam-gati, sampāḍti, stuti, sthiti, Hēmaḷambi*

## -u stems .

## NW

## Masc

9th *kaḷu*

## LW.

7th (p 118) *Caṇiśārināmadhēyaprabhu*8th *Karṇipu, mahāprabhu.*

## Neut

## NW

7th (p 118) *ittodu, oḷtu, puḷu*8th *eḷtu*<sup>38</sup>9th *eḷtu, puḷu, Bāsuriḷoḍu*<sup>31</sup> Tam. *paḷippu* (8th.)—vbl noun 'fault' K P<sup>32</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th.)—s.n. 'foot' K. P<sup>33</sup> Tam. *ani* (8th.)—v.b. adorn' K P<sup>34</sup> Tam. *kaḷani* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'paddy fields' K.P<sup>35</sup> Tam. *puḷi* (8th.)—s.n. 'tiger' K.P<sup>36</sup> Tam. *keyi* (7th.)—s.n. 'hand' K.P<sup>37</sup> Tam. *kuḷi* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)'. K P<sup>38</sup> Tam. *erutu* (8th.)—s.n. 'ox' K. P

10th. Ak  
17

NW.

... nel-l-u,<sup>57</sup> pugil-u,<sup>58</sup> pul-l-u,<sup>59</sup> pon-n-u, matal-l-u, Vidal-

... man-ni-u<sup>60</sup>

Neut

LW.

...  
...-y-u.

(p. 118) suffixes of -a stems (masc nom sg.).<sup>61</sup>

- (p. 118) -an, an, -am, -ōn, -om.
- 8th. -an, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -ōm, -om, -om
- 9th. -an, -an-u, -an, -am, -ōn, -on, -āta, -ātān
- 10th. -an, -an, -am, -om, -āta, -ātān

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender-suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent. A.D. we meet with the suffixes -āta and -ātān (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon) for the first time.

The suffixes -ōn, -on, -ōm, and -om function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes -ōn, -ōm, -on, and -om is less in the 9th cent. A.D. than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent. A.D. except -om. It is possible that -on and -om have come from -ōn and -ōm and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of -ar < ār which has been discussed above.<sup>62</sup>

Masc.

NW.

-an :

- 7th (p 119) arasan,<sup>63</sup> Allagundan
- 8th. Anjanavattigan, Ezamman, K. Kirtlavian, Padun, an, Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cottam, Puley, Pesarajjan, mage, Rattir, 9th oruv, Kidalegadhi, 10th Acap, Panipayya, yam

<sup>57</sup> 11 Tam. nāṭu (8th)  
<sup>58</sup> Tam. nel, nellu  
<sup>59</sup> Tam. pukar (8th)  
<sup>60</sup> Tam. pullu (8th)  
<sup>61</sup> Tam. man (8th.)  
<sup>62</sup> See p 22.  
<sup>63</sup> See infra, pp 24 25.  
δ and o. However, the above  
<sup>64</sup> Tam. aracy (7th.)  
<sup>65</sup> Tam. makay (7th. 8th.)

K.P.  
K. P.



## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādviṭṭiyanāmadheyan, mahādēvan* .
- 8th *Indaballityātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kayravamsādhayan, Kāma-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gāman, gāmundan, Govindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamutran, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumāran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahapātaka sanyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyānan, Pāṇḍyan, paramēśvarādhirajatarajan, Pītāmahan, Pṛthvīsāgaran, sādupriyan, Bhanudāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhrīyan, Manujāgaran, Renasāgaran, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhityan, Vaiśikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēniyan, Śrīpurusa mahārajan, śūdrakan, Somavamsōdbhavan, Śvētavāhan*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣtan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōtan, pañca maha pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhanijanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasambhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandita-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āyanagāvundān, Indaran, ultatamgan, Kannaran, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahayan, Gabhīndaran, Gōyindara ballahan, Cāḷukya Rāman, Jayadullatamgan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nakusan, Nripatumgan, patākan, pātakaṇ, Purūṭayan, Ponnaṭaragāvundān, praplan, Budhanvajani, brahmatī kārān, mahābalan, maharajayyan, mahārajadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōltara vidita dharādetan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanullam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucelam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *atibhumbhukam, Koṇḍīya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Panca mahā pātakam*

-am :

## NW.

- 3th *Dommarā Kādavam, magam*
- 9th *alid un[ā]vam, Eṇeyammam, Kulappaya[m], gaṇḍam, Kommagure-yammam, Devannayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āya gāvunda Kamayyam, Āya varmmayyam, Eṇējōgayyam, Kāluyammam, Kācayyam, Kīṭayammam, Kēkayyam, Kōḷeyammam, gaṇḍam, Paṇpayyam, Piṭṭayyam, Permmādi Būtāryyam, Bōppavvam, Bankayyam, magam, Malliga Gadāyām, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Maḷmayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam*

## NW.

## Neul

- 8th *kūl u, nāl u*,<sup>56</sup> *nel l u*,<sup>57</sup> *puḡil u*,<sup>58</sup> *puḷ l u*,<sup>59</sup> *pon n u, mattal u, Vīdat-tūr u*  
 9th *kal l u, Beḷi tūr u, man-n u*<sup>60</sup>  
 10th *kūl u*

## LW

- 8th *sthit y u*  
 10th *Amavase y u*

Gender (and number) suffixes of a stems (masc nom sg) <sup>61</sup>

- 7th (p 118) *an, am, -am, ōn, om*  
 8th *-an, am, am, ōn, on, ōm, -om, -om*  
 9th *-an, an u, am, am, ōn, -on, -ata, -ātam*  
 10th *an, am, am, om, -āta, -ātam*

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent AD we meet with the suffixes *ata* and *-ātam* (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time

The suffixes *ōn, -on, -ōm, and om* function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes *-ōn, -ōm, on, and -om* is less in the 9th cent AD than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent AD except *om*. It is possible that *-on* and *-om* have come from *-ōn* and *-ōm* and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of *-ar < ūr* which has been discussed above.<sup>62</sup>

## Masc.

## NW

## -an

- 7th (p 119) *arasan*,<sup>63</sup> *Allagundan*  
 8th. *Ammavaratigān, Eṇamman, Kūḷamman, Kūṭṭarannan, Kuṭṭumuddan, Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cottamman, Dāsiamman, Padumannan, pārvan, Puleyarmman, Pesarajan, magan*,<sup>64</sup> *Mādānman, Raṭṭigan*  
 9th. *oritan, Kaligallan, Kidalegadhīphānman, Kuppēyan, magan*  
 10th. *Acapayyan, Eṇeyan, Pampayyan, magan, Ruddapayyan, Sāmi Kalle yamman*

<sup>56</sup> 'Tam. *nāḷu* (8th)—'land, country'. K P

<sup>57</sup> Tam. *nel nellu* (8th)—'paddy'. K P

<sup>58</sup> Tam. *puḡar* (8th)—'fault'. K P.

<sup>59</sup> Tam. *pullu* (8th)—'grass'. K P

<sup>60</sup> Tam. *man* (8th)—'earth territory, dust'. K, P

<sup>61</sup> See p 22.

<sup>62</sup> See infra pp. 24-25. In the early period it is indeed difficult to distinguish between *ḍ* and *ḍ*. However, the above discussion is based on the readings given by epigraphists.

<sup>63</sup> Tam. *aracan* (7th)—s m sg 'king'. K, P

<sup>64</sup> Tam. *maṭey* (7th. 8th.)—s m 'son'. K P

## LW.

- 7th (p 119) *Gunasāgarādviṭṭiyanāmadhēyan, mahādevan* \*
- 8th *Indabalītyātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kaytavamsādhīpan, Kama-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gaman, gamunḍan, Gōvindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitran, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumāran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahāpalaka samyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhīrājārājan, Pītāmahan, Pṛthvisagaran, sādūpṛiyan, Bhānūdāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhṛiyan, Manujāgaran, Ranasāgaran, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhīyan, Vaiśikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēniyan, Śrīpuruṣa mahārājan, śūdrakan, Sōmavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan.*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadevan, Nāgadhōran, pañca mahā pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhāmjanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasahbhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandīta-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āyconagāvunḍan, Indaran, ultarāngan, Kannaṛan, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahāyan, Gabhīndaran, Gāyindara ballahan, Coḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantiṅgan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nakuṣan, Nṛpatuṅgan, patākan, pātakan, Purūravan, Ponnavaṛagāvunḍan, prapṭan, Budhānvajan, brahmātikāran, mahabaḷan, mahārājayyan, mahārājadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōltara vidīta dharādevan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

## NW

- 9th *Kanvillam*

## LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucēlam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṭṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *aṭibhumbhukam, Kondīlya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Panca mahā-pātakam*

-am :

## NW

- 8th *Dommarā Kaḍavam, magam*
- 9th *alid unṭ[a]vam, Ereyammam, Kulappaya[m], gandam, Kommagurē-yammam, Dēvanmayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Kammayyam, Āyta varmmayyam, Eṇējōgayyam, Kālī-yammam, Kācayyam, Kīṛiyammam, Kekayyam, Kōṭeyammam, gaṇḍan, Pampayyam, Piṭṭayyam, Permmāḍi Būtāyiyam, Bōppavvam, Bankayyam, magam, Maliga Gāḍayyam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Māḷimayyam, Murumayyam*

## LW

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam,*

- 8th *Kannam, Singam, Śrī Dōram, Śrīpurusaamahārājam, Śrī ballaham*
- 9th *Akālavarṣa śrī pṛthvī vallabham, Garuḍa lāñchanam, Dhōram, Nāgār-  
jjunam, pañcānanam, paramēśvaram, bhaya[ka]ram, Butem[dra] gā  
vundam, manōharam, ma[y]dunam, mahārajādhi rājam, mahāsāmant-  
am, mahē[m]dra Tribhuvanadhīram, Raṭṭa vamsōdbhava[m], Rāmam,  
Lakṣmīvallabhēndram, Vikramāditya-Santaram, sampannam*
- 10th *Ajītam, Anuvah, atiratha-mallam, abhinutam, amalām, Amōghavarṣa  
mahīṣam, amgarakam, Ayyapadevam, asahayasāhasam, Indram, In-  
drātmanjam, Iṭṭiva Kannaram, Kannaram, Kannayyam, Kannaradēvam,  
Kadambakuḷācāḍit-ādityam, Kavirājarāja-vibudha-pravaram, Kām-  
ci puravarēśvaram, kulatilakam, kula prasadam, kulaharam, Koṭṭigadē  
vam, Gangādharām, mārṭtandam, gāvundam, Gūṭigaveye Nāgam, Goj-  
ṇga dēvam, Gōvundayyam, Caṭṭiga dēvam, Cāṭṭiky ūbharanam, Calukya  
pañcānana[m], Jagatumgam, Javam, Jōgumayyam, Dēvarājasutam,  
Dhāttram, nagarādhiṣṭhitan, Nandagirindātham, Nannigāśrayam, Nāga  
varmayyam, Nāgumayyam, Nirupamadēvam, Pañcala dēva[m], para  
ma bhaṭṭarakam, paramēśvara makuṣa ghaṭṭila caranāravindam, Pal-  
lavānvayam, Pallava kuḷatīṣak-ānēka vākyam, pādapaḍmōpaśēvutam,  
Purūrava nandanam, Phalgunam, prakarṣam, pratipakṣa sūdrakam,  
pṛthivīrājīvam, pṛthuvī vallabham, Banavāsi puravarēśvaram, Biṭṭi-  
gam, Budham, bīman, Budhanutam, bhāvam, Bhūriśramam, Manu  
mārggar, mallam, Mārasimgha-dēvam, Raṭṭa Kandarppam, Raṭṭa  
vidyādharām, raja mārṭtandam, Rāṣṭrakūḷ ōttamam, vasya kula  
tilakam, Vāyikuḷ ō[dayam], vibudha-janam, viśiṣṭōttamam, vihamga  
rajadhvajōttumga[m], Vira Nārayanam, Visōttara bhaṭṭam, Sāmṭa  
gāvundam, śāsana baddham, Śōma sūtam, Saṭyāśrayakulatilakam,  
sarōrukhādharām, Sāhasa bhīmam, singhalāmchanam, sutam, Sūdrakam,  
sēnabōvam*

ōn :

NW

8th *aṭivōn*<sup>65</sup> *aṭiltōn*, *kūḍisidōn*<sup>66</sup>9th *aṭidōn*

LW

8th *trakṣictidōn*

-on :

NW.

8th *añjadon*<sup>67</sup> *aṭi on*, *aṭidon*, *Duggamāra Eṭṭeyappan*, *oḍḍu on*, *kūḍipon*,  
*kūḷipon*, *keḍisidon*, *kondon*, *ṭaredon*, *sandon*, *sah(po)n*

9th. *a(e?)ydu on*, *aṭidon*<sup>65</sup> Tam. *aṭi* (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>66</sup> Tam. *keṭu* (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P<sup>67</sup> *añcu* (8th.)—v.b 'fear'. K. P.

-ōm

NW

8th *aḷitōm*

-om

NW

8th *aḷitom, kiḍiśido(m), keḍiśidom, koḷvom, paḍeḍom*  
 10th. *ahdom, seḷevom*

-an u, -ōn u, on u \*

NW

8th *kiḍiśidōn u, keḍiḥuvon u, koḷon u*  
 9th. *Āyannan-u, Tamma gāvundan u, Māramayyan u*

LW.

10th *pālakan u*

-āla or ālam

NW

9th *āldāta, aḷdāta, uṇālā(ta)m, ballatam*  
 10th *tappidāta, alidatam, aliḍu kondātam, naḍeyiśidātam, nallātam*

Fem

-ol (suffix)

NW

8th *idoḷ, koḷḷol (> goḷḷol)*

-abbe (suffix).

LW

8th *Kaṇci abbe*  
 9th. *kaḷ-abbe*  
 10th *Nāḡiyabbe, Nāranabbe*

Neut

NW

-am \*

8th. *Āḷuvakhēḍam, sālam*  
 10 *noḍukam*<sup>es</sup> *pasumbe tanam, baḍatanam, mānam, iēḍe (ḍa)mga[m]*

LW

7th (p 120) *āyusyam, ūharmmam*  
 8th *iē(tat)lam, pa(pha)lam, parihā(ra)m, pādam, papam, prasādam, iakram, samayam*  
 9th *Āḍityavāra m, kulakṣayam, ja[ya]m, pāpam, [p]unyam, phalam, Bṛhaspati(t)vāram, mahajanam, rājyabhyudaya[ā]bhya[dayam, Vya yam, varṣam, Sūryya grahanam*

<sup>es</sup> Tam. *naḷunku* (8th.)—v b tremble' K P.

- 10th *anilyam, anūnam, arltham, akṣayaguna prōddānam, āgaram, Āditya-  
ram, āyam, udit ōditam, ūrjūtam, kalpa vṛkṣam, kampam, kalam  
kam, kulam, kullīnam Kharam, Caranāravinḍa yugaḷam, janapadam,  
tūryyam, danda-dōsam, dānam, divasam, dēvatā nīlayam, dēvālayam,  
nakṣatram nibiḍōmatam, nūrantaram nūrākūlam, nūṭōdham, nīhpari  
graham, pañca maṣa sthānam, pakṣam, phalam, pratīpannatvam, pra  
mānam, bhuvanasāram, bhūmitam, Mangalavāram, mahāpātakam,  
mahāpaṭṭanam, rājyāntaram, lōbham, vēdam, vṛjūnāpaharanam, Sukra  
vāram, Sakavarīṣam, śāsanam saruva namaśya(sya)m, suddham, vya  
tīpātam, sthūli kramam*

am

NW

- 7th (p 120) *ūḷigam, okkaltanam*  
8th *o(m)mānam paṇam, paḍeyam<sup>90</sup> guttam*  
9th *māram*  
10th *amika vanam, aru vanam ānē veḍe(ḍa)ngam, urkkumam, esakam,  
esevinam kānam gadyānam, paṇam, besam*

LW

- 7th (p 120) *dōsam svarggam*  
8th *Kausika gōtram, divasam, Vijaya sambatsaram, sunkkam*  
9th *a[bh]imāna-man[d]itram, uttarōttaram kālam, pāpam, [bhra]mara[ni],  
mahājanam yanitram, rājyābhīṣēkam, varṣam samvatsaram*  
10th *adhikam, adhika baḷam, avanitāḷam, ābhatanam, āyam, Kumtāḷa  
dharātāḷam, kuḷam, karam, kramam caritam cāmaram, Candrārkkā  
tārambaram, citra dandam, jhaḷambam, turangam, dharātāḷam, naga  
rajam, nibaddham nīyamam Padmajam, parāyanam, pādāmūlam,  
phalam, prasādam, pratīpāḷanam barisam, Bṛhaspativāram, mahāday  
(dai)vam manitkya paḷḷam, mānyam, rasam, vicītr ālapatra vṛajam,  
vēdam, samkham śaśānika nūbham, sauryam, san-māna dānam, sam  
vatsaram, saruva bādhā parikhāram Siva nīlayam, Sukravāram, Sōma  
grahanam, saudham*

-an

LW

- 8th *turagaman*  
9th *Pungaḷan*

PLURAL<sup>70</sup>

-ār (suffix)

Masc

NW

- 8th *aḷivār, sandār*

LW

- 7th (p 133) *amūnditār, prathitār*

<sup>90</sup> Tam *paḷai* (8th.)—s.n 'detachment K P

<sup>0</sup> See pp 24 29

Fem

-i stems :

LW (only).

- 7th (p 134) *Anantāmdāntiyar*.9th *Mahādēviyār*.

-ar (suffix) :

Masc

-a stems :

NW.

8th. *arasar, Ajuvarasar, Eṇeyammarasar, Dāsamm-Eṇeyar, Kumba Kamlā-  
rar, Goindarasar, Telambayar, Manuga sāltavar, Multarasar, Rājā-  
dityarāsar.*9th *dāmarigar, Ballavarasar, Būtarasar*10th *aṭivar, Adityavarmarasar, Tailaparasar, palar*

LW.

7th (p 133) *ādhīpar, nītsampannar*8th *Āmaccar, gāmigar, nālgauḍigar, pañca mahā-pātakar, Vijayādityar,  
rājapuruṣar, Raṭṭar, Vikramāditya-Yuvārājār, Vikramāditya-Bhaṭā-  
rar, Śrīpuruṣamahārājār, Śvētā. āhanar*9th *Kuragāmunḍar, goravar, mahāpātakar, paramabhaṭṭārakar, Bhaṭārār,  
maṇḍalikar, Mahādēvar, Mōṇigoravar, Subhātunga bhaṭārār, samar-  
tṭar, Saruvanandibhaṭārār, sāmantar, śiṣyar.*10th *aṭipadaṣṭhar, aṭimārggaṣṭhar, aṭiyuttamar, anai adya tat[ṭ]va-vidhar,  
anēkar, anyar, anvajar, anvita satva-vidhar, abhīdhinar, [ā]gamajīnar,  
Āhavamalla-dēvar, uttama muni nāthar, Kamuḷōrdbhavavamśajar,  
kṛta kṛtyar, Ganadhara dēvar, Jñānaśivabhaṭārār, paṇnasigar, parvīa  
tar, parīkṣā-kṣama sad-vēdavidha(da)r, bhaṭṭārā[kar], bhū  
nutar, bhūpar, bhūmipā[aka]r, māṇṭr ārtha śiddhi-mahā mahar, mar-  
ṭiyar, mānya kāṭar, Yādu-Yādavar, Rēvadāsa Visōttara dīkṣitar, vipra-  
vidagdhār, viprar, vibudhar, vīrar, vēda śāstra vyutpannar, sadartṭhar,  
samagrār, samartṭhar, sampannar, samdōhar*

-i stems :

NW.

8th *Pūli y ar, Bandugi y-ar*10th *pīri-y-ar*

LW

7th (p 134) *Nṛpamarīyar.*10th *seṭṭi-y ar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *keḷe-y ar.*

Fem

-i stems :

LW

7th (p 134) *Dēvakhanīyar*, *Śiṣṭīyar*.8th *Lōkama(hā)dēvīyar*.10th *Rēvala-dēvīyar*.

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *sūleyar*

LW

8th *Dēvaganukkeyar*.10th *vallabheyar*

-ōr (suffix).

NW.

10th *bāldōr*

or (suffix).

NW

7th (p 134) *aśidor*8th *aśivor*, *Durvinīta-Eye appor*, *paḍedor*, *Polettālvor*.9th *salippor*.

LW.

8th *Duggamāror*-dīr, -vīr (suffixes).<sup>11</sup>

Masc.

NW.

8th *makandīr*.

Fem

NW.

8th *magaḍdīr*, *mudulāyvir*.

-gaḷ (suffix):

Masc.

NW.

8th *Araḷḷigaḷ*

LW.

7th (p 134) *adhikāriḡaḷ*, *sādhugaḷ*8th *dēśādhipatīgaḷ*9th *upakāriḡaḷ*10th *gāvundagaḷ*, *udāriḡaḷ*, *sthānādhi-patigaḷ*

Fem.

NW.

8th *Kūcipoḷḷigaḷ*, *Rēvamañcaḷgaḷ*, *Vināpoḷḷigaḷ*.<sup>11</sup> See p 28



## LW

9th *Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ*10th *Nagiyabbegaḷ*Neut <sup>12</sup>*gaḷ*

## NW

8th. *kaḷgaḷ*

## LW

8th *aparadhamgaḷ*9th *raja śravita[m gaḷ] samvatsaramgaḷ*10th. *ksudropadrata badhegaḷ samvatsaramgaḷ hamsa[m][gaḷ]**arkkaḷ* (suffix) <sup>13</sup>

Masc

## LW

8th *ira bhāṭarkkaḷ*9th *goraṭarkkaḷ edavidarkkaḷ*10th. *Raṭṭrakūṣṇaṭayarkkaḷ**at u* (suffix) <sup>14</sup>

Masc

## NW

8th *elṭadimaru parvitaru Mullarasaru Rundi Vaccaru*9th *Nagapaṭṭararu [No]lambha doḍḍaru Madengereyaru*

## LW

8th *Devendraru rāṣṭyaru bhāṭaru*9th *gamuṇḍaru mahasamanaru**gaḷ* (suffix) the following are Neut in form and Masc in meaning7th (p 134) *guruvaḍigaḷ*9th *Rajamalla Permmanaḍigaḷ*

The Nominative is used as the subject of a verb or participle to denote the doer of the action <sup>15</sup>

7th (p 157) *Nasappa gonḍu koṭṭan*8th *Duggamara idan paḍedar* (6 7 to 8)*Ranasagarani paṇyaram koṭṭan* (10 5 to 6)9th *Goyindara dattam viṭṭar* (67 5 and 12)10th *Sanlagavunḍan gosahaṣṭam iḍan* (103 13 to 15)

## Subject of a participle

7th (p 157) *Caritaśrinama dheya prabhu aṇṇasaulendraman poldu Gaṇi dhebham aydan meṭṭi saukhyasthan aydan*8th *Bhāṭarar Kaṇṇiyar konḍu dhanaman kaṇḍu maguḍu devargge viṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)<sup>12</sup> See pp 24 29<sup>13</sup> See p 29<sup>14</sup> See p 33<sup>15</sup> GOAI p 157

- 9th *Eṇeyamman kāḍi sattōn* (81.3 to 4)  
 10th *Iṇḍu neḡaḷḍar Rāṣṭrakūṭāmayarkkaḷ* (97.7 to 8).

### THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Unlike the nominative case, the other cases such as the accusative, instrumental, dative, genitive and locative take the case terminations which are added to the stems either directly or with the different inflexional increments. These case signs remain the same for all the three genders masc. fem and neut and for both the numbers, singular and plural

*The terminations of the Accusative Case are*

- 7th (p 135) *ān, -an, am, ani, ā* and *-a*  
 8th *-ān, an am, ani, ā*  
 9th *-ān, -an am, ani, a*  
 10th *-an, am, ani*

Forms with *ān, an* *a* and *a* are found side by side in the inscriptions of the 7th cent A.D.<sup>16</sup> So far as *-ān* and *an* are concerned we find them side by side in the 8th cent A.D. But in the 9th cent A.D. very few forms are found with *ān* while many with *an* are met with and when we come to the inscriptions of the 10th cent A.D., not a single form is found with *ān*, all of them having *an* alone as the accusative case sign

It is suggested, that *an* and *ā* are earlier than *-an* and *-a*<sup>17</sup>. The findings in the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent A.D. undoubtedly go to confirm this supposition as can be easily seen from the above remarks. The problem here is parallel to that of *ar > ar* and also that of *ōn, on, ōm* and *om*<sup>18</sup>. No doubt it is possible to take the view that *a* and *ā* are the same as *-ān* and *an* with final nasals dropped<sup>19</sup> and therefore it is possible to posit the equations that *-ān > ā* and *an > -a*

*um* is the conjunctive suffix in Kannada, which is usually added to the case signs of all nouns. But in the accusative, this *-um* is added to the stems before the case-ending e.g. (8th) *parvvarumān, Varanastyuman*. This leads to the supposition that the acc. case sign might have been a later development.

There are many instances in O.K. and M.K. where the stem itself is used in the sense of the acc. case. And in N.K., especially in colloquial language the acc. case sign is very rarely used.<sup>20</sup>

*ān* (termination)

*Masc*

NW

8th. *bīḍḍōnān*

LW

7th (p 136) *nypanan*

8th *Kaḷi Dōranān*

<sup>16</sup> GOKI p 135

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> See pp 25-34 on the discussion of the plural suffixes and gender suffixes respectively

<sup>19</sup> GOKI, p 135

<sup>20</sup> GOKI p 135

*Fem* no examples

*Neut*

NW

7th. (p 136) <i>e</i> stems	<i>ede y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>i iſſi y an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>koſe y an koſe y-an</i> <sup>81</sup>
<i>r</i> stem	<i>Tipperur an</i>
<i>l</i> stem	<i>poſal an</i> <sup>82</sup>

LW

7th. (p 136) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Sailendraman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>giri y-an</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Udayapuraman degulaman dhanaman dharmma man piſhaman Banavasi maṇḍalaman mahajana man sthanaman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>kamci y an datti y an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavilo y (u) (m a)n</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	<i>dattaman</i>

*a* termination

*Masc and Fem* no examples

*Neut*

NW no examples

LW

7th (p 136) <i>a</i> stem	<i>valibhagam-a</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>phalam a samuhabalam a</i>

*an* (termination)

*Masc*

NW

8th <i>e</i> stem	<i>Udugure y-an</i>
-------------------	---------------------

LW

8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Angar an Noſambar Adityan an</i>
10th	<i>Gojjiṅga bhupaſan an Pa idyan an</i>

*Fem*

NW and LW no examples

*Neut*

NW

7th (p 136) <i>e</i> stem	<i>ane-y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>Siva vaſſi y um an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>koſe y an nalage y an</i>

<sup>81</sup> Tam. *koſſar* (8th.)—s.n. fort K.P

<sup>82</sup> Tam. *poſal* (8th.)—s.n. grove K.P

<i>u</i> stems	<i>kapp a(m) naḍ a(m) mat am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>teṇe y am (&gt; dereyam)</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key y am</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>kal am</i>
10th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>gadyanam am tomḥam am paccav am</i> ( <i>am</i> > <i>av</i> ) <i>paṇam am Ronam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>tomḥ am marantar am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>beḷṭi y um am</i>
<i>u</i> stems	<i>olṭ am koḷag(g um am)</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ane y um am ane y am pangole y am</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key y am</i>
<i>ṛ</i> stems	<i>Kaḍiyur am</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>kāl-am</i>

## LW

7th (p 137) <i>ṭ</i> stem	<i>Yati-y am</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Varanasīwam am Vīmanam am</i> (with out <i>am</i> ) <i>aśvarath am dan am devabhog am puru</i> <i>vacar am prthivirajy am brahmadēy am sumk an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavile y um-am</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>dharmmam a(m) palam am maha</i> <i>palakam um am sthanam uv am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>gosasam tap am rajastavit am rajy am sarvvaba</i> <i>dhaparīthar am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>paddhati y am Baranasi y um aṭi stiti y am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavile-y am kavile y um am</i>
10th. <i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>Kurukṣetray uv am (am um &gt; av uv)</i> <i>jasam-am dharmmam am narakam a(m) sthanav</i> <i>am (am &gt; av) phalam-am prasadam am mahaja</i> <i>nam-am ratnam am vīram am sasanam am sīst</i> <i>otkaram am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>artthasāstranik am</i> <i>aharadan am karuṇy aṭi ṭik am tap am tambul</i> <i>am tarkk-am dan aṭi degul-am dharmm am dha</i> <i>rapurbbak am namaskar-am nṛj am paradhani am</i> <i>prthivirajy am bharaṇ am bhumi dan am bhojan</i> <i>am mahadan am maha yajṇ-aṭi vasagat am ved</i> <i>am saṁsṛtya vidye y itihāsa am sūralok am hṛday</i> <i>am</i>
<i>ṭ</i> stems	<i>Banarasi y-uv am Varanasi y um am sthiti y am</i> <i>utpatti y-am medum y am kṣanti y um-am datti y</i> <i>am</i>
<i>u</i> stems	<i>Kaḷbapp uv am</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aikyaṇakṣa paṇaṇo y um am kavile y am kavile y</i> <i>uv am Prayage y-uv am māryade y am kṣame y</i> <i>am</i>

*am* (termination)

Neut

NW

9th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>kon am tuṣṣam</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>lōhiḥ am nett am</i>

LW

7th	(p 137) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Kaṣavaprav am manav am</i>
8th	<i>a</i> stems	(without <i>am</i> ) <i>kanyadan am gosus am ḍavan-am</i> <i>dan am dharmm am dhan am prithuīrāṇy am</i> <i>mon am hastirath am hiraṇya garbh-am</i>
9th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>degulam am</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>śīrtth am</i> <i>dharmm a[m] batt am sabhōga sadak am śasa</i> <i>[n a]m</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i> ) <i>sa(śa)śanam a(m)</i> (without <i>am</i> ) <i>ai a</i> <i>gaḥ am udatta am upāśray-am kalpa-padaṇa dan</i> <i>am Gosahast am tuḷapuruṣ am deīabhog am Nan</i> <i>danatan am nirṇay-am pauruseya katanṇy am</i> <i>pracay am bhāṣajya dan am man am rajy am</i> <i>vyakaran am samagraspad am</i>

*a* (termination)

Neut

NW

7th.	(p 137) <i>ṣull-a</i>
8th	<i>kayy a</i> <sup>84</sup>
9th	<i>poḷan a poḷa[man a]</i>

LW

7th	(p. 137) <i>dehav a</i>
9th	<i>Varanasi y un a</i>

PLURAL

It is suggested that the plural suffix of the masc and neut *a* stems might have been \**ngaḥ* in OK and that the nasal came to be used optionally in neut by about the middle of the 13th cent. AD and it was retained in masc fem and Skt neut stems. It should be noted that this is confined only to *a* stems<sup>85</sup>

*an* (termination)

Masc

LW

8th	<i>nṣparkkaḥ an</i>
-----	---------------------

Neut

LW

8th	<i>akṣarangaḥ-um-an jīvitamgaḥ-an puruva meryyade gaḥ an</i>
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<sup>84</sup> Tam. kaḥ (8th) — hand trunk KP

<sup>85</sup> GOKI p 138

*an* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *p[α]ruvar um an*10th. *berppar an*<sup>86</sup>

LW

9th. *brahmacariya hinar an*10th. (pl in *ar*) *ayalar an ur[vvi]nrpar an brahmanar an matimantar an*  
*nisiyar uv-an*(pl in *ga*) *Revadasa Visottara somayajiga an*(pl in *arkka*) *Pallaveśarkka an**Fem*

NW

9th. *penḍir an**Neut*

NW

9th. *pandiga an*

LW

10th. *gunamga an darpanamga an**am* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *palar am*<sup>87</sup> *parubar um am*10th. *parubar uv am*

LW

9th. *[br]ahmanar um am*10th. (pl in *ar*) *kamuḷodbhava-vamsa prottamar am tapodhanar aḥ duṣ*  
*ṣar am nana desadhisar ani brahmanar am viṣiṣar am*(pl in *ga*) *virodhiga ani śatrubhupatiga ani**Fem*

NW

10th. *pe[ṇḍa]r am**Neut*

LW

9th. *jōṭisa-sakuna nimittai igal am*10th. *agraharar igal-am navambaramiga an rasamga an*<sup>86</sup> Tam. *venḷu* (7th.)—vb be necessary K P<sup>87</sup> Tam. *pala* (8th.)—indef num. adj many K P

*am* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

10th *opasarggam ga| am*

The Accusative is used to express an object or person on which or whom the action of the verb falls <sup>58</sup>

7th. (p 150) *svarggagaram eridar*

8th *idan paḍedan*

9th *dattaman viṭṭar*

10th *gosahasram iḍan*

### THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE

*The terminations of the instrumental case are*

7th (p 139) *im im in ida* and *indu*

8th *im inde*

9th *im in ida*

10th *im im in ida indam ida inde inde indam* and *indim*

It is noted that the stems ending in *u* take the terminations of the instrumental case direct without infixing any suffix while to neuter stems in *a* is added the suffix *-d* before the case-sign. And the stems in *i* and *e* have glide *y* when the terminations are added. It has also been noted that generally *im* and *im* are used when followed by a consonant while *in* is used both before a consonant and a vowel <sup>59</sup>

*im* (termination)

*Neut*

LW

7th (p 139) *bhakti-y im*

8th with suffix *d* *adhikara d i(m)*

*im* (termination)

*Masc*

LW

10th *diṣipanyan im Dharmmanandanam i Raghavan im*

*Neut*

NW

10th (i) without suffix *tembelar im pesar im*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d i i*

(iii) with suffix *in* (or double termination) *olp in im*

LW

7th (p 139) *śvaloka d im*

10th (i) without suffix *munis im*

(ii) with glide *y* *ava[dh]i y im varasi y im*

<sup>58</sup> GQKI p 158

<sup>59</sup> GQKI p 139 Cf also KVI 23-4

- (11) with suffix *d* *atyulsaka d im jīyamanasa-d im nanapha[avi]a  
sana d im vikrama d im svadharmma d im*  
(14) with suffix *m* *Meruv m im*

*m* (termination)

*Neut*

NW

- 7th (p 140) (1) without suffix *carpp m*  
(11) with double termination *imb m im*  
10th (1) without suffix *olp-m negarpp m*

LW

- 7th (p 140) (1) with suffix *d* *guna d m*  
(11) with double termination *svadhyayasampatt m im*  
9th (1) with suffix *d* *sukha d m*  
10th (1) with glide *y*  
i stems *madaḥ y m padar y m ruḍi y m*  
e stems *ekacchatracchaye y m oje y m navinavatruane y m*  
(11) with suffix *d* *ulsaka-d m krama d m navanandana bṛnda d m*  
*pratīpaḥa d m sukha d m*

*mda mdam<sup>90</sup> and md m* (double) terminations

*Masc*

- 10th *Mamdhakar-mda*

*Neut*

NW

- 10th *olp-m mda*

LW

- 7th. (p 140) *devadanda d mda*  
8th. *dhavaḥaka chattrachaye mda*  
9th. *anuma[ta] d mda devaprasada d mda*  
10th. *miṣṭanna d m[d]am guna d m m*

*mda mdam* (terminations)

*Neut*

NW

- 10th *cumcuvmda olp-mdam arkatmdam*

LW

- 10th *garuva d mda vidha d mda*

*mda and mda* (terminations)

*Neut*

LW

- 10th. *kulagiri bhitti y mda celv mda*

<sup>90</sup> *am m mdam* and *mdam* here is a conjunctive particle



## PLURAL

\* The case sign is added to the pluralising particle <sup>91</sup>

*in and in* (terminations)

*Masc*

LW

7th. (p 140) *kumar ar in*

10th *Revadasa Visottara somayajigaḷ in*

*Neut*

NW

10th. *perggeregaḷ in pomgaḷ in*

LW

7th (p 140) *anekagunasilamalegaḷ in*

10th *janamgaḷ in*

It is likely that *in* or *in* from that time afterwards an adverb of time originally has later come to be used as a post position meaning from or by (instrumental case) The reason for the insertion of *in* between the nom. sg and pl of *u* stems and the terminations of the dative as in *kalarige bhajarimge* is not known <sup>92</sup>

The Instrumental is used to express the instrument or the means or manner <sup>93</sup>

7th (p 159) *bhaktiyim*

8th. *adhikaradim*

9th *sukhadin*

10th *besadim olpininda*

## THE DATIVE CASE

The terminations of the dative case are

7th (p 141) *ke k ke ge i ge*

8th *ke kke ge i-ge*

9th. *ke kke ge gge*

10th *kke ge gge*

Of these terminations the principal one is *ke* which is met with after *k* (< *q*) <sup>94</sup> No doubt *ige* had existed for a long time even before it had appeared in literary composition In the 7th cent. AD besides *i ge* we have also *in ge* (cf *baḷar in ge*) The fact that we meet with both the forms *per in ge* and *per i ge* in the 8th cent AD inscriptions suggests that the period of transition in the matter of the disappearance of the pre-consonantal nasal in a termination had already commenced then.<sup>95</sup> It is possible to take the view that *perimge* is an earlier form of *per i ge* and such instances might also confirm the hypothesis of continuous movement from complex to simple in the evolution of the Kannaḍa language <sup>96</sup>

Probably \**devar in ge* > *devar i-ge*

<sup>91</sup> GOKI p. 140

<sup>92</sup> Ibid p 159

<sup>93</sup> See p 10 above.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid p 141

<sup>95</sup> GOKI p. 141

<sup>96</sup> See pp 25 31 42 above

In the 8th 10<sup>th</sup> cent. AD also we meet with both *akke* and *ake* which clearly shows that the process of shortening of *akke* > *ake* which probably began in the 6th<sup>97</sup> or 7th. cent AD has not been completed during this period

*ke* or *ge* (termination)

*Masc*

NW \*

- 7th (p 141) (1) without suffix *Devereya ge*  
 8th (1) without suffix  
     *a* stems *salipa ge*  
     *i* stems *Kulamuddagāmi ge, Gōvīndapaḍi ge*  
 (11) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kāduvom ge Bināmmān ge*  
 9th (1) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *kaṭṭin ge kādalan ge kadom ge kadon ge, kīdisidon ge bamge vom ge*  
 10th (1) with gender suffix and nasal  
     *Kasigam ge, Kondojan ge Cāvundayyan ge, Parekaran ge poy dam ge, mikkam ge mūridam ge kaduvon ge*

LW

- 7th (p 144) *Kiṣṣānādēvake*  
 8th *Anivarit-acari ge Antakan ge Adityabhaṭara ge, Āṅgaja Komaran ge, dhareḡi(ḡi)(sa)n ge, sulradharī ge*  
 9th *Sive nāyakam ge*  
 10th. *Isānaśivam ge, Nahuṣam ge Nīrupamam ge bhuvallabham ge Yayāti ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 9th *adhīdevate ge*  
 10th. *Heleyabhega* [i.e. *Heleyabhege* + *a(m)*—conj. suff.] *bhūtalasati ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 7th (p 146)  
     *e* stems *edepare ge mane ge*  
     *r* stems *palarur ge*  
 8th (1) without any change  
     *i* stems *Kampili ge puṭṭi ge Puttur Attam ge, Ponnadī ge*  
     *e* stems *māḷaḷe ge* (measure)  
     *r* stems *mattar ge*  
 (11) with change *i* or *in* inserted  
     *peṭi ge, per in ge*

<sup>97</sup> See p 13 above

- 9th (1) without any change  
       : stems *Oḍḍavāḍi ge, dhāḷi ge, Sāmaḷavāḍi ge*  
       -y stems *mey ge*
- 10th (1) without any change  
       -e stems *kere ge, Konḍaligere ge, pogartte ge*  
       -u stems *kan ge,<sup>98</sup> man gr*  
       -l stems *kal ge*
- (11) with change  
       *mattar im ge, aḷiv im ge*

## LW

- 8th *alayake*
- 9th a stems *degula ke, mahājana ke*  
       : stems *abhiṣṛddhi ge*
- 10th : stems *āḷi ge, kirtti ge, bhaḷḷavṛtti ge, basadi ge, rājyābhiṣṛddhi ge*

*kke, gge, kkan and gam* (terminations)

Here in *kkan* (*kke + am*) and *gam* (*ge + am*) -*am* is the conjunctive suffix -*gge* comes always after *r*<sup>99</sup> *kke* is probably due to the accent on the preceding vowel *a* Possibly *kke* > *ke* (by shortening of long consonants)<sup>100</sup> > -*ge*

*Masc.*

## NW

- 10th (with -*am* suffix) *pokkātam gam*

## LW

- 10th (with -*am* suffix) *Ahīrājam gam, Sarasīja bhavam-gam*

*Fem*

## LW

- 10th (with *am* suffix) *Nāgīyabbe gam*

*Neut*

## NW

- 8th (without any suffix) *ur gge*  
 9th (with *am* suffix) *[ā]r ggām*  
 10th (without any suffix) *mattar gge*

## LW

- 10th (without any suffix) *dēgulakke, dharmma-kke nagara kke, mahājana-kke, lōka kke, varṣa-kke suralōka kke, svargālaya kke, mūla-veḍṣiya-kke*  
       (with the conj suffix *um*) *nagara kkum, mahajana kkum*
- 9th (without any suffix) *lōkakke, varṣa kke, Salyavākya Jūḷālaya kke, Āḍityagrīya kke*  
       (with the conj suffix *am*) *firttha kkan*

<sup>98</sup> Tam. *kan* (8th.)—s.n. \*eye KP

<sup>99</sup> See p 12 above

<sup>100</sup> See p 13 above

- 10th (without any suffix) *gunamaharatna braja kke, degula kke nivedya kke Pamjikestara kke parayana kke bala kke barisa kke Bharatā mahimandala kke mata kke Malligesvara kke mahajana kke maha padaka kke loka kke viprasamkula kke viśaya kke Śūalaya kke*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *kala kkam khandaspuṣṭa jīrnoddhara na kkam tapojana kkam nakara kkam nijakuṣa kkam pañcamala sthana kkam mahajana kkam vidyadana kkam samya kkam*

PLURAL

*ke or ge (termination)*

*Masc*

NW

- 8th *Nandi Guṇḍar ge*  
10th *tomṭigaḷ ge perggadegaḷ ge*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *bhaḷar im ge*  
8th (i) without change *raṣapurusaḷ ge samastaprabhṭigaḷ ge*  
(ii) with change \* *deṭar i ge (deṭar im ge)*  
9th (i) without any change *brahmanarkkaḷ ge*

*Fem*

LW

- 10th (i) with change *bhaḷar i ge*

*Neut*

NW

- 8th. *adigaḷ ge*

LW

- 8th. (without any change) *utsahangaḷ ge*

*kke, gge kkam kam ggam gam (terminations) <sup>101</sup>*

*Masc*

NW

- 8th (without any change) *desadhūpatiḷ appor gge*  
(with conj suffix *u < um*) *Komigom Muṭtarasaḷ kku <sup>102</sup>*  
9th (without any change) *kador gge*  
10th (without any change) *arasaḷ gge norṭṭuṭar gge parvṭar gge*  
(with the conj suffix *am*) *manyaḷ ggam*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *malakaraḷ gge*  
8th (without any change) *bhaḷaraḷ kke*  
(with the conj suffix *um*) *Vimlitaḷar kkam*  
(without any change) *gandharvṭar gge deṭar gge Deīacaryaḷbhaga*

<sup>101</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>102</sup> It is also possible that this dative form might have been taken in Kannada from

*vantar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Śrī puruṣamahārājāṭ gge, Śrīpṛthuvīsāgara  
śrīmad Aṣṭapēndra duṣṭabhaṣanikarar gge*

(with the conj suffix *-am*) *Vinītiśvarar kkaṃ*

9th (without any suffix) *goraṭ ar gge, Gōkarṇa paṇḍita bhaṭārar gge,  
dēvar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Sarvbanandidēvar gge*

10th (without any change) *Kālapṛiya dēṭ ar gge, dēvar-gge, paṇṇasī [ga]  
r gge, Viṣṇu deṭ ar gge seṭṭiyar gge*

(with the conj suffix *am*) *paṇṇasīgar ggām, vidyārthi tapō-dhanar  
ggām seṭṭiyar ggām gāvundugaḷ gam*

The Dative expresses the person or thing to whom or which something is given.

7th (p 160) *kalāuge*

8th *Govindapādige*

9th *kadalange*

10th *kōḍuṇge*

## THE ABLATIVE CASE -

There is no ablative case in Kannaḍa <sup>103</sup>

• In the following instance the instrumental case termination is used for the purpose of what is called the Ablative of motion

*Neut*

NW

9th. *Purigeṭe y m*

## THE GENITIVE CASE

The terminations of the genitive case are

7th (p 147) *-ā a*

8th *-ā, a*

9th *a a*

10th *a*

It is surmised that *a* is earlier than *ā* <sup>104</sup> This question is analogous to the suffixes *ar, an* the *nom* (pl) and *acc* suffixes respectively <sup>105</sup>

No doubt in the inscriptions of the 7th cent forms with both *a* and *ā* terminations are found and that those with *-ā* are more in number <sup>106</sup> More or less this same condition prevails with regard to the inscriptions of the 8th cent In the 9th cent inscriptions forms with *a* are found still in increasing number while in the 10th cent all forms take the termination *a*

These facts can support the view that *ā* is earlier than *a* and incidentally may go to confirm the wider hypothesis in regard to the evolution of the Kannaḍa language <sup>107</sup>

<sup>103</sup> GOKI p. 161

<sup>105</sup> See pp 24 42

<sup>107</sup> See p 24 above

<sup>104</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>106</sup> GOKI, p 147

*a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (1) with suffix *Ḥranag an a*9th (1) with suffix *aḥd on-a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (1) with suffix *Mamgaḥis-an-a*8th (1) with suffix *dev an a Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣan an a Ranasagar an a*9th (1) with suffix *Amoghavarāṣa Ḥṭpatunganamanki an a**Neut*

## NW

7th (p 149) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *Inangur a*l *bal a*

(11) with glide

i stem *Anḍugi y a per y a*

8th (1) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *ur-a Kadatur-a Kodambur a puttur-a Beḷatur a Mardur a*  
*Mallavur a Vasavur a Surageyur a*(11) with suffix *d Beḷgoḷa-d-a*(111) with glide *y*i stem *keri y a*e stem *Purigeṇe y-a Porigeṇe y a Sorage-y a*

## LW

7th (p 148) (1) with suffix *d anekaguḷa d a*(11) with suffix *m Ḥalvapp-m a*8th (1) with suffix *d asvameda d a dharmma d a Lokesvara d a*  
*sunka d-a*(11) with glide *y*i stems *pridhū y-a Varanasi y-a*e stems *ghaḥṭge y a assembly vasudhe y a*9th. (1) with suffix *d tirttha d a iṛṣa d a*(11) with glide *y* e stem *Turigaḥhadre y a**-a termination**Masc*

## NW

8th (1) with suffixes *an on on aḥdon a Eḷeyappan-a kond on a kon*  
*don a geydon a*(11) with glide *y*i stems *Govindapadi y a Govindapoddi y a*

- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *ara[sa]n a* *Ara[ku]līyan-a* *Poleyannan a* *Madhavayyan a* *Sejojan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y*  
       *i* stems *Permmadi y a* *Permmadi y a*  
       *e* stems *tande y a*
- 10th (i) with suffix *-an* *Aycanan a* *Ereyan a* *Cittayyan a* *Gojjigan a* *Ruddapayyan a*  
 (ii) with glide *y* *e* stem *tande y a*

## LW

- 7th (p 149) (i) with glide *y* *Aneseṭi y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *devandev an a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *i* stem *acari y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Indran a* *dosigan a* *Singan a*
- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *[Si]ṛi gavundan a* *Siripurusān a*
- 10th (i) with glide *y*  
       *i* stems *Atri y a* *Kalidevasvami y a* *Kuruṣa Kamaseṭi y a*  
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Antakan a* *Amoghavarṣan a* *Indaran a* *Kannaṛan a* *Kannara devan a* *Kamba gavundan a* *Jagatungan-a* *Jagatunga gavundan a* *Danṭigan a* *Devan a* *naḷamundan-a* *Nellavalī gavundan a* *pañca mahapatākan a* *Parvatarajan a* *Puddhan-a* *Bitōjan a* *Verehayya devan a* *Vittayyan a* *lalaja locanan a*

## Fem

## NW

- 10th (i) with glide *y* *padarige y a*

## LW

- 10th (i) with glide *-y* *Naranabbe y a*

## Neut

## NW

- 7th (p 149) (i) without suffix *Adeyerenad a* *Koṣattur a*  
 (ii) with final consonant doubled *pul l a*  
 (iii) with glide *y* *perjeṭi y a*  
 (iv) with suffix *d* *aramanetar a-d a*
- 8th. (i) without suffix *Akkakailur a* *Ayalur a* *Karbur a* *Kadaṣur a* *toṛe naḍ a* *Perivaṭṭiyur a* *Marddur a* *Simmanur a*  
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Ariura d-a* *kanduga d a* *Kudalura d a* *Kesugola d a* *Nirgunda d a* *Pomulca d a* *Pombulca d a* *Beḷgoḷa-d a* *Sandhiḷaḷ Ajjalura d-a*  
 (iii) with glide *y*  
       *i* stems *Anḍuḡi y a* *Kallari aḍi y a* *Pekkaru y a* *Perḡgunṇu y a* *Poṣṭa aḍi y a* *Beḍemeṭṭi y a* *Beḷman y a*  
       *e* stems *aḍake y a* *Taṭṭaggeṛe y a* *Pariḡe y a* *Boṣṭeḡeṭ y a* *mane y a* *Mayil e y a* *Muduguppe y a*

- (iv) with the final consonant doubled *kal l a*  
 (v) with suffix *m* *elt m a*, *tuṭup-m a*, *veṣas m a*

9th (i) without suffix *Tairur a*

(ii) with glide *y*

i stems *Elamvaḷḷi y a* *paravari y a*, *ṇiri y a*

e stems *Elṇunus- y a*, *kaṣabe y a*, *keṣe y a*, *peḍḍoṟgare y a*,  
*Baḷḷekeṟe-y a*, *Beḍḍoṟgare y a*, *Beḷḍugonde y a*

(iii) with suffix *d-* *Ekacaḷḷuga d a*, *Kiri Ingaḷa d-a* *Cincula d a*, *Gā*  
*vaḍivaḍa-d a* *tuppa d a*, *tōṇṭa d a* *Nirggunda d a*, *Penmgaḍanga*  
*d-a*, *pora d a* *Muriyavaḍa d a*, *Rona d a*, *Saraṣavura d a*, *Srivura*  
*d-a*

(iv) with suffix *m* *Madag m a*

(v) with final consonant doubled *man-n a*

10th (i) without suffix *Kakambāl a* *kaḍiyūr a*, *Cimmacanūr a*, *nir a*,  
*Modayanūr a*, *Bargūr a* *Baragūr a*

(ii) with the final consonant doubled *key y a*, *nel l a* *man n a*

(iii) with glide *y*

i stems *amgaḍi y a* *karu y a*, *Kuttamgi y a*, *Kōgaḷi y a*  
*Goggi y a*, *Niṇṇari y a*, *Beḷgaḷi-y a*

e stems *ere-y a*, *Elase y a* *ele y a*, *Kaḷḷabunise y a*, *keṟe y a*,  
*Konḍaligeṟe y a* *maḷe y a*

(iv) with suffix *-d* *arita d a* *muḷṭa d-a*, *Rodda d-a* *Rōna-d a*

(v) with suffix *m-* *karuv m a*, *Peṇṇeṟuv m-a*

# LW

7th (p 149 50) (i) with glide *-y* *Banavāsi y a*

(ii) with suffix *d-* *saṅgha d a*

(iii) with suffix *m* *Kaḷḷabṇ-m a*

8th (i) with glide *y* *Kundavasi y-a* *Gaṅgavādi-y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*

e stems *Kundagesete y a* *Sōmadamūḷṭise y a*

(ii) with suffix *d* *asvamedha d a*, *apṭa-d a* *Uḍayapura d a* *ḍegula*  
*d a*, *para (ba)la d a*, *pūrvacara d a*, *Baranāsiya d a*, *Rājasim*  
*ghēsvara d a* *viṣaya-d a*

9th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *basadi y a* *brahmāṭi y a*

(ii) with suffix *-d* *asīamēdha d-a*, *Kundakund anvaya d-a*, *Kaundī*  
*lyagōṭra-d a* *Kṛṣṇapakṣa d a* *Jeṣṭha māsa-d a*, *[pa]ṣumētha d a*  
 (for *paṣumēdhada*), *Paḷṇamāsa d-a* *mahajara d a* *Mulastha*  
*na-d a*, *Momsiddhanta-d-a* *raṇya [d] a*, *varṣa d a*, *Vaiśakhamāsa*  
*d a* *samaya d a* *samvatsara-d a* *Sītanandī siddhanta d a*, *Sra*  
*vanamasa d a*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *bḷi y a*, *Vāranasi y-a*

e stems *kavile y a*, *Baḷḷigāme y a*



- (11) with suffix *d* *agrahara-d a amalagama d a Adityavara d a as vayuja d a Kavirajaraja vacah prabhava d a Kamesvara d a Karttika-masa d a grahana d a catussamaya d a jaya d a tadvarsabhyantara d a Tarkṣyapakṣa-d a degula d a dharmma sasana d a parapaksa d a purikaranagara d a purva d a Pauṣya masa d a pratibala d a bahuja d a bala d a bira d a bhaga d a Bṛhaspativara d a Makaraketa d a mata d a Mangala d a mahajana d a Magha d a Marggasira d a mulasthana d a Yuga d a samudra d a saṁkramaṇa-d a saṁvatsara d a sutra d a suryyagrahana d a Somavara d a Śravanamasa-d a*

## PLURAL

*a* termination

*Masc*

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Alanvali y ar a goli y ar a*  
 8th. *Arakellar a arasar a Duggamarar a Nandavilmudiyar a panmṛtar a Malvapottēyar a Suṭṭaganar a*  
 with gender suffix or *Pesador a*

LW

- 8th. *A(na)nlagunar a Añjanacaryabhagavanlar a Komalar a Koḍal seṭṭi y ar a parajisidor a puvālagosasiḡar-a Manasiḡar a Viḡananay gar a Viḡa(s)ettiḡar-a*  
 9th *bhaṭarar a Gamuṇḍa samiḡaḷ a mandalikarkkaḷ a*

*Fem*

NW

- 9th *tayvir a*

LW

- 7th (p 151) *Gunamati avveḡaḷ-a*  
 8th. *Mahadeviyar a*

*Neut* (in form and *Masc* in sense)

- 7th (p 151) *Erevaḡiḡaḷ a Dharmmasenaguruvaḡiḡaḷ a*  
 8th *Devendra pemmadḡaḷ a*

*a* termination

*Masc*

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Amaliyar a*  
 8th *Arabaddaḡiyar a Grasar a kondar a maṇṭakkadatar a Mullayar ar a Sandavaradar a*  
 9th. *Ajjaparvitar a Imḡaḡisar a Kuḡpeyarasar a ma[ṇṇa]ḡoḡar a Mayi la parvar a*  
 10th. *kaylar a Kosḡar a norḡḡar a manevartḡar a Mauḡikosḡar a kay vor a*

## LW.

- 7th (p. 151) *Kammarar-a, dētar-a, Voḷḷiggāmeyar-a*  
 8th *Udaya(pu)ra nāygar-a, urubhaṭar-a, Duggamātar-a, paḷḷagāṭar-a, Bōy-gavarimmar a, bhaṭār-ar-a, Maṇḍukar a, malagāṭar-a, Sṛi-Ambi-ācāri-yar-a, Susēnai-aṭiyar a, Jattibhaṭarkkaḷ a*  
 9th *Amōghavarisaḍētar a, kumbhātar a, Gōṭundar a, Candrādityar-a, dētar-a, bhaṭār-ar a*  
 10th *Ahavamalladēvar-a, gaṇḍar a, gāṭundar a, Candramauḷi bhaṭār-ar-a, dharaniṣar-a, Dharmmarāṣibhaṭār-ar-a, paramabhaṭṭārakar-a, Bāḷa-candrapaṇḍita-dēvar-a, bhaṭar-ar-a, Bhīmarāṣi bhaṭṭār-ar-a, Raḷḷa bhūpar-a Rēi-adāsa-Viṣōṭṭara ḍiksitar-a, Viṇaḷamatī bhaṭar-ar-a, Vira-Noḷamba Pallava Permmānadi dētar a, gāvunḍugaḷ a*

Rem

## NW.

- 8th *Vināpoḷṭigaḷ a*

## LW.

- 8th *Lōkamahādēviyar a*

Neut

## NW.

- 7th (p. 151) *tammaḍigaḷ a*  
 10th *iḍegaḷ a*

The Genitive expresses the relation of persons or objects :

- 7th (p. 161) *guruvaḍigaḷā śiṣya*  
 8th *avarā magalū*  
 9th *Pōḷyannana śitā karmma*  
 10th *Viṇaḷamatībhaṭārara-kālam*

## THE LOCATIVE CASE

The terminations of the locative case are :

- 7th (p. 151) *-uḷ, -uḷa, -uḷḷe, uḷḷē, -oḷ, -alli, -i, -ī, -e and -ē*  
 8th *-uḷ, -uḷa, -oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷu, -oḷage, -o*  
 9th *-uḷ, -oḷ*  
 10th *-oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷage, -oḷam, -e -aḷ, -alu*

Of these, *-uḷ* and *-alli* are the principal terminations denoting 'a place, inside'. Except *-alli* and *-oḷage*, the other terminations are not used separately as morpheme words in OK, MK. or in NK

It is suggested that *-uḷ* might be more ancient than *-oḷ*<sup>104</sup> and that *-uḷa* is the gen of *uḷ*

*oḷ* < *uḷ* 'to be' in the conjugated form is met with in the inscriptions of the 7th and 10th cent. A.D. cf. *oḷar ē* (10th)

<sup>104</sup> See pp. 24, 34, 42 above. Also GOKI p. 153

K. V. SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages', IA 39:156 L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar demonstrates that *uḷ* is one of the most ancient of Dravidian bases and has played a prominent part in Dravidian post positional termination in the formation of tense-forms (compound and simple) and in the derivation of new forms. See IL 145

u| u|a u|le u|e terminations

\* Neut

# NW

7th (p 152) with suffix *d* *veṭṭa d u|*

8th (i) without suffix

ɾ stems *ur u| Eṇḍiyūr u| Vasavur u|*

l stems *okkal u| vakkil u|*

ʃ stems *tiṅga| u|*

(ii) with glide *y*

ɿ stems *Moraṣaluramali y u|*

e stems *palage y u| mere y u| mudime y u|*

(iii) with suffix *d* *gana-d u|*

u|a with suffix *d* *kadaḷala-d-u|a*

9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *koṭe y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d u|*

# LW

7th (p 152 3) (i) with suffix *d* *Varanasiva d u|*

(ii) with suffix *in* *Kaḷvapp in u|*

(iii) with glide *y* *gati y-u|*

u|a *prithuvirajya-d u|a*

u|le *margga d u|le*<sup>100</sup>

8th (i) with glide *y*

ɿ stem *Baranasi y u|*

e stem *sime y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *anumatha d u| aha(pa)(va)ra(nga) d u| kaḷega*

*d u| Gangapura d u| jala d u| masa d u| yuddha d u| viṣupa*

*d u| sam(sar)kaṭa d u| sthala-d u|*

9th (i) with glide *y* *Varanasi y u|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *patha d u|*

o| termination

Neut

# NW

8th (i) without suffix

ɾ stem *Mardur o|*

l stem *puyyol o|*

(ii) with glide *y*

e stem *kudure y o|*

(iii) with suffix *in*

*aliv in o| eḷt in-o| Kosagavett in o| samp in o|*

9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *Annigere y o|*

(ii) with suffix *d* *Kiḷalasumgo d o|*

(iii) with final consonant doubled *man n o|*

<sup>100</sup> Cf Tam, *u|le*— *amid*

- 10th (i) without suffix -  
 -y stem *bāy-o|*<sup>110</sup>  
 -r stem *Kādīyūr-o|*  
 l stem *pōṛavo|al o|*
- (ii) with glide -y  
 -e stem *eḍe-y o|* [Pur]gere y-o|
- (iii) with suffix *d* *nela d o|*
- (iv) with suffix *in*  
*o|p-m-o|*, *kamp in o|*, *pamp in o|*, *per in o|*, *binp in o|*, *bīd in o|*

## LW

- 7th. (p 153)<sup>1</sup> with suffix -*d*  
*mārgga-d o|*, *vana d o|*
- 8th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *Kañci y o|*, *Baranasi y o|*
- (ii) with suffix -*d*-  
*kanepamjara-d o|*, *bhūlala d o|*, *śrinakṣatra d o|*
- 9th. (i) with glide -y  
 i stem *abhivṛddhi-y o|*, *taḍi y o|*, *Varanāsi [y o|]*
- (ii) with suffix -*d*  
*kala-d o|*, *Kurukṣētra-d o|*, *grahana d o|*, *devasa-d o|*, *dharma-d o|*,  
*pañcavaṣa d o|*, *Bāranāsi a d o|* *varīṣābhyanāra-d o|*, *sūryya*  
*grahana-d o|* [Sō]magrahaṇa-pa[ruva d-o|]
- 10th (i) with glide -y  
 -i stem *audāryavṛtti y o|*, *sūtamamjari y o|* *dhatrī y o|*, *Vāra*  
*naśi y o|* *sannidhi-y o|* *sthitī-y-o|*
- i stem *akhi|arajyasri y o|*
- e stem *ārame y o|*, *ibhaparināte y o|*, *ēkacchāye y o|*, *cāpātīdye-*  
*y o|*, *gabhirate y o|*, *Gaye y o|* *nirahamkarate y o|*, *purv*  
*vamaryyāde y o|*, *Prajāge 3 o|*, *samacchāye y o|* *subha-*  
*late y o|*
- (ii) with suffix *d*  
*adhyakṣa d o|*, *anyāya d o|*, *abaja madhya d o|* *abhra pa|a|a-d-o|*,  
*amānṣa vibhava d o|*, *Argghyatiritha d o|*, *avanūta|a d o|*, *undra*  
*jāla d o|*, *Kalīyuga d o|*, *kala d o|*, *Kurukṣētra-d o|*, *Caturāgha|a-*  
*d o|*, *Jagatīcakra d o|* *ta|a d o|* *tiritha d o|* *nakṣatra-d o|*, *paribba*  
*d o|*, *paribbata d o|*, *pradēsa-d o|* *maṇḍalāgra d o|*, *Yādavakula d-*  
*o|*, *raja-a-d-o|*, *lōka d o|*, *vasudhātā|a-d-o|*, *Śrīpura d-o|*, *santāna d-*  
*o|*, *sannidhāna d o|*, *samaya-d o|*, *sahasa d o|*
- (iii) with suffix *an*  
*harinānk-an-o|*

<sup>110</sup> Tam tāy (8th) —sn 'mouth' K P,

*o|age o|e o|am and o|u terminations*

- \* Here *o|age* = *o|* + *a* + *ge*  
*o|e* = *o|* + *e* (emphatic suffix)  
*o|am* = *o|* + *am* (conjunctive suffix)  
*o|u* = *o|* + *u* (probably from *um* conj suff<sup>111</sup>)

Neut

NW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*)  
*ur o|e Cennat ur o|e Pennandur o|e ura|v in o|e*  
 (with the conj suffix *u* < *um*)  
*ur o|u Puttur o|u*  
 10th *o| a ge naḍ o|age mattaradar o|age*  
*al al u kayy al bayal al u*

LW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*) *samadhi y o|e*  
 10th (i) *o| a ge Mahendrestara d o|age*  
 (ii) *o| e* (emphatic suffix) *abhmatha d-o|e purvvakrama d o|e*  
 (iii) with the conjunctive suffix *am* *Prayage y o|-am Varanasi y o|*  
*am Gu(Ku)rukṣetra d o| am*  
 (iv) *al maṭha d al* (cf *maṭhadalli*)

*i i e u o (< o|) as terminations*

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 154) *nela d i*  
 8th *e gadyanam e*

LW

- |      |               |                               |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 7th  | <i>i</i>      | <i>tirttha d i</i>            |
|      | <i>i</i>      | <i>punya d i</i>              |
|      | <i>e</i>      | <i>mana d e</i>               |
|      | <i>e</i>      | <i>pancapada d e</i>          |
| 8th  | <i>o</i>      | <i>Varanasi y o (&lt; o )</i> |
| 9th  | <i>u (u )</i> | <i>Baranasi y u</i>           |
|      | <i>e</i>      | <i>pakka-d e sannata d e</i>  |
| 10th | <i>e</i>      | <i>naḍadhyaksa d e</i>        |

PLURAL

*o| o| a ge o| am terminations<sup>111</sup>*

Masc

NW

- 9th. *Kedisid ar o|*  
 10th *aḍuv ar o| [gand ar o|]*

<sup>111</sup> See p 52 above

<sup>112</sup> See fn 111 above

## LW

- 9th *Amoghavarṣadev ar oḷ*  
 10th *dētṭ ar oḷ*

## Neut

## NW

- 8th *manegoḷ oḷ*  
 9th *tuṟugoḷ oḷ torugoḷ oḷ*  
 10th *cutakuṣam[ga]ḷ oḷ*

The locative expresses the relation to a place

- 7th (p 162) *Kaḷvappin uḷ*  
 8th *ur-uḷ Mardur oḷ*  
 9th *kōṭe y uḷ Anugere y-oḷ*  
 10th *Kaḍiyur oḷ porai oḷal oḷ*

## THE VOCATIVE CASE

## Masc

## NW

- 8th *Kulamudda*

## Fem

## LW

- 7th (p 163) *bale*

The vocative case is used in relation to the person or thing addressed

FUNCTIONAL SYNCRETISM<sup>113</sup>

nom<sup>114</sup> used for acc

- 8th *Kaṇici abbe Agaḷi eḷe*  
*bhaṣar pṛṭhuvirajya keye Śrīpurusa pṛṭhuvī rajya geye*  
*Śrīpurusa maharajargge vīṇapana geydu arasar daye geydu*

nom for dat

- 8th *Idan kadu salipon phalaprapṭi akkum* (for saliponge)  
*Ida kado phalam akke* (for kodonge)

nom for gen

- 8th *Lokadītya Eḷa-arasar magandir Mallaḍiyum* (for Eḷa arasara)  
*aiar aḷu* (aiara aḷu)

gen for nom

- 8th *bhaṣarata gandharī argge nīrisida puruva maryyadegaḷan*  
 (for bhaṣarar)  
*bhaṣarata rajyangeye* (for bhaṣarar)  
*Nirggundad arasara aḷe* (for arasar)

<sup>113</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian *BDCRI* 2209-10

<sup>114</sup> Which is also the simple stem.

## ADJECTIVES

Words denoting quality or quantity qualify nouns and they do not necessarily agree with nouns in regard to gender, number and case, i.e. they undergo no change

Adjectives which are used attributively and predicatively are also met with in the inscriptions studied. When used attributively, the adjective is followed by the noun, whereas when used predicatively it is preceded by the noun. In the latter case it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.<sup>115</sup>

7th (p 164) *nal*,<sup>116</sup> *per*,<sup>117</sup> *veḷ*,<sup>118</sup> *mi*<sup>119</sup>

8th *per*, *veḷ*, *kar*

9th *per*

10th *nal*, *per*, *beḷ*

-*nal*

7th (p 164) *nal giri*

10th *nallāta*

*per*

7th. (p. 164) *pēriya*

8th *periya*,<sup>120</sup> *per vaḷḷa*

10th *per ggeṛegaḷin*, *per-mmagan piriya kereya*,

*veḷ* (> *beḷ*)

7th. (p 165) *Veḷgoḷ*

8th *beḷḷiyā koḍeyān*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷḷi*

10th *beḷ gode*.

-*mi*

7th. (p 165) *mitu mbar*

10th *mbar um*

-*oḷ*

7th (p 165) *oḷtu* - < *oḷ* 'good'

10th *oḷtu*, *oḷpan*<sup>121</sup>

<sup>115</sup> GOKI, p 164

<sup>116</sup> Tam. *nal* (8th.)—adj 'good' K. P

<sup>117</sup> Tam. *per* (8th.)—adj 'big, great', also *peru* and *perum* K. P

<sup>118</sup> Tam. *ven* (8th.)—adj 'white' K. P

<sup>119</sup> Tam. *miya* (8th.)—adj 'sweet' K. P

<sup>120</sup> From the instance *periya* found in the inscription of the 7th cent. it looks no doubt plausible at first sight that *per* appears before consonant while *per* before a vowel and it is possible that *per* is older than *per* (cf GOKI, p 165) *per*, however is not found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. studied here. The instance *periya* found in 8th. cent. leads one to question the assumption that *per* appeared before consonant and *per* before vowel. (But it must be remembered that *per* appears before vowel in all the *kavyas* also)

Cf Tam. *peracai periyacintan* ('ambition') where both *per* and *per* are used when followed by a vowel

It is possible that *periya* may be from *periya* (y glide) cf Kan *kariya* from *kar-* black, *biḷiya* from *biḷ* (< *beḷ*) 'white' Cf also Old Tamil *perisu peridu* Telugu *pedda*, *peddadi*

<sup>121</sup> Tam. *oḷi* (8th.)—s.n 'splendour' Tam. *oḷiya*—adj 'brilliant'. K.P.

-*kar* 'black'.

8th *karggal* 'black stone'.

### LOAN WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

With Masc gender suffix.

7th. (p 165) *adhikan*, *andhan*, *anaiadyan*

8th. *kulatilakan*, *pañca* . *samyuktan*, *parāyanan*, *bhāṣitan*, *bhṛtyan*,  
*vikraman*, *sampannan*, *sādhupriyan*, *Sōmavamśōdbhavan*

9th *iṣṭan*, *janāśṛyan*, *duṣṭan*, *pañca* *pātakan*, *bha[m]janan*, *sam-*  
*pannan*

10th *Abjasambhayan*, *abjaiāhanan*, *abhivandītapādan*, *kumudasahāyan*,  
*-pātakan*, *praptan*, *Budhanvajan*, *brahmāṭikāran*, *mahābaṣan*, *mahā-*  
*sāmantan*, *Viśōlttaravidita dharā dēvan*, *sampannan*, *sthāpitan*

Adjectives used predicatively

7th. (p 166) *pañcamahāpātakasamyuktan*, *siddhisthan*

8th *pañcamahāpātakan*, *bhāṣitan*, *sādhupriyan* *asādhujanaiarjitan*

9th *prthuvīṇallabhami* *pañcamahāpātakan*

10th *praptan*, *mallan*, *gandan*

### DECLINABLE PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

#### (i) Past Participles

7th. (p 166) *ada*, *koṭṭa*

8th *koṭṭa*, *tanda*, *biṭṭa*, *māḍida*

9th. *aḷida*, *konda*, *koṭṭa*, *keḍa* *pōda*

10th. *aḷida*, *ada*, *īḍda*, *īḷda*, *koṭṭa*, *biṭṭa* *māḍida*

#### (ii) Future participles

7th (p 167) *iruva* *keḍisuta*

8th. *kuḍuta*

9th *appa*, *āḷa*, *saḷa*

10th. *ōḍuva*, *pārui*, *mirugui*

*an*, *-ōn*, *-on*, *-ōm*, *-om*, *-āta*, *ātan*, *ōr* and *-or* are suffixes of the relative participles which are adjectives. Except with the last two, viz *ōr* and *or*, these relative participles are used as substantives in the masc. sg. and with *ōr* and *-or* in the pl.<sup>122</sup>

7th (p 167) *nalladan* *aḷi on* *aḷidon*

8th. *aḷi on* *kiḍipon*, *kiḍisidon*, *aḷiōm*, *alitom*, *keḍisidon*

9th *aḷidon*, *āḷidāta* (for *aḷidāta*)

10th *aḷidom*, *seḷetom*, *tappidāta*, *aḷidatam*, *naḍeyisidātam*

#### (Masc Pl *ōr* and *or*)

7th. (p 167) *aḷiōr*, *unīōr*

8th *aḷi or*, *paḍedor*

9th. *saḷppor*

10th *bāldōr*

<sup>122</sup> GOKI, p 167 CDG, p 225



8th. nom.	..	<i>tān</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
9th. acc.	..	<i>tannan</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
dat.	..	—	..	<i>tamage</i>
loc.	..	—	..	<i>tammol</i>

The *-a-* which is found between the base and the case-sign in the forms like the dat.\**tam-a-ge*, *nam-a-ge* is suggested to have been a shorter form of an original *-an*.<sup>131</sup>

### III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(i) *Remote* :

*Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. —	.. <i>avar</i>
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
8th. instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. <i>avan̄ge</i>	.. —
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā, avar-a</i>
9th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>āta</i>	.. —
dat. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>atan̄ge</i>	.. —
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātani</i>	.. —
instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. —	.. <i>avar̄gge</i>
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. <i>avar-a</i>

*Fem.*

8th. gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>adan, ada</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adarkke, adakke</i>	.. —
8th. acc.	.. <i>adan</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>adara</i>	.. —
9th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakke</i>	.. —

<sup>131</sup> GOKI, p. 178.

(ii) *Proximate :**Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom	.. <i>it en</i> <sup>112</sup>	.. —
(hon. sz)	.. <i>ila</i>	.. —
8th gen.	.. —	.. <i>irarā</i>
9th nom.	.. —	.. <i>irar</i> <sup>113</sup>

*Fem*

gen	.. —	<i>irar-ā</i>
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*Neut.*

7th (p. 179)		
nom	. <i>idu</i> <sup>114</sup>	.. —
acc.	. <i>idān, idan</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	. <i>idaru</i>	.. —
8th nom.	. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i> <sup>115</sup>
acc.	. <i>idān, idan, idan, idā,</i> <i>ida, iden</i>	.. —
instr	. —	<i>irarim</i>
dat.	.. <i>idakke, idakke, idakke,</i> <i>idarge</i> <sup>116</sup>	.. —
gen.	. <i>idara</i>	—
loc.	<i>illi</i>	.. —
9th acc.	.. <i>idān, idan, idan, ida</i>	. —
dat.	<i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	. <i>illi</i>	.. —
10th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i>
acc.	. <i>idan, idan</i>	—

## IV INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

*Masc*

7th. (p. 179)		
nom	—	<i>ā um</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
8th nom	<i>āron</i>	—
9th nom.	—	<i>ā um</i>
10th nom	—	<i>ā, āu</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
loc.	—	<i>ā'ā'ā</i>

## Neut

7th (p 179)

nom.

en<sup>137</sup>

—

9th nom

avudu

—

10th nom

avudu

—

acc

enan

—

It has been already noted <sup>38</sup> that properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and that the declinable participles (with the suffixes *an am on om om* in the sg and *ar ar or or* in the pl) are used to serve this purpose

8th (i) *Idam koḷvom Varanasivamam alidavana lokakke sandon akkum*(ii) *idan alidom pañcamahapatakan akkum*(iii) *Idan vakram illade kadu saḷi(po)n asvamedhada palaprapṭi akkum*9th *I dharmmavam kadom asvamedhada phalam aliyaḷ baṅgevomge brahmḍīya paṇam akkum*10th (i) *idan alidom varanasiya karu kantan alidom*(ii) *idam alidom Prayageyuvam alida patakanu akkuḥ*

## PERSONAL TERMINATIONS

(i) First person

	sg	pl
7th (p 180)	en	—
8th.	en	—
9th	en em	—
10th	en e	—

(ii) Second Person Verb itself

(iii) Third Person

## Masc

7th (p 180)	an an am	ar ar
8th	an an am am am	ar ar
9th	an an am om om on on	ar ar or or
10th	an am om a	ar

## Fem

8th	aḷ aḷ	ar ar
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## Neut

7th (p 180)	—	avu
8th	—	avu
9th	adu	—
10th	adu	—

<sup>13</sup> Tam. *er* (8th)—inter what K P<sup>13A</sup> See p 65 above

## PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The dem *ī* and *ā* are used as pron adjs

-*ī* :

7th (p 180)	<i>ī dharamyul</i>
8th	<i>ī dharmakke</i>
9th	<i>ī kallu, ī dharmmavam</i>
10th	<i>ī asudhātā[ado]</i>

-*ā* :

7th (p. 180)	<i>ā Kaṣantūranam</i>
8th	<i>a kayyam, ā nāda</i>
9th.	<i>ā dēvara</i>
10th	<i>ā Kāḍiyūra</i>

## NUMERALS

The declension of the Numerals is the same as that of the Neuter nouns. By the use of the suffixes *vu an* in the sg and *vu ar* in the pl the appellative nouns of number are formed.

The Numerals are used as adjectives by prefixing them to the nouns. Compound numbers are formed by multiplication and addition.

The numeral system in Old Kannaḍa seems to be decimal. In forms like *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *enḷu*, the suffixes *du*, *-du*, *ḷu* are the different forms of *tu*, the neuter noun formative in Dravidian. And the *r* in *mūru*, *aru* etc and *l* in *ēl* are derived from Pr Dr \**ṛ* and *-ḷ* respectively.<sup>139</sup>

The shortened forms of *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūḷu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āru*, *ēl*, *enḷu* are respectively *or*, *ir*, *mū* (*mu*), *na(l)*, *ay*, *aḷ*, *eḷ* and *en*.

In the words for numerals close similarity is found in all the four cultivated Dravidian languages and Tulu. Their origin is not yet satisfactorily established.<sup>140</sup>

It should be noted that no native words for the number thousand and above are found. The word for thousand is *sāstira*, *sāyira* < Skt *sahasra*.

The numerals found in the inscriptions of the 8th 10th cent are given in the following pages.<sup>141</sup>

## NW

8th *ondu* (1),<sup>142</sup> *eraḍu* (2),<sup>143</sup> *mu(mū)ḷu* (3),<sup>144</sup> *nālku* (4),<sup>145</sup> *aydu* (5),  
*aḷu* (6), *ēḷ* or *ēḷu* (7), *enḷu* (8), *paṭṭu* (10), *irpaṭṭu* (20),<sup>146</sup> *mūvattu*

<sup>139</sup> GOKI, p 182, also CDG, p 333

<sup>140</sup> KITTEL JA 224, CDG pp 331 43, also GOKI, p. 181

<sup>141</sup> For the numerals found in the inscriptions of the 6th. and 7th cent. See GOKI, pp 181 ff

<sup>142</sup> Tam *onḷu* (8th.)—'one' K P

<sup>143</sup> Tam *iranḷu* (8th.)—'two' K. P

<sup>144</sup> Tam *mūḷu* (7th.)—'three' K. P

<sup>145</sup> Tam *nāḷku* (7th.)—'four' K. P

<sup>146</sup> Tam *iru paṭu* (7th.)—'20' i.e. two tens K P.

(30), *nālvattu* (40), *ayvattu* (50), *elpattu* (70), *nūru* (100), *innūṟa* (of. 200), *mūnūṟu* (300), *aynūṟu* (500).

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *paḍinaydu* (15), *paḍināṟu* (16),<sup>147</sup> *paḍinenṭu* (18), *irapattā aṟi* (25),<sup>148</sup> *erpattum-aydu* (75)

9th *ondu*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *enṭu*

*irppattu*, *mūvattu*, *enhattu* (80).

*nūṟu*, *munuṟuman*, *ēṇnūṟ* (700), *enṭu-nūru* (800).

*ayvatteraḍu* (52), *enbhattay* (75), *entunura-paḍinemṭa* (818), *ēḷ-nuḷa-tombaṭṭu* (790), *ēṇnūratombatteraḍu* (792).

10 *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūṟu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *emṭu*, *paṭtu*.

*mūvattu*, *ayvattu*, *elpattara* (of 70), *munnnūru* (300), *aynūṟu* (500), *emṭunūru* (800)

*paṇneraḍu* (12), *irpattaydu* (25), *irpatta nālu* (24),

*irppatu-nālku* (24), *mūvalteraḍu* (32), *ayvatt-aydu* (55), *nūṟ-ayvattu* (150), *mūnūṟ-ayvattu* (350), *ēṇnūṟ-ayvattu* (750).

#### LW.

8th. *sāsira* (1000), *paṇnāsugaḷān* (50).

9th. *sāsira*

10th. *sāsira*.

#### NW. + LW.

10th. *sāyirada nūṟu* (1,100), *sāsiraḍ-ēṇnūṟu* (1,200), *enchāsiram* (8,000), *paṇnūrechāsiram* (12,000), *tombhattaṟu-sāsiram* (96,000), *ēḷ-kōḷi* (70,000,000).

#### COMPOUND NUMBERS

##### (i) Multiplication :

8th. <i>ir paṭtu</i>	(2 × 10) = 20.
<i>mū vattu</i>	(3 × 10) = 30
<i>nāl tattu</i>	(4 × 10) = 40.
<i>ay tattu</i>	(5 × 10) = 50
<i>eḷ paṭtu</i>	(7 × 10) = 70
<i>innuṟa = ir nūṟa</i>	(2 × 100) = 200
<i>mū nūṟu</i>	(3 × 100) = 300
<i>aṟi nūṟu</i>	(5 × 100) = 500.

9th *ir paṭtu*, *mūvattu*

*en battu* (8 × 10) = 80.

*mū nūṟ*

*ēḷ nūṟ* (7 × 100) = 700.

*enṭu nūṟu* (8 × 100) = 800.

<sup>147</sup> Tam. *paṭ-iṟ-āṟu* (8th.)—'16' lit. six of the series ten K. P.

<sup>148</sup> Tam. *irupattayintu* (7th.)—'25'. K. P.

10th *mū vattu*  
*ay vattu*  
*eḷ pattaṟa*  
*mu nūru*  
*ay nūru*  
*eṇḷu nūru*

## (11) Addition

(Numbers 1-9 are added to multiples of ten)

8th	<i>panneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>paḍinaydu</i>	(10 + 5) = 15
	<i>paḍināṟu</i>	(10 + 6) = 16
	<i>paḍinenḷu</i>	(10 + 8) = 18
	<i>irpatilā ay</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>erḷattum aydu</i>	(70 + 5) = 75
9th	<i>ayvatteraḍu</i>	(50 + 2) = 52
	<i>enbhattay</i>	(80 + 5) = 85
	<i>eṇḷunura paḍinenḷa</i>	(800 + 18) = 818
	[ē] nuḷa tomba[ttu]	(700 + 90) = 790
	<i>ēḷnūra tombattinraḍu</i>	(750 + 2) = 752
10th	<i>panneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>irappattu nālku</i>	(20 + 4) = 24
	<i>irappattaydu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>mūvatteraḍu</i>	(30 + 2) = 32
	<i>ayvatt aydu</i>	(50 + 5) = 55
	<i>nūr ayvattu</i>	(100 + 50) = 150
	<i>mūnūḷ ayvattu</i>	(300 + 50) = 350
	<i>ēḷnūr ayvattu</i>	(700 + 50) = 750

NUMERALS AS ADJECTIVES <sup>149</sup>

7th	(p 182)	(a) <i>irppatttondu divasam</i> (b) <i>or siddhiyan</i>
8th		(a) <i>mūru timgaḷu</i> (b) <i>irkuḷa, ōr aḷke, pannirikkandugam</i>
9th		(a) <i>aydu varisakke, aṟu tōṇḷaḍa</i> (b) <i>ay mattal</i>
10th		(a) <i>ondu panamam eraḍu dēgulaḷke, tōṇḷavondu</i> (b) <i>ōr uruvu pannor mattar, pannir mattar</i>

In forms like (a) *mūru timgaḷu*, *aydu varisakke*, the numerals *mūru*, *aydu*, etc are used as Numeral adjectives simply by placing them before the nouns they qualify <sup>150</sup>

And in (b) forms like *ōr aḷke*, *irkuḷa*, *aymattar*, *pannirmattar*, the shortened forms of the Numerals *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *panneraḍu*, etc. become the adjectives,

<sup>149</sup> See p 65 above<sup>150</sup> But in *tōṇḷavondu* the numeral *ondu* follows the noun *tōṇḷa*

These shortened forms are found in the compound numbers also. According to CALDWELL they represent the Kannada Numerals ' in their briefest, purest and most ancient shape ' <sup>151</sup>

### APPELLATIVE NOUNS OF NUMBER

#### NW

- 7th (p 183) *ēlnūrvaram oruvan*  
 8th *irbbara* (of 2 persons), *muvarā* (of 3 persons), *pannorbbaran* (11 persons), *pannurvaru* (12 persons), *elpadinvaru* (70 persons), *mūnūrvāru* (300 persons)  
 9th *ayvattaruvaram* (56 people) *amurbbarum* (500 people)  
 10th *pannurbbar* (12 people), *pannurvaru*, *ayvadimbar* (50 people), *enbhattanālvarggam* (to 84 people), *irunūrvatum* (200 people)

#### LW

- 7th (p 183) *sāsuvvar*  
 8th *sasuvvar*  
 10th *sasurbbar*

\* In forms for numerals from eleven to eighteen (cf *pannorbbaran*—11 persons *panneradu*—12, *padinaydu*—15, *padināru*—16 and *padimenṭu*—18) the first word of the compound *pattu* becomes *pan* in the case of the first two viz 11 and 12 while in the rest viz 13 to 18 *pattu* becomes *padin*

### ORDINAL NUMERAL (ADJECTIVE)

-ane or *aneya* is added to form Ordinal in Kannada <sup>152</sup>

- 7th (p 184) *ēlaneya* (7th.) from *ēlu*  
 8th *enṭaneyolu* (in the 8th) from *enṭu* (8)  
*nalvatteradane* (42nd) from *nalvatteraḍu* (42)  
 9th. *āraneyā* (of the 6th) from *āru* (6)  
*padinenṭaneyā* (18th) from *padimenṭu* (18)  
*enbhatt-ālaneya* (86th) from *enbhattaru* (86)  
*ēlnūrī* (1) *rppattāraneyā* (726th) from *ēlnūrrppattu* (726).  
*e[lnū]ru enbattānalkaneya* (784th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt ēlaneya* (787th)  
*ēlnūr enbhatt enṭaneyā* (788th)  
*[ēlu]nūra tombhatta-ondaneyā* (791st)  
*elnūra tombhatta eradaneyā* (792nd)  
*ēlnūra tombhatta tombhataneyā* (799th)  
*enṭunūra mūraneyā* (803rd), *enṭunūra āydāne* (805th)  
*enṭunūra aydaneyā* (805th), *enṭunūrombattaneyā* (809th)  
*enṭunūra padinālkaneyā* (814th), *enṭunūrapadināydaneyā* (815th),  
*enṭunūra padin ēlaneya* (817th)

<sup>151</sup> CDG p 322, also COAJ p 183

<sup>152</sup> In Tam *atatu* is added to form Ordinal Cf *irupattu mūn-ātatu* (8th) — '23rd'

*entunura padinenṣaneyā* (818th), *enṣunūra paltombhattaneyā* (819th),  
*enṣunura ippattaneyā* (820th)

- 10th. *eraḍaneyā* (2nd), *mūreneyā* (3rd), *emṣaneyā* (8th), *entunur-ayalṭe*  
*radaneyā* (852nd), *entunūr enbhattanalkaneyā* (884th), *emṣunur en*  
*bhatta aramṣyā* (886th), *enṣunur enbhatt ṣṭaneyā* (887th), *enṣunura*  
*tombhattamūreneyā* (893rd), *enṣunura tombhatt [e]ṣaneyā* (897th),  
*enṣunūra tombhatt ombhattaneyā* (899th), *om[bhatt mū]ṣa padinenṣa*  
*neyā* (918th)

### Times of Number

*m* 1- added to the short forms

8th *ormme* 'once' from *ondu* (one), *mūme* 'thrice or three times' from  
*mūru* (three)

The form *pannāsu* (50) found in the inscription of 8th cent. is according to FLEET, a Prakṛt LW. This word is in current use in almost all the North Indian languages. In inscriptional language, this word *pannāsu* seems to denote a kind of tax.

### DERIVATIVE NOUNS

With the addition of the suffixes the verbal roots or nouns are converted into nouns which are declined like the primary nouns. In certain instances the verb and the noun are one and the same.<sup>153</sup>

#### I Nouns from Verbal Roots

See 'Substantives from Verbal Roots under' Verbs below <sup>154</sup>

#### II Nouns formed from other Nouns

These denote residence, trade or occupation, sex and possession of a thing etc <sup>155</sup>

#### NW

8th<sup>156</sup> (i) masc. suffix *an* *Indaballīyalar* 'he of Indaballī'

(ii) *beṣṭi* 'silver, bracelet —that which possesses whiteness from *beṣ*  
(< *veṣ*) 'white'

(iii) *mudimeyul* 'under the headmanship'—from *mudu* 'old' with the  
suffix *me*

9th (i) masc. pl. suff. *ar u*, *Madengere y aru* 'they of Madengere'

#### LW

Masc. suffix *kāra*

8th. *Kaṇṣagāra malagarāra*

9th *kumbharāra*

10th *baṣagāra*

<sup>153</sup> GOKI, p. 184

<sup>154</sup> See p. 96

<sup>155</sup> Cf. SMD 196-210; KVV 68-82; KBB 166-93

<sup>156</sup> For derivative nouns found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI pp. 184-5



## COMPOSITION

\* Compounds, formed from the declinable stems of LWs, are regarded as simple stems for the purposes of declension. Compounds of NWs and LWs are found. The proper so-called Kannada Compounds are not so lengthy as those of Skt.

A substantival adjective or a numeral whose suffixes and case-signs generally disappear forms the first member of a compound. A compound may become a member of another compound also. The gender and number of the compound are denoted by the suffixes and case-signs.

The nature of a compound as to whether it is a noun, adj. or adv. is to be determined by its meaning and context.<sup>157</sup>

*Composition of NWs and LWs*

8th.<sup>158</sup> *Adityapa seṭṭiyu Ambī ācariyara, Aḷupendra, Indabaḷḷiyātan, uru bhāṭara Eranagana, osage utsahangaḷge, Kadambūram, Kirttannan, Kula mudda, Kodāl seṭṭiyara Goṃdarasaṭ, Gōvinda Podḍiya, Dāsanna Eṇeyar Duggamara Eṇeyappaṇ, Durvīṇita-Eṇe appor, Dēvēndra pēmmāḍi gaḷa, Nandi Gundarge, Padumannaṃ, Pesaraṇṇa, mahāprabhu Gōṭapayya, Rājādityarasara*

9th. *Kaḷigaḷḷan, Kulappayyaṃ, Ganga Permmāḍi, Dēvaṇṇayyaṃ, Tamma gavundam, Nāga pārvuṇu, Noḷamba doḍḍaru, Pīnāḍam, Ballavarasaṭ, Mātamaṇṇu*

10th. *Ācapayyaṇ Ādityavarmaṇṇarasara, Eṇe Jōgayyaṃ, Kannarasa, Kirttayaṃmam, Kōḷeyammaṃ, Ganga Permmāḷiyam, Tailaparasara, Permmāḍi Bū tāryyaṃ, Maṭaḷayyaṃ, Murumayyaṃ, Ruddapayyaṃ, Sāmi Kaḷḷeyammaṃ*

## VERBS

There are three kinds of verbs found in the inscriptions studied—transitive, intransitive and causative. Three tenses—past present and future, and two numbers—singular and plural—are also found. There are three persons—first, second and third and five moods—indicative, imperative, optative, infinitive and negative. The gender is not distinguished in the first and second persons while the distinction of the three genders viz. masc. fem. and neut. exists in the third person.<sup>159</sup>

*Causative Verbs*

I Formed by adding the suffix *-ppu*, *-pu-* to the verbal root.<sup>160</sup>

7th. (p. 193) *muḍi pp i dār*

8th. *muḍi p-i*

9th. *muḍi p-i dār*

10th. *maḍi p i-dom, pratipāḷi pp ar (LW)*

<sup>157</sup> GOKI, p. 186

<sup>158</sup> For the composition of NWs and LWs found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI, p. 188

<sup>159</sup> GOKI, p. 193

<sup>160</sup> The traditional grammars do not mention this suffix. It seems that *-ppu* is earlier and *-pu* a later suffix.

II Formed by suffixing *-isu*<sup>181</sup>(a) *-isu* added to transitive roots7th (p 193) *biḍisidar*, *māḍisida*8th *ettisu* 'having caused to be raised' from *ettisu* from *ettu* 'to raise', *kaḥṣisu* (> *gaḥṣisu*), 'having bound, built' from *kaḥṣisu* from *kaḥṣu* 'to build, bind', *maḍisuvor* 'will cause to be made' from *māḍisu* from *māḍu* 'to make', *oḥṣisu* 'having caused to plough' from *oḥṣisu* from *oḥu* (< *uḥu*) 'to plough'.9th *keysido* (> *-geysido*) 'he caused to be made' from *keysu* from *key* 'to do', *māḍisida*10th *kaḥṣisida*, *māḍisida*(b) *-isu* added to intransitive roots7th (p 193) *nirṣidom* 'caused to stand' from *nirṣisu* from *nir* 'to stand'.8th *uraḥṣisu* 'having caused to roll down' from *uraḥṣisu* from *ural(u)* 'to roll down'*ōḍisu* 'having caused to run' from *ōḍisu* from *ōḍu* 'to run'*kāḍise* 'when caused to be fought' from *kāḍisu* from *kāḍu* 'to fight'*kīḍisu* 'having caused to be destroyed' from *kīḍisu* from *kīḍu* (*keḍu*), 'to destroy'*beḥasuva* 'caused to be grown' from *beḥasu* from *beḥe* 'to grow'*saḥisuvonge* 'to him who causes to be carried' from *saḥisu* from *sal* 'to carry, to go'9th *nirṣisidar* 'caused to stand'*peḥisal* 'to cause to increase' from *peḥisu* from *peḥu* 'to increase'*biḥisu* 'having caused to fall' from *biḥisu* from *biḥ(u)* 'to fall'*saḥisu* 'having caused to be paid' from *sal* 'to be used or given'10th *enṣisidom* 'caused to be said or called' from *enṣisu* from *en* 'to say'*nelasidom* 'caused to be settled' from *nelasu* from *nir* 'to stand'*naḍeyise* 'if caused to be furthered or carried' from *naḍeyisu* from *naḍe* 'to march, walk'(c) *-isu* added to Skt roots7th (p 194) *sādhisidom* from *sādhisu* from *sādh* + *isu* 'to accomplish', *palisidom* from *palisu* from *pāl* 'to protect'8th *irakṣiccāḍōn* from *irakṣiccu*, *irakṣisu* from *rakṣ* 'to protect' *palisuvor*9th *rakṣisal* (see *palisidom* above)10th *abhiwārṇṇisidom* from *abhiwārṇṇi* + *isu* 'to describe'*arccis* from *arcc* + *isu* 'to worship'*dhikkāṇṣal* from *dhikkar* + *isu* 'to decry'*nigrahis* from *nigrah* + *isu* 'to restrict'*pratipalṣuvudu**pravartisutta* from *pravart* + *isu* 'to continue'*rakṣisal**sādhis*

- According to the Kannada traditional grammarians Sanskrit roots are converted into Kannada roots by suffixing *isu* to them. But these roots with the suffix *isu* were causatives originally and their present meaning is a late development.<sup>102</sup>

## TENSES

Verbs are generally analysed as (i) verbal root, (ii) the tense suffix and (iii) the pronominal termination. The tense suffix and the pronominal termination denote the tense and person respectively. The tense-suffixes for the past, present and future are *da*, *utta*, (*uta*) and *m* or *v* or *pp* respectively. By adding the tense-suffix to the root we get the adv. part. And a fully conjugated verb is obtained when the pronominal terminations are added to the root with the tense suffix.<sup>103</sup>

## PARTICIPLES

As noted above the participles are formed by adding tense suffix to the root. Adverbial and Declinable participles are found in the inscriptions studied.

### *The Past Adverbial Participle*<sup>104</sup>

The past adverbial participle and the past declinable participle are formed in like manner except in regard to the roots ending in *u*. The adverbial participle of the roots ending in *u* with *da* form the declinable participle. *-i* and *-du* are the two kinds of suffixes employed to form the past adverbial participle. Roots ending in *u* and with the penultimate vowel long by position or nature take *i* to form past adverbial participle while roots in *a*, *-i* and *-e* as well as consonantal roots take *-du* suffix.<sup>105</sup>

#### I *i* used to form adverbial participles

(a) *i* suffixed to roots of two or more syllables in *-u* and the penultimate vowel long by nature or position

7th (p 195) *āgi*,<sup>106</sup> *ikkī*, *ēti*<sup>107</sup>

8th *aydi*, *eragi*, *ottī*, *kādi*, *kūdi*, *kēti*, *nōdi*, *peḷci*, *pōgi*, *mādi*

9th *agi*, *ikkī*, *eydi*,<sup>108</sup> *oḍdi*, *kaṭti*, *kādi*, *kalci*, *toṭi*, *mādi*

10th *agi*, *ottī*, *ondī*, *oppī*, *kaṭti*, *kaḷci*, *kādi*, *t[a]ḷdi*, *tuṟgi*, *tūnti*, *mādi*

#### (b) *-i* suffixed to causative roots

7th (p 195) *muḍippi*, *salisi* *sādhisi*

8th *muḍipi*, *eltisi*, *uraḷisi* *āḍisi*, *kidi*, *kaṭṭisi* (> *-gaṭṭisi*), *tōhisi*

9th *paricchēḍisi* *biḷisi*, *maḍisi*, *salisi*

10th *arccisi*, *argghisi*, *aḷgisi*, *āṇisi*, *tanpi*, *enisi*, *nelasi*, *nigraḥisi*, *pratiṣṭhisi* *beḍamgi*, *māḍisi*, *iayasi* (N. K. *bayasi*), *samanisi*, *sādhisi*

According to KITTEL this *i* is euphonic while CALDWELL says that it is from the root *i* 'to give'.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>102</sup> KVV 97, also GOKI, p 194

<sup>103</sup> GOKI, p 194

<sup>104</sup> This is also called *Absolute*

<sup>105</sup> GOKI, pp 195-6. In Tamil past adverbial participle in the indicative takes the endings *i* and *u* (K. P.)

<sup>106</sup> Tam. *āk* : *āy* : (7th.) from *āku* 'become' K. P.

<sup>107</sup> Tam. *er* : 'having ascended' K. P.

<sup>108</sup> Tam. *eyt* : 'having reached' K. P.

<sup>109</sup> KC, p 104 Section 168, CDG p 462 GOKI, p 195

II (a) *du (tu) added to form adv part*

Without any change

## 7th (p 196)

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kore du toṛe du naḍe du nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>agal du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>adal du iḷ du poḷ du</i>

## 8th

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷ du</i> <sup>170</sup> <i>iri du eri du pidi du (&gt; biḍi du) maḍi du</i> <i>mum du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aḷe du (&gt; aḷadu) eḷe du (&gt; eḷadu) naḍe du</i> <i>(&gt; naḍadu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i> <sup>171</sup>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i> <sup>172</sup> <i>(&gt; geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>gel du</i> <sup>173</sup>

## 9th

<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷi du iri du uḷi du uḷ-du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>toṛe du (&gt; toradu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du (&gt; geydu)</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ-du geḷ du (for gel du) biḷ du</i>

## 10 h

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du aḷi du aḷi du iri du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ese du nene du (&gt; nendu) paḍe du (&gt; vadeḍu)</i> <i>neṛe du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en-du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>oy du key du ( geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>ol du kaval du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ du negal du</i>

(b) *du suffixed to roots in l*

With Change

7th (p 196)	<i>kondu</i> < <i>kol</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>kol</i> to kill
	<i>sandu</i> < <i>sal</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>sal</i> to go to become manifest
8th	<i>kondu</i>
9th	<i>nindu</i> < <i>niḷ</i> + <i>du</i> < <i>niḷ</i> to stand
10th	<i>komdu</i>

According to the traditional grammars in Kannaḍa *l* in *kol* and *sal* becomes *n* when followed by a consonantal suffix<sup>174</sup>. This view is untenable for forms like *salge*

<sup>170</sup> Tam *aḷit u* having destroyed K P<sup>171</sup> Tam *enr u* (nt nr) having said K, P<sup>172</sup> Tam *ceyit u* (7th) *ceyt u* (8th) K P<sup>173</sup> Tam *vel* conquer *tenr u* (8th) having conquered K P<sup>174</sup> ABB 232 SMD 237 ASS 491 Cf also AG p 97

appear even in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. Primitive Kannada \* *nɪ* > *ntu* or *ndu* or *du* in adverbial participle. (Cf also Tam. *nr* and Kan. *-nd* from Pr. Dravidian \* *nɪ*) Then *kondū* from *kol* + *ndu* where *l* is assimilated to the following *n* and *kon ndu* > *kondū* with the shortening of the long *nn*.

Similarly the form *konḍu* can be explained the *ḍ* being due to the preceding cerebral *ḷ* <sup>175</sup>

(c) *-du* added to roots in *ḷ*

With Change

7th (p. 197) *kol* + *ḍu* > *kol* + *ndu* > *kolṇdu* > *konḍu*

8th *idṛggondū konḍu*

10th *kondū oḷa konḍu kai kondū*

(d) *du* suffixed to roots in *ṛ*

With Change

7th. (p. 198) *tar* + *ndu* > *tandu* *bar* + *ndu* > *bandu*

8th *bandu vandu*

9th *bandu vandu*

*tandu bandu* Kannada traditional grammars postulate the roots *tar* and *bar*. Generally the imperative second person singular is the same as the root. Here *ta* and *ba* are the imperative forms. CALDWELL and GUNDERT say that *tar ta* and *bar ba* are alternative roots. *tar* and *bar* might have become *tar* and *bar* (*ta* and *ba*) in the imperative second person sg. Yet the formation of forms like *tandu* and *bandu* is difficult to be explained. According to the Kannada grammarians the *ṛ* in *tar* and *bar* becomes *n* before *da* the tense-suffix <sup>176</sup>

III *tu* ( *du* ) suffixed to roots in *n* *ḷ* and *ḷ* preceded by long vowel

Without Change

7th (p. 199) *kḷ tu non tu*

9th *non tu aḷ du keḷ du*

10th *aḷ du taḷ du*

IV *tu* suffixed to roots in *ḍu*

With Change

7th. (p. 199) *koḷṭar viṭṭar*

8th. *kangeṭṭu* < *kangeḍu* < *kan keḍu* blindfold

*koṭṭu* < *koḍu* to give

*poṛamaṭṭu* < *poṛamaḍu* to set out start

*biṭṭu* < *biḍu* to leave

9th *iṭṭu* < *iḍu* to place <sup>177</sup> *koṭṭu*

*koṭṭu biṭṭu* etc. *koḍu* < *kuḍu* to give. According to the Kannada traditional grammarians, the final sonant of the roots with the penultimate short vowel changes into the corresponding surd before *da* or *-dapa* <sup>178</sup>. Here the Primitive Kannada

<sup>175</sup> GOKI pp. 196-7

<sup>176</sup> SMD 237 ASS 492. ABB 227 CDG p. 217 also GOKI p. 199

<sup>177</sup> Tam. *iṭṭu* (7th.) having assigned k. P.

<sup>178</sup> SMD 239 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>. ABB 228 23<sup>rd</sup> 238. ASS 487 489

root might have been \**kuḷ*. Thus \**kuḷ* or \**koḷ* + *ntu* might have given rise to *koḷ* + *ntu* > *koḷ* + *tu* > *koḷtu* by assimilation<sup>179</sup>

V. -*du* (-*tu*) added to roots in -*gu* with a penultimate short vowel.

7th (p 200) *pokku* < *pogu*<sup>180</sup> *mikku* < *migu*

9th. *pokku*

10th *mikku*

*pokku mikku*. Just as *koḷu* < *kuḷu*, *pugu* might have been the Pr Kannaḍa base of *pogu*. According to Kannaḍa traditional grammarians, the final soft consonant becomes hard before the suffix -*du* in words like *pogu*<sup>181</sup>. But Primitive Kannaḍa root \**puk* with the suffix *ntu* might have become *pukku*. Ordinarily *puk* + *tu* > *puttu*. But it is *pukka* (*pukku*) because *k* is fully exploded and -*t* is assimilated to *k*<sup>182</sup>.

VI -*tu* (-*du*) added to roots in -*ī*, -*ā*, *n*

With Change.

8th *ī* *ittu* from *ī* 'to give'<sup>183</sup>

*ā* *sattu* from *sā(y)* 'to die'

*n* *kanḍu* from *kān* 'to see'<sup>184</sup>

9th -*a* *sattu*

*n* *kanḍu*

10th. *i* *ittu* *minḍu* from *mī* 'to bathe'

-*n* *kanḍu*

It may be noted that the adverbial past participle forms like *koḷtu*, *biṭtu*, *ittu* etc. are found (with suffix -*tu* or -*du*) only in the case of the roots with short penultimate vowel, while if the penultimate vowel is long they take the suffix *i* and generally there is no change in the roots e.g. *kūḍi*, *maḍi*.

#### The Present Adverbial Participle

This is formed by the addition of *uttu* (*utu*) to the roots. KITTEL says that this -*uttu* or *utu* is from *udu*. But just as the past participial suffix has been postulated to be \**ntu*, here also -*utu* might be from \*-*untu*<sup>185</sup>

7th (p 201) *aḷuttu*, *aḷutu*, from *āḷ* 'to rule'

8th *ikkuta* from *ikku* 'to abandon'

8th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*) from *key* 'to do'

*puguttu* from *pugu* 'to enter'

9th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*), *pravarattisuttu*, *salutu*

10th *aḷuttu*, *eyduttu* from *eydu* 'to attain, obtain'

*eseyuttu*, *eseyutu* from *ese* 'to appear, shine'

<sup>179</sup> GOKI, p 200

<sup>180</sup> Tam *puku* 'to enter' has the form *pukku* (8th.) formed in analogy with examples like *ittu*, *naṭtu* K. P

<sup>181</sup> SMD 237 KSS 485

<sup>182</sup> GOKI p 201

<sup>183</sup> Tam *ittu* (8th.) 'having given' K. P

<sup>184</sup> Tam *kanṣu* (8th.) 'having seen' K. P

<sup>185</sup> KG p. 109 Section 173 KVV, 94 KBB, 221-4 SMD 234, 236 KSS, 544,

### *Declinable Present-Future Participle.*

There are no separate tense-suffixes for the present declinable participle, the suffixes of the declinable future participle being used for this purpose. Hence KITTEL terms it as present-future participle.<sup>199</sup> They are to be determined by the context and sense. The suffixes for the present-future participle are *-pp-*, *-pa-*, or *-v-*. Evidently *-va* < *-pa* < *-ppa-*. Traditional Kannaḍa grammars state that *-v-* becomes *-pa-* when it follows *-ṛ* *-ḷ*, *-ḷ*, *-ṇi* *-g*, *-s* and *ō* and this *-p-* becomes *-ppa-* optionally under the same circumstances where *-g* and *-s* are to be elided.<sup>200</sup>

Apparently roots in *-i* and *-u* took *-va* while those ending in consonants took *-ppa* in the forms found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent.<sup>201</sup> But in examples like *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va* found in the inscriptions of the 8th cent. *-va* is suffixed even to roots ending in consonants. Either

- (i) these forms can be analysed as *āl-va* and *uḷcikoḷ-va* like *en-va*, or
- (ii) these forms can be taken as the result of *Sithiladvittva* (or *Fleeting Double Consonant*), an epenthetic vowel *-u-* between *-l* and *v-* occurring first in colloquial speech of that period which has later influenced the literary speech also.<sup>202</sup>

- (a) Roots in *-i*, *-u* and *-e* with *-va* suffix :

7th. (p. 205) *āḷi-va*, *iru-va*, *mugi-va*.

8th. *kuḍu-va*.

10th. *ese-va*, *naḍe-va*, *ōḍu-va*, *migu-va*, *miḷuga-va*, *pāḷu-va*, *iṛppu-va*, *ūdu-va*, *eṇisu-va*, *eydu-va*, *āḍu-va*.

- (b) Roots in consonant with suffix *-va* :

8th. *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va*, *muttikoḷ-va*.

9th. *āl-va*, *sal-va*.

10th. *key-va* (> *geyva*) *pogaḷ-va*.

- (c) Roots with suffix *-ppa-* or *-pa-* :

7th. (p. 205) *appa* < \**āy* (*āgu*) 'to become'.

8th. *appa*.

9th. *appa*.

10th. *appa*, *iṛppa*, *tōṛppa*, *kattalipa*.

According to CALDWELL the *-a* of the declinable participles is the original sign of the possessive while KITTEL thinks it to be the genitive singular of the adverbial past participle.<sup>203</sup> However, the real significance of this *-a* is not yet correctly known.<sup>204</sup>

As noted above,<sup>205</sup> these declinable participles are always used as adjectives and they do not change for gender or number. They function as adjectival substantives

<sup>199</sup> KC. p. 113, Section 180.

<sup>200</sup> SMD. 232, KSS. 503-4. also GOKI. p. 206.

<sup>201</sup> GOKI. p. 206.

<sup>202</sup> The last alternative seems to be more probable. For a discussion on the phenomenon *Sithiladvittva* see GOKI, pp. 62, 93.

<sup>203</sup> CDG. p. 523. KC. p. 112, Section 178.

<sup>204</sup> GOKI. p. 206.

<sup>205</sup> See p. 64.

and relative pronouns when the pronouns of the third person or the gender suffixes *-ōn*, *on*, *-ōm*, *-om* etc. are suffixed to them <sup>206</sup>

### The Negative Participle

There are adverbial and declinable negative participles and their sense is negation

The negative adverbial participles are formed by suffixing *-āde* or *-ade* to the roots <sup>207</sup> The form of the negative adverbial participle remains the same for all the three tenses—past, present and future,—where the finite verb denotes the tense of the negative participle. The suffix *āde* might have been earlier than *ade* <sup>208</sup> *a* is suffixed to the negative adverbial participle to form the negative declinable participle <sup>209</sup>

#### I The Negative Adverbial Participle

7th	(p 208)	
	<i>āde</i>	<i>allāde, tappāde</i>
	<i>ade</i>	<i>tankade, lekkisad um</i>
8th.	<i>āde</i>	<i>illāde, nilalārade</i>
	<i>-ade</i>	<i>puṭṭade, muṭṭade</i>
9th	<i>ade</i>	<i>ikkade</i>
10th	<i>-ade</i>	<i>tappade</i>

KITTEL's suggestion that the negative participle is formed by suffixing *ade* to the short form of the infinitive, does not seem to be sound. A consistent principle is followed with regard to the formation of the adverbial participle in that a close relation exists between tense-suffix and the participial suffix, e.g.

	Tense-Suffix	Part Suffix
Past	<i>-da</i>	<i>du-</i>
Fut.	<i>va-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>

This sort of regularity exists also in the negative adverbial participle. *ā*, the negative suffix is added to the root and then the participial suffix *de* is added <sup>210</sup>

#### II Negative Declinable Participle

- 7th (p 208) *nullada* < *nullade* (neg adv p) < *nil* 'to stand'  
 10th *āgade* < *āgade* (adv neg part) < *āgu* 'to become'  
*illada* < *illade* (neg adv part) < *iḷ* 'not to be'  
*nerayada* < *nerayade* (neg adv part) < *neṛe* 'to be or become full'  
*pugaḍa* (> *bugaḍa*) < *pugade* (neg adv part) < *pugu* 'to enter'

<sup>206</sup> GOKI p 206

<sup>207</sup> Negative adverbial participle in Tamil is formed by adding *-ātu* to the verbal base.  
 ex *iru* 'pay'—*ir-ātu* (8th.) 'without paying', *kurai* 'lesson' *kurai-ātu* 'without remain'  
 der' K P

<sup>208</sup> A supposition parallel to those referred to on pp 24 25 34 42 54 59

<sup>209</sup> In Tamil *-ā* and *ata* are added to form Negative adjectival participle exs, *alku* 'fail'—8th *olk-ata* 'who never miss their aim' *eṇcu* 'decrease'—8th. *eṇc-āta* 'all', K.P  
 See also GOKI p. 208.

<sup>210</sup> GOKI, p 208. For the enunciation of the contrary view that *-a* or *-ā* itself could not have indicated the negative, see C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH 'On the Definition of the Morpheme', *BDCRI*, 4.152.



As noted above the root + tense suffix + pronominal termination constitute the fully inflected verb *da* is the suffix for the past tense and *m* or *ppa* for the future <sup>10a</sup>

The personal terminations are <sup>1</sup>

(i) *First Person*

	sg	pl
7th (p 209)	<i>en</i>	
8th	<i>en</i>	
9th	<i>en</i>	
10th	<i>en e</i>	

(ii) *Second Person*

Root itself

(iii) *Third Person*

*Masc*

7th. (p 209)	<i>an an ani</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
8th	<i>an an -am ari am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
9th	<i>an am am om om</i>	<i>ar ar or</i>
	<i>on on</i>	
10th	<i>an ani om a</i>	<i>ar</i>

*Fem*

8th	<i>a  a </i>	<i>ar</i>
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*Neut*

7th (p 180)		<i>avu</i>
8th		<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	
10 h	<i>adu</i>	

These personal terminations remain the same for all kinds of verbs and all tenses. The conjugated forms of the verb are obtained when these personal terminations are suffixed to the participial forms. Hence we can say that there is only one system of conjugation in Kannada <sup>2</sup>. There are five moods: Indicative Imperative Optative Infinitive and Negative.

(1) *The Indicative Mood*

Past Tense: Personal terminations are suffixed to the verbal participles.

First and Second Person: no examples

<sup>10a</sup> See p 78 GOKI p 209 A11 87 ABB 196 SMD 221

<sup>2</sup> See p 70 A1V 85 89 ABB 195 198 205 SMD 217 220 6 ASS 442 453 454 Cf. Tam. Indicative First Person sg *en* First Person pl *om um* Masc Third Person

sg *an* Masc Third Person pl *-ar* Neut Third Person s *at u* K P

<sup>22</sup> GOKI p 209

## Third Person

## Masc

		sg	pl
(a)		<i>an, ān</i>	<i>ar</i>
7th (p 210)	<i>Trans</i>	<i>eydīdān, erīd ān</i>	<i>eydī d ār, ērīd ār</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>aydān, sandān,</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdār,</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>		<i>māqīd ān, sērīd an</i>	<i>koṣṣ ar, keyd ār</i>
		<i>pāded am</i>	(> <i>geydar</i> ), <i>nitt ār,</i>
			<i>pāded ar, biṣṣ ār</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>			<i>tiṣṣ ar</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>nīnd ān</i>	
(b)		<i>an, an u, an</i>	<i>ar</i>
		<i>am (termination)</i>	
7th, (p 210)	<i>Trans</i>	<i>arī d am koṣṣam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>		<i>īl-d ar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>muḍīppīdar, biḍīsidar</i>
8th <i>Trans</i>		<i>ēri-d an, oḡe d an,</i>	<i>koṣṣar, viṣṣar, poydar</i>
		<i>koṣṣan, likitan, koṣṣam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>adan, vīdan erdan u</i>	<i>ōḡīddar, kādar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>niṣīsidan, nīrīsidam</i>	
9th <i>Trans</i>		<i>pādedam, likhītam</i>	<i>koṣṣar</i>
	<i>Caus</i>		<i>nīrīsidar, muḍīppīdar</i>
10th <i>Trans</i>		<i>keydan, koṣṣan geldan</i>	<i>arīdar, ālīdar, koṣṣar,</i>
		<i>baredan māqīdan, alī</i>	<i>talīedar</i>
		<i>dam, īlīdam, keydam,</i>	
		<i>kondam, pādedam, maī</i>	
		<i>dam, likhītam</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>puṣṣīdan, sattān, negal</i>	<i>īrddar ādar negalīdar</i>
		<i>dam nelasīdan</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>agālīsidam, abkī arnīsi</i>	
		<i>dam, enīsidam</i>	
(c)		<i>ōn, on ōm, om</i>	<i>ōr, or</i>
		(terminations)	
8th <i>Trans</i>			<i>koṣṣōr</i>
	<i>Intrans</i>		<i>vīldōr</i>
9th <i>Trans</i>		<i>keydōn (&gt; -geydon)</i>	<i>biṣṣor</i>
		<i>alīdon, īldōm, bīsuṣōm,</i>	
		<i>alīdom, bī(bī)ṣṣom</i>	
	<i>Intrans</i>	<i>sattōn, sattōm adom,</i>	
		<i>[k]ādōm</i>	
	<i>Caus</i>	<i>nīlī(ī)sidom</i>	<i>nīrīsidōr</i>
		<i>keysidom</i>	

sg

pl

10th Trans

iridon eydidom iṭom  
iḷdom keydom  
( > geydom )

Intrans

adon

Caus

madipdom

Fem

aḷ oḷ (terminations)

7th (p 210)

Trans

iḷ d aḷ

8th Trans

koṭṭaḷ

9th Caus

maḍisiḍoḷ

Neut

adu ( uḍu ) tu ( du )  
(terminations) <sup>213</sup>

avu

8th Trans

paḍed(u)vu

9th Trans

meccagoṭṭud(u)

Intrans

nindud(u)

puḍi(d) dudu

10th Intrans

aytu koṭṭudu

The Present Future Tense <sup>214</sup>

(a) First Person

7th (p 211)

aḷi m en

8th

eṇi v en rakṣisu v en

9th Trans

koḷ v en kuḍu v en

Intrans

kāḍu v em

(b) Second Person no examples

(c) Third Person

Masc

(1)

am am  
(terminations)

ar ar

7th (p 211)

Intrans

appat appat appat  
oḷat <sup>215</sup>

8th Intrans

appat appat

9th Trans

tamba v am

10th Trans

kapaḍu v ar koḷ v aru  
tṛu v ar

<sup>213</sup> Cf KVV 90 KBB 207 SMD 226<sup>214</sup> In Tamil Aorist is formed by adding the suffix *p-* before the personal termination. The *p* remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plosive (*koṭup-p-an*). After others it is changed into *v* K P<sup>215</sup> KBB 226 SMD 238 KSS 489 See also KG 130

	sg	pl
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>appam</i>	<i>ārppar, ippar, lōruvar,</i> <i>nīlar, sālar, ojar.</i>
<i>Caus</i>	..	<i>ābhjā[sisu a]r,</i> <i>pratipāṭippar</i>
(11)	-ōm, -on (terminations)	-ōr, -or. <i>appōr, kaḷetor.</i>
9th	<i>kā[īōhi], unbon</i>	
<i>Neut.</i>	-adu, udu (terminations)	..
8th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>mīpudu</i>	
9th. <i>Intrans</i>	<i>apudu</i>	
10th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>ippudu, ū(o)ppudu, .</i> <i>lōruudu, naḍevudu, .</i> <i>saludu</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>pratipāṭisudu</i>	

According to the traditional grammars the vowel *u* in forms like *kuḍu*, *pigu* becomes -o when followed by an affix with *d* <sup>216</sup>. But since there are forms like *koḍu* without any such affix it is difficult to take up that view. The verbs might have been originally formed without any tense suffix so that the same form was used for all tenses which were to be known by the context. The distinction of the tenses is of late origin and even here the *present tense* is later than past and future tenses <sup>217</sup>.

The following forms are used in the Present Future Tense with the suffix *kum* <sup>218</sup>

- 7th (p 212) *akkum (akum) pūgum*  
 8th. *akkum*  
 9th. *akkum*  
 10th *akkum, enkum, esegum, oppugum, torugum, paḍegam, pōkum.*

#### (1) Imperative Mood

Traditional grammars state that the imperative is used for blessing, advising, inducing to do ordering, begging, enacting and praying. Generally the root itself is the form of the Imperative Second Person singular <sup>219</sup>.

#### Imperative Second Person Singular

- 7th (p 213) *rōḍu kēḷo*  
 8th *kēḍu*

<sup>216</sup> KBB 226. SMD 238. KSS 489. See also KG 130.

<sup>217</sup> GOKI p 212

<sup>218</sup> KVV, 91. KBB, 209. SMD 227. KSS 463. KG, p 146

<sup>219</sup> KSS 465. SMD, 229. Also GOKI p 213. In Tamil, imperative is formed by the addition of *min* or *-ka* to the verbal base. exs. 8th *rai min* 'dote', *arai ka* 'assemble', *koḷ ka* 'receive', *kēḷ ka*, 'hear'.

(3) *Optative Mood*

\* Optative is used to express a desire or wish with the suffix *ge* (*ke*) to roots in *i*, *-u*, *e* and *i* and there is no tense-suffix <sup>220</sup>

7th. (p 213) *tan ge*, *pelcu ge*, *keḍu ge*, *sal ge*

8th *keḍuga* (for *keḍuge*)

10th *sal ge*,

(4) *Infinitive Mood*

The suffix *e* or *al* is used to form the infinitive for all kinds of verbs and they do not change for gender or number. The finite verb denotes the tense. This infinitive also serves the purpose of the *locative absolute* denoting the contemporaneous actions with the action of the principal verb <sup>221</sup>

7th (p 214) *appe*, *age*, *aḷe*, *oppe*

8th. *al e*, *aḷgey e*, *key e*, *geyy e*

9th. *e ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *irke gey e* *naḍayis e* *pravarttis e* *say e*, *sal e*  
*al al i y-al*, *ir y-al*, *koḷ al* (< *goḷ al*), *noṛadīral(u)*, *pelcis al*, *rakṣis al*,  
*salis al*,

10th *e aḷi y e*, *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *ud[d]yōtis e*, *en e*, *[e]yd e*, *ere y e*, *ē[r] e*  
*ont e* (*onde*) *opp e* *kud e*, *key y e* (> *geyye*), *naḍ e*, *naḍeyis e*,  
*negaḷ e*, *neṛe y-e*, *noḍ e*, *pade y e* (> *bade y e*), *bannis e*, *pug e*  
(> *buge* in *hrdayambuge*), *maḍ e*, *pravarttis e*, *samanis e*, *sōr e*  
*al en al*, *ese y al*, *opp-al*, *koḷ al*, *dhikkariṣ al*, *pogaḷ al*, *bāṇṇis al*  
*bare y-al*, *bajis al*, *pug al* (> *-bugal*), *mig al*, *rakṣis al*, *virapṣ al*

(5) *Negative Mood*

The Negative verb constitutes the root and the terminations with the negative suffix in between <sup>222</sup>

7th (p 214) First Person sg *meccen* 'I do not agree'

Third Person pl *nillavu* 'they do not remain'

10th First Person sg *anye* 'I do not know' *iyen* 'I cannot give'

A list of verbal roots used in the inscriptions studied <sup>223</sup>

8th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷe</i>	—to measure
<i>aḷi</i> <sup>224</sup>	—to destroy
<i>āḷi</i> <sup>225</sup>	—to rule
<i>iḍirgoḷḷu</i>	—to receive.
<i>iḷi</i> <sup>226</sup>	—to pierce, strike
<i>ḷi</i> <sup>227</sup>	—to give

<sup>220</sup> GOKI, p 213

<sup>221</sup> KVV, 95 SMD 246 KSS 587.8 Also GOKI p 214

<sup>222</sup> GOKI p 214

<sup>223</sup> For the list of the verbal roots used in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent See GOKI pp 216-7

<sup>224</sup> Tam. *aḷi* (8th)—v b 'destroy' K. P

<sup>225</sup> Tam. *aḷ* (8th.) 'rule' K. P

<sup>226</sup> Tam. *erī* (8th)—v b 'conquer throw, attack, plough' K. P

<sup>227</sup> Tam. *i* (8th)—v b 'give'. K. P

<i>uy</i>	—to perform
<i>uŋu</i>	—to plough
<i>en</i> <sup>228</sup>	—to say
<i>eŋe</i>	—to pull, draw
<i>ettu</i>	—to lift
<i>eŋi</i> (see <i>ŋi</i> )	—to strike
<i>ēŋu</i> <sup>229</sup>	—to ascend
<i>oŋe</i>	—to break.
<i>ottu</i>	—to press
<i>kaŋŋu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kān(u)</i> <sup>230</sup>	—to see
<i>kīl(u)</i>	—to extract, take out
<i>kuḍu</i> <sup>231</sup>	—to give.
<i>kūḍu</i> <sup>232</sup>	—to join
<i>key</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to do
<i>kēl(u)</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to hear
<i>koḍu</i> <sup>235</sup> (see <i>kuḍu</i> )	—to give
<i>kol</i> <sup>236</sup>	—to kill,
<i>koŋ</i> <sup>237</sup>	—to take.
<i>geŋ</i>	—to win.
<i>taŋ</i> <sup>238</sup>	—to bring
<i>nuḍi</i>	—to say,
<i>nōḍu</i> <sup>239</sup>	—to see.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>paḍi</i>	—to hold catch
<i>peŋcu</i>	—to increase.
<i>puḍu</i> <sup>240</sup>	—to enter
<i>biḍu</i> <sup>241</sup>	—to leave to let go
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>muŋŋu</i>	—to reach, touch
<i>taŋe</i>	—to write

*Intransitive*

<i>aŋju</i> <sup>242</sup>	—to be afraid
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- <sup>228</sup> Tam *en* (8th) — v b 'say' K P  
<sup>229</sup> Tam *ēŋu* (8th) — v b 'ascend' K P  
<sup>230</sup> Tam. *kān* (7th, 8th) — v b 'see' K P  
<sup>231</sup> Tam *kuḍu* (8th) — v b 'give' K P  
<sup>232</sup> Tam *kūḍu* (7th 8th) — v b associate K P  
<sup>233</sup> Tam. *key* (8th) — v b 'do' K P  
<sup>234</sup> Tam. *kēl* (8th) — v b hear K P  
<sup>235</sup> Tam. *koḍu* (7th, 8th) — v b give K P  
<sup>236</sup> Tam. *kol* (8th) — v b murder' K P  
<sup>237</sup> Tam. *koŋ* (7th 8th) — v b 'take seize buy control, celebrate' K P  
<sup>238</sup> Tam. *taŋ* (8th) — v b 'give, grant' K P  
<sup>239</sup> Tam *rōkku* (7th) — v b 'look' K P  
<sup>240</sup> Tam *puḍu* (7th, 8th) — enter' K P  
<sup>241</sup> Tam *viḍu* (8th) leave, issue expand send away' K P  
<sup>242</sup> Tam *aŋcu* (8th) 'fear' K P

<i>āgu</i> <sup>243</sup>	—to become
<i>ir</i> <sup>244</sup>	—to be
<i>il</i> <sup>245</sup>	—not to be
<i>ural(u)</i>	—to roll on or down
<i>eragu</i>	—to bow
<i>ose</i>	—to be delighted
<i>ōḍu</i> <sup>246</sup>	—to run
<i>kādu</i>	—to fight
<i>kangeḍu</i>	—to blindfold
<i>kiḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to be ruined
<i>keḍu</i> <sup>247</sup>	—to perish
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>nil</i> <sup>248</sup>	—to stand
<i>puḷḷu</i>	—to be born
<i>poṛamaḍu</i>	—to set out, start
<i>pōḡu</i> <sup>249</sup>	—to go
<i>mun</i>	—to become angry
<i>bar</i>	—to come
<i>bil(u)</i> <sup>250</sup>	—to fall down
<i>maḍi</i>	—to die
<i>saḷ</i> <sup>251</sup>	—to go, continue.
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sēru</i> <sup>252</sup>	—to enter

## Causative

<i>irakṣitecu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>uraḷisu</i>	—to cause to be rolled down.
<i>ettisu</i>	—to cause to be lifted
<i>olisu</i> (< <i>uḷisu</i> )	—to cause to be ploughed
<i>ōḍisu</i>	—to cause to run
<i>kaḷṭisu</i>	—to cause to be built, arranged
<i>kāḍisu</i>	—to cause to be fought
<i>kiḍisu</i>	—to cause to be ruined
<i>koḍisu</i>	—to cause to be given
<i>nṛisu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>nḷasu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>parāṇisu</i>	—to cause to be defeated
<i>pāḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected

<sup>243</sup> Tam. *aku* (7th., 8th.) 'become' K P

<sup>244</sup> Tam. *iru* (8th.) 'exist, sit' K P

<sup>245</sup> Tam. *il* (8th.) neg particle 'less' K P

<sup>246</sup> Tam. *ōḍu* (8th.) 'run' K P

<sup>247</sup> Tam. *keḍu* (8th.) 'destroy' K P

<sup>248</sup> Tam. *nil* (8th.) 'stand' K P

<sup>249</sup> Tam. *pō* (8th.) 'go' K. P

<sup>250</sup> Tam. *il* (8th.) 'issue out' K P

<sup>251</sup> Tam. *cel* (8th.) 8th.) 'make, go' K P

<sup>252</sup> Tam. *cer* (8th.) 'continue' K P

<i>bejasu</i>	—to cause to be grown.
<i>māḍisu</i>	—to cause to be made.
<i>mudīṣu</i>	—to cause to be ended
<i>raḷṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>rōḥisu</i>	—to cause to be confused
<i>saḷisu</i>	—to cause to be carried or continued

9th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷi</i>	—to destroy
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>ikkū</i>	—to levy
<i>iḍu</i> <sup>233</sup>	—to place
<i>iṭi</i>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷ</i>	—to bestow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>kaṭṭu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kaḷe</i>	—to lose
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash.
<i>kāy</i> <sup>234</sup>	—to protect.
<i>kān</i>	—to see.
<i>kuḍu</i>	—to give
<i>koḍu</i> (same as <i>kuḍu</i> )	
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>kēḷ</i>	—to hear
<i>kol</i>	—to kill
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>tar</i>	—to bring
<i>tin</i>	—to eat
<i>toṭe</i>	—to leave give up
<i>nōn</i>	—to practise penance.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain
<i>biḍu</i>	—to leave let go
<i>bis iṣu</i>	—to throw
<i>māḍu</i>	—to make.
<i>meccaḡoḍu</i>	—to appreciate
<i>sal</i>	—to govern

*Intransitive*

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become
<i>iṭ</i>	to be
<i>uṭ</i> <sup>235</sup>	—to eat
<i>uḷi</i>	—to remain
<i>keḍi</i>	—to fight

<sup>233</sup> Tam *iṣu* (8th.) 'place assign' K P<sup>234</sup> Tam *kā* (8th.) 'protect' K P<sup>235</sup> Tam *uṭ* (8th.) 'eat' K P



<i>tōr(u)</i>	—to appear
<i>nīl</i>	—to stand
<i>nere</i>	—to assemble
<i>pogu</i>	—to go
<i>bar<sup>256</sup></i>	—to come
<i>bīl(u)</i>	—to fall
<i>sal</i>	—to continue to govern
<i>sa(y)</i>	—to die

## Causative

<i>keysu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>nāḍayisu</i>	—to cause to be presided
<i>mīsu</i>	—to cause to stand erect.
<i>panicchēdisu</i>	—to cause to break through
<i>pelcisu</i>	—to cause to increase.
<i>pravarattisu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bīḷisu</i>	to cause to fall
<i>mādisu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>muḍippu</i>	—to cause to come to an end
<i>rakṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be continued

## 10th Transitive

<i>aḷ</i>	—to destroy
<i>aḷ</i>	—to know
<i>ādu</i>	—to play
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>iḍu</i>	—to place.
<i>il</i>	—to bestow, place.
<i>iri</i>	—to pierce to strike.
<i>i</i>	—to give
<i>ūdu</i>	—to blow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>ese</i>	—to manifest.
<i>ēru</i>	—to ascend
<i>oḷtu</i>	—to press
<i>ondu</i>	—to unite
<i>ol(du)</i>	—to entreat
<i>oḷakoḷ</i>	—to possess include.
<i>ōdu</i>	—to read
<i>kaḷṭu</i>	—to bind
<i>kai koḷ</i>	—to undertake, take
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash, lave
<i>kaḍu</i>	—to fight
<i>kān</i>	—to see
<i>kāpāḍu</i>	—to protect

<i>kāy</i>	—to protect.
<i>kūḍu</i>	—to join
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>koḍu</i>	—to give.
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>gel</i>	—to win, conquer
<i>lanipu</i>	—to satisfy
<i>tappu</i>	—to commit mistake.
<i>taḷe</i>	—to bear
<i>tāḷ</i>	—to bear
<i>lūntu</i>	—to push, drive
<i>nōḍu</i>	—to see
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>pugu</i>	—to enter
<i>pogaḷ</i> <sup>237</sup>	—to praise.
<i>podaḷ</i>	—to extend
<i>baḍi</i>	—to beat, trouble
<i>baṇasu</i>	—to long for, desire.
<i>bare</i>	—to write
<i>biḍu</i>	—to desert, discharge
<i>manam goḷisu</i>	—to attract the mind
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, govern

*Intransitive .*

<i>āgu</i>	—to become.
<i>ārppu</i>	—to be able.
<i>ir</i>	—to be.
<i>il</i>	—not to be.
<i>uḷ</i>	—to be.
<i>eḷe</i>	—to make supplication, to bow
<i>ese</i>	—to appear, shine.
<i>ēḷu</i>	—to mount to, ascend
<i>ondu</i>	—to be present, united
<i>oppu</i>	—to suit, shine.
<i>ol</i>	—to be pleased
<i>tōḷ(u)</i> <sup>238</sup>	—to appear
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>neṇe</i>	—to become full, perfect, to congregate.
<i>negaḷ</i>	—to be or become famous, to shine.
<i>nil</i>	—to stand.
<i>nene</i>	—to get soaked to become wet
<i>pōḷu</i>	—to plunge, to fly
<i>puffu</i>	—to be born
<i>pōḷ(gu)</i>	—to go

<sup>237</sup> Tam. *pukul* (8 h.) 'declare' K. P.<sup>238</sup> Tam. *tōḷu* (8 h.) 'appear' 'spring' and *toḷu* (8 h.) show h. l'.

<i>madı</i>	—to die
<i>migu</i>	—to excel
<i>mıgugu</i>	—to shine, glaze, glitter.
<i>mı</i>	—to bathe
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, to go
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sōru</i>	—to ooze out

*Causative*

<i>agalısu</i>	—to cause to be dug
<i>arccısu</i>	—to cause to be worshipped
<i>urgghısu</i>	—to cause to be offered oblations
<i>abhiwamnısu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>algısu</i>	—to cause to be dissolved (?)
<i>abhyā[sısu]</i>	—to cause to be studied
<i>emsu</i>	—to cause to be felt.
<i>kañısu</i>	—to cause to be built
<i>kangoısu</i>	—to cause to shine, appear
<i>tampu</i>	—to cause to be satisfied
<i>dihıkkarısu</i>	—to cause to be decried
<i>nadeysısu</i>	—to cause to be carried out continued
<i>nıgrahısu</i>	—to cause to be restricted
<i>nelasu</i>	—to cause to be settled.
<i>pratıpalısu</i>	—to cause to be governed
<i>pravartısu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bedangısu</i>	—to cause to appear beautiful
<i>mađıpu</i>	—to cause to die
<i>mađısu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>rakşısu</i>	—to cause to protect
<i>vannısu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>virajısu</i>	—to cause to shine
<i>sādhısu</i>	—to cause to be accomplished

SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBAL ROOTS <sup>259</sup>*Abstract Nouns*

These are obtained by adding suffixes to the verbal roots

8th <sup>260</sup>	1	<i>ke, ge</i>	<i>a ke</i> 'rule' from <i>a </i> 'to rule'
			<i>osage</i> 'delight' from <i>ose</i> 'to be delighted'
	2	<i>-me</i>	<i>mudı me</i> 'headmanship' from <i>mudu</i> 'to advance in growth, ripen'
	3	<i>(a)vu</i>	<i>a ıu u</i> 'destruction' from <i>a ı</i> 'to destroy'
9th	1	<i>-pu</i>	<i>kāpu</i> 'protector' from <i>ka(y)</i> 'to protect'.

<sup>259</sup> See p 75

<sup>260</sup> For substantives derived from Verbal Roots found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent see GOKI, pp 217 B

The gender of the adverbs is in accordance with that of the verb which they qualify.<sup>201</sup>

### *Adverbs of Place preceded by*

#### I *Uninflected stem*

- 7th. (p 221) *adimēl, sikkī mel*  
 8th *kaṇi mēle, tale mēlo tale mēganavu*  
 9th *tore mēre, pola mēre, sisti mēle*

#### II *A Noun in the genitive case*

- 7th (p 221) *nalgiriya mel, bālāmēl*  
 8th *Gangavadiya mēge, kalla mege, imūra mēlum, mūvottara keḷagum*  
 9th *dēvara mūda diseyoḷ manna mēge*  
 10th. *kereya eraḍu kaḍe, mūvattara oḷagana, degulada keḷagana*

## CONJUNCTIONS

*The following conjunctions are found*

- 7th (p 223) *um, um, am, ānu, men*  
 8th *u, um, -am, anu*  
 9th *um, -am*  
 10th *um, am*

These conjunctive particles are added to the case-sign of nouns, pronouns and adjectival substantives. As already noted,<sup>202</sup> in the accusative case this conjunctive suffix comes in between the stem and the case sign. Participles and infinitives also take this conjunctive particle. All genders and both numbers take this conjunctive alike.<sup>203</sup>

#### I *Substantive with -ūm, u*

- 7th. (p 223) *sorkkagamundarūm, Edeyagāmundarūm*  
 8th *Pūḷiyū Kongiyū Kāḷiyammanū*

#### II *Substantives with um*

- 7th (p 224) *Āḷuarasarum Mahādeviyarum Citravāhanarum*  
 8th (i) *Simgadattanum Kumāra Eḷeganum*  
 (ii) *Eḷammanum ayvadimbarum nakaramum sēniyum*  
 (iii) *mahajanakkum nagarakkum padinenṭum prakṛtiḷaḷgum*  
 9th (i) *keyyum . nelanum*  
 (ii) *amātāseyum sūryyagrahanamum*  
 (iii) *sāsira kaṭiḷeyum brāhmanarumam Vāranāsiyumam*  
 10th. (i) *baḷpum kūrpṭṭum arppum*  
 (ii) *saraḷateyum*  
 (iii) *kundum kaḷamkamum*

<sup>201</sup> GOKI, p 220-1

<sup>202</sup> See p 42

<sup>203</sup> GOKI, p. 223

III Pronouns with *um*7th (p 224) *avar um ar um*8th *avon an um tan-um*9th *ar um*IV Adj substantives with *um*7th (p. 224) *adan alivorum aliyal palcidorum*8th *idan kediporum kede balvonum sandonum*V *um* suffixed to acc between the stem and termination7th (p 225) *aputrakaporduman parvaruman*8th (1) *parvaruman* (2) *Sivavalliyuman* (3) *Varanasiyuman*9th (1) *brahmanaruman Varanasiyuman*10th (1) *intuman* (2) *sayiramumam* (3) *nunuruman* (4) *belliyumam*  
(5) *Prayageyuvam*VI *um* with Numerals8th *padinentum prakrtigalum aydum dharmada elum panavum*10th *nalkum badavumam eraḍum Visnudevargge**am* as the conjunctive suffix8th *jadalulam sthaladulam*9th *urrgam tirtthakkam*10th *kalakkam mahajanakkam Prayageyolan**anu**anu* is suffixed to substantives to denote either or whoever8th *avon anum* whoeverThis *anu* has been replaced by *adaru* or *agali* <sup>264</sup> in N K

## WORD ORDER

Generally the word-order of the sentences is Subject-Object Verb. There are many sentences met with in the inscriptions studied which deviate from this general word order. These deviations might have been possibly due to the importance or stress the speaker wanted to place on a particular idea or thing in the course of his speech.

The substantives are preceded by the attributives the noun in apposition precedes the substantive and in strings of titles generally the proper noun precedes the substantives in apposition. An adjective qualifying a substantive precedes it but when used predicatively it follows the substantive. <sup>265</sup> An adverb or adverbial phrase is placed as near the verb or participle to which it is used as an attributive. Phrases used as absolutes come before the clause with the finite verb <sup>266</sup>. Series of actions succeeding one another are expressed by adverbial participles.

## Subject

## (a) With transitive Verbs

7th (p 229) *Avar svarggagaman eridar* he ascended the high heaven<sup>264</sup> GOKI p 226<sup>265</sup> See p 64-above.<sup>266</sup> GOKI p 227-8.

- 8th. (i) *Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra idan paḍedār*, 'Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra obtained this'  
 (ii) *Baḍipoddiyemboḷ bhūṃdanam ubhayamukhiyūṃ koṭṭaḷ*  
 'Bāḍipoddi gave the gift of land and elephant cow' (10-4 to 7)  
 (iii) *Ranaśāgaran paṇyāram koṭṭan* 'Ranaśāgara gave free land' (19 5 to 6)
- 9th (i) *Gōyindara dattamān vittar* 'Goyindar gave the gift' (67 5, 12)  
 (ii) *Elpunuseya naliadimbar mahajanamum Mōṇigoravarum āru tomtada nelanum sthanamuvam koṭṭar* 'The forty mahājanas of Elpunuse and Monigoravar gave land of six gardens and place' (71 7 14 and 17)
- 10th (i) *Ācapayyanum Samakalteyanmanum tomṭamam detaragge koṭṭar* Acapayyan and Samakalteyanman gave the garden to (the temple of) god (97 6 to 8)  
 (ii) *Śantagāvundan gosahasram idan Śantagavunda* bestowed (or gave) thousand cows (103 13 15)

(b) *With intransitive Verbs*

- 7th (p 229) *Aluon pañcamahapatakan akkum* 'He who destroys will be come guilty of the five great sins'
- 8th (i) *Keḷeya Vāḷereyan nūtsida* 'Friend Vāḷereya set up' (15 13)  
 (ii) *Śrīkama nūtsidan* 'Śrīkama set up' (40 8)  
 (iii) *Kīrttanian eridu viḷdār* 'Kīrttanān having struck, fell down' (55 3 to 4)
- 9th. (i) *Nāgādēvan gosṭhi adom* 'Nāgādēvan became judge' (71 22)
- (10) (i) *Goṇṇigadevam negalidam* 'Goṇṇigadeva became famous' (92 3)  
 (ii) *Ereyan nelasidan* 'Ereyan settled' (92 32)

(c) *Without Verb*

- 7th (p 220) *Kuṭṭere yara nūtsidhiḡe*, 'The tomb (or epitaph) of Kuṭṭere' (Here the verb—'this is'—is understood)
- 8th *Iṭu tammutt irbbara kalgaḷ* 'These stones (or epitaph) of those two persons themselves' (21 5) Here the verb 'these are'—is understood
- 9th (i) *Poleyannama śilākarmma* 'Writing of Poleyanna' (70 26)  
 (ii) *Arakuḷiyana Kallum kallu* 'The stone of Arakuḷi' Here the verb 'this is'—is understood
- 10th *Viṭṭayyana likhita Biṭṭōjana śilākarmma* 'Writing of Viṭṭayya and the inscription of Biṭṭōja (99 14 to 15) The verb—'this is'—is understood

(d) *Subject comes after the Verb*

- 7th (p 230) *koṭṭār Sēnaratasaṇṇam dharmmagaramgarum* 'Sēnaratasa and the dharmmakaraṇika gave'
- 8th (i) *Idan taredon Kumbakamlār* 'Kumbakamalār wrote this' (34 8)  
 (ii) *Idā paḍedor Susēnaratayara Sāraṇagōsāsī* 'Sāraṇagōsāsī of Susēnaratayār obtained this' (17-10 to 13)

- 9th (i) *dattu padedom Goleyabhaṭṭam* Goleyabhaṭṭam obtained the gift (69 22 to 27)  
 (ii) *ṛ paddhāṭiyam sīlalekhe maḍi nṛisidarppanditabhaṭṭarar* 'Paṇḍita' bhaṭṭarar set up having inscribed this custom on the stone (71 20)  
 10th *sasanamam baredon Senabōṭam Kacayyam* Senabova Kacayya wrote this order (94 35 to 36)

The following deviations from the general word order may be noted

8th (i) *Object-Subject Verb*

*bhaṭṭarara gandharvargge nṛistda purvāmaryyadegaḷan Lokamahaderiyar gandharvargge nittar* The queen bestowed the former honours on the singers—the honours that were conferred on the singers by the *bhaṭṭarar* (6 2 to 4)

(ii) *Subject in the sg and Verb in the pl*

*Idan alivon paṁcamahapātaka samyuktar appar* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins. (16-15 to 17)

9th *Object Subject Verb*

*ṛ kallam Kanvillam maḍido Kanvillam made (i.e. prepared) this stone* (78 11)

10th *Subject Verb Object*

*Nagam baredon ṛ ṣasanamam* Nagam wrote this order (97 29)

*Object-Subject Verb*

*Vyakaranam tarkam samagrar abhyastutar* All study the grammar and logic (92 54 to 55)

### Object

Object comes after the subject and precedes the verb or participle

7th (p 231) *aiar svarggagaraman eridar*

8th *Sri Duggamara idan paḍedar*

9th *Elp in useya nali aḍimbar—mmahajanam um Mongoratarum n-la num sṭhanamuiam Gokarniapandita bhaṭṭarargge koḷ far* (71 7 to 8 and 14 to 17)

10th. *Acapayyanum tomṣamam deiargge koḷṣar* (97 6 to 8)

### Verb


Verb comes last in the sentence

7th (p 231) *alivon elaneya narakada pulu akum*

8th *alivon konda lokakke sandon akkum* (6 6 to 7)

*Ṣṭetāḥanan eridu svarggalayakk eridon* (12 12 to 17)

9th *Sri Śrīvanandī Bhaṭṭarar pala kalan tapamgeydu sanjāsanan nontu mudipidar* Śrī Śrīvanandī Bhaṭṭarar having practised meditation for some time and having practised penance ended his life (79 3 to 4)

(ii) *Masigara Cidanna gosasam iḍom* Masigara-Cidanna  the gift of thousand cows (80-5 to 7)

- 10th. *Samta Gavundam degulam maḍisi gōsahasram ildam* 'Santa Gāvūṇḍa, having got the temple built, gave the gift of thousand cows (103 13 to 15)  
*Kōṭeyammam bavīyuman agaliṣṭadam* 'Koteyamma caused a well to be dug (99 12 to 14)

### PARTICIPLES

Adverbial and declinable participles take objects which precede the participle

#### I Adverbial Participles

- 7th (p 232) *Jelugur aḷgeyan aḷuttu(m)*  
 8th (i) *Bhaṭarar Kañciyan kondi Rajasimghesvarada dhanaman kandu* (20 3 to 5)  
*Bhaṭarar* having taken *Kañci* having seen the wealth  
 (i) *Vinapoṭigaḷ ilīye hiraṇya garbham iduella danamu(ma)m goṭṭu devana piṭhaman kisuvine katti beḷḷiya koḍeyan ēṟiṣi* *Vina poṭigaḷ* having given gold having given all gifts having built the altar of the god with copper (or rubies<sup>1</sup>) having raised a silver umbrella (4 5 to 8)  
 (ii) *tirtham olpan kandu* having seen a beautiful holy place' (67 10 to 11)  
 (iii) *Beḷvola mūnuṟumar āḷuttum* 'while ruling Beḷvola Three hundred' (72 21 to 22)  
 10th. (i) *kalam kalci* 'having laved the feet (91 43 to 44)  
 (ii) *vṛṭṭiyar ittu* having given wages (92 16)  
 (iii) *sōmayarṇaḷan argghisi* 'having worshipped the priest's (92 24)

#### II Declinable Participles (transitive) take objects which precede the participles

- 7th (p 233) *nitta dharmaman kadora kulam*  
 8th (i) *sasira kavileyum saṣṭrbbar parvaruman konda lōkakke* 'to the world which is obtained by killing thousand cows and thousand brahmuns (3 6)  
 (ii) *idan alidon paṇcamahapatakan akkum* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins (94 9)  
 9th (i) *idan alidon* 'He who destroys this (68 6)  
 (ii) *Varanāṣṭyuman alida paṇcamahapatakan akkum* will be guilty of the five great sins by destroying Varanasi' (72 29 to 30)

#### Substantives in Apposition

(They precede the proper noun)

- 7th (p 234) *Aneseṭṭiya aṭiya Basantakumara* Basantakumara son-in law of Aneseṭṭi  
 8th (i) *Pesadorā magan Revaḍibaddar* 'Revaḍibaddar, son of Pesador (3 2)  
 (ii) *bhaṭararā pranaḷallabhe Vinapoṭigaḷ* 'Vinapoṭigaḷ the beloved of the revered one. (4 3)



- (iii) *Gōyundapoḍḍiya magaḷu Bādipoḍḍi*, 'Bādipoḍḍi daughter of Gōyundapoḍḍi' (10-4 to 5)
- (iv) *Prahārabhūsaṇaṇa magan Kāmakōḍan*, 'Kāmakōḍan, son of Praharabhūsaṇan' (12 3 to 5)
- 9th (i) *Śīrṣṭruṣaṇa maga Dēiāi*, 'Dēiāi, son of Śīrṣṭruṣaṇ' (78 8 to 9)
- (ii) *Bhaḷarara śiṣyār Sarvvanandī Bhaḷārār* 'Sarvvanandī Bhaḷārār, disciple of Bhaḷārār' (79 2 to 3)
- (iii) *gamuṇḍa sāmigaḷa magan Naḡammayya* 'Nāḡammayya son of gamuṇḍ sāmigaḷ' (86 7 to 9)
- 10th (i) *LW ajasulan Atri Atriya sultan Śaśi* 'Atri, son of Aja and Śaśi, son of Atri' (94 4)
- (ii) *Jagatungana magan Amōghavarṣamahīṣam* 'King Amōghavarṣa son of Jagatunga' (94 10)
- (iii) *Indarana magan Devan*, 'Devan, son of Indaran' (94-11)
- (iv) *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti* 'Yayāti, son of Nahuṣa' (94 5 to 6)

In all these instances except the last one (underlined) the relation is expressed by the genitive while in the last example viz *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti*, the relation is expressed by dative. Therefore we might infer that the Dative of Kinship in Kañnaḍa goes as far back as 10th cent. A.D. at least.<sup>287</sup>

#### \*Strings of Titles

##### (a) Attributes follow the noun

- 7th. (p 234) *Śrī Vinayāditya Rājāśraya Śrīprthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara bhaḷārā*
- 8th (i) *Vikramāditya Satyāśraya Śrīprthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷārā(r)* (3 1 to 2)
- (ii) *Śrī Vijayāditya Vikramāditya śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja bhaḷārārā* (5-1 to 3)
- 9th. (i) *Amōghavarṣa prthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷārārā* (69 1 to 5)
- (ii) *Amōghavarṣa vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara(r) bhaḷārārā* (78 1 to 2)
- 10th (i) *Amōghavarṣadeva śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara parama Bhaḷārakar* (94 1)
- (ii) *Akālavarṣadēva śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirājan* (97-1)

##### (b) Attributes precede the noun

- 7th (p 234) *Śrīmat prthivīvallabha Maṅgaḷīṣanā*
- 8th *dharma mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara śrīmat śrīpuruṣa-mahā rājar* (29 1 to 2)
- śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaḷārāka śrī-Gomdarasar* (60-1 to 2)

<sup>287</sup> See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI, 'Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian', *BDCRI*, 21 2210

*śrī pṛthuvibhallava śrī Jagatunga* (61-1)

9th (i) *Śrī pṛthuvivallabha maharajadhīraja paramaśvara Gōyindara* (67-4 to 5) •

(ii) *Pallavānvaya śrī pṛthuvivallava Pallavakulatilaka śrīman Noḷam bhanaja Mahē(m)dra* (82 3 to 6)

10th. (i) *tat pada padmōpaṇivula nvāsi samadhigata paṃca mahā śabda mahā samanta Kannaram* (93 5 to 6)

(ii) *Samasta bhuvanasraya śrī pṛthuvivallabham mahārājadhīrāja paramēśvara paramabha[ṭṭā]raka śrīmat Kanmarade[va]na* (96 1 to 2)

Attributives (= numeral—cardinal and ordinal— adjectives and nouns) precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) *periya osageyum, ēlanēya narakadā pulu*

8th *beḷṭiya koḍeyān aḍakeya pēringe veḷasina pēringe, Rājasi(m)ghē svarada dhanamān*

9th *elnura tombatta eraḍaneyya varṣa tuḷḷpada tereya, kalla basadiya*

10th. *karīya drammam, piriya kereya degulada keḷagana golḍeyum Muḍana maḷada Viṃṇa bhaṭarata kālam*

Declinable participles functioning as adjectives precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) (i) *konda pañcamahāpātakan*

(ii) *pēḷda Viḍhamadindu*

8th (i) *aḷḷda pañcamahā pātakan*

(ii) *biḷṭa sthitiyum*

(iii) *itta dharmma*

(iv) *sanda galige*

9th (i) *āḷṭa goravar*

(ii) *koḷṭa phalam*

(iii) *aḷḷda pāpam*

10th. (i) *māḍḍa śāsana*

(ii) *koḷṭa sthiti*

(iii) *biḷṭa galde*

(iv) *ūḍḍa lembelam*

(v) *rasangaḷan taḷeda pangoleyam*

The genitive case of substantives and pronouns precede the nouns like attributives.

7th (p 237) *narakada pulu, Maṃgaḷiśanā kalmanege*

8th (i) *dēṭana piḷhamān, 'the altar of the god' (4 7)*

(ii) *aiata magaḷu 'their (hon pl) daughter' (4 5)*

(iii) *Anantagunarū degulakke 'to the temple of Anantagunar' (1-3 to 4)*

(iv) *aṣṭamēdhada phalaḷprāpti 'the fruit of the horse-sacrifice' (16-14)*

- 9th (i) *bhaṭarara Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ* Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ of the revered (67 5)  
 (ii) *Tumgabhadreya tadīyoḷ* On the bank of Tumgabhadrā (67 8)  
 (iii) *Poleyammaṇa sulakarmma* the inscription of Poleyamma (70 26)  
 (iv) *Mulasthanada Mahadevar* Mahadevar of Mulasthana (71 8 to 9)  
 10th. (i) *tanna mano nayana ṭallabheyar* his beloved (91 25 to 28)  
 (ii) *Vimalamati bhaṭarara kalam kalci* Having laved (washed) the feet of the venerable Vimalamati (91 43 to 44)  
 (iii) *bhaṭarara likhitam* the writing of the venerable one (103 16 to 17)

But in the following line from verse the genitive follows the noun

- (iv) *kopaḥprasadamam Gojjigana* the anger and favour of Gojjiga (92 11)

### Adverbs

Adverbs or case-forms of substantives used as adverbial adjuncts precede the verb or the participle and are kept as near these as possible

- 7th (p 237) *Lakṣanavarṇar entu enalu intu endu*  
 8th. (i) *intu biṭṭa* which was left thus (20 6)  
 (ii) *ante bandu* having come like that (59 23)  
 (iii) *amt appa* which is thus (67 13)  
 9th (i) *int appa* that is so (67 13)  
 (ii) *bīdir ante agugum* will become like a bamboo (90 7)  
 (iii) *salvante koṭṭar* gave so as to continue (82 17)  
 10th (i) *intu Rona kadu* having fought in Rona thus (96 24)  
 (ii) *int : sthittiyam tappa salla* this condition should be continued without fail in this manner (100-15)  
 (iii) *ant eseṇa* appearing thus (92 35)  
 (iv) *ant entida* which was felt like that (92 18)

But in the following sentences from verse the adverb follows the verb

- (v) *taḷeḍam int ar?* who bore this? (92 2)

Adverbial participles are used as adverbs and precede the verbs

- 7th (p 239) *nontu mudipṇidar*  
 8th. *ṇidu ṭḷḍan* (54 5)  
 9th. *nontu mudipṇidar* (79 4)  
 10th *ṇidu madipṇidori* (94 36 to 37)

Adverbial past participles not only express the actions or circumstances of the subject but also connect the action denoted by the finite verb

- 7th (p 240) *guruṇḍigaḷ nontu mudipṇidar*  
 8th (i) *Vinapoṭṭigaḷ ṭḷḷiye hiraṇya garbhamam ṭḷḍu ella dana(ma)m goṭṭu devaṇa pṇhaman kisuṇe kaṭṭi aṣṭaṣaṭam kṣetram goṭṭoḷ* (4 5 to 9)

- (ii) *bhaṭarar Kancīyan konḍu Rajasunghēśvarada  
konḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)  
9th (i) *Ereyammam kaḍi satton* (81 3 to 6)  
(iii) *Bhaṭarar ill iḷḍu upkarigaḷ agi palakalan tapam geḍḍu sanya  
sanān nontu muḍṭiḍar* (94-39)  
10th (i) *iḷḍu negaḷḍar 1 Raṣṭrakūṭanvayarkaḷ* (94 39)  
(ii) *kalam kalci tomṭamam devargge koṭṭar* (97 7 to 8)

The infinitive in an absolute construction not only expresses a contemporary action but also connects a series of actions like an adverbial past participle

- 7th. (p 241) *Śrī Vinayadīya Rajasīya pṛthivirājyam keye Śrīpogilī Sen  
draka maharajar Nayarkhandamum Jelugur Algeyan aluttu Kandarbō  
adhikarigaḷ age periya osageyum aḷavanavum aputraka pouḍuman  
viṭṭar*  
8th. *Śrī Doram pṛthivirājyam keye Marakka arasar Banama(va)si  
pannir charasunum aḷe Nareyamgalla sasiruvāra tūrupina puṇṇaḷ  
Dommarā kaḍavam saltu svargg (a)layakk eḷḍan* (22 1 to 4)  
9th *sanuatsaram pravartise Putigere naḍam Kuppeyan aḷe naluḍim  
bar koṭṭar* (71 5 to 6 7 to 8 and 17)  
10th (i) *Kannaradevam pṛthivirājyam geḷḷe Bappavvam Banavasī pannir  
chāsīrāda paṭṭaman aḷe Śrī Biṭṭigam Jiddur āḷgeye Baḷi  
gameya baḷige sahita nalgavunḍu geḷḷe Guṅgiṭiyurggamunū  
geḷḷe* (99 3 to 8)  
(ii) *mund iḍir age śaran buge manan oldudan eṇṇe Phalgunam Dha  
tram Kannan enal* (92 10)

## CONCLUSION

Kannāḍa in its Old phase as studied through the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A.D. presents the following features <sup>288</sup>

- (1) The original voiceless stops become voiced in the intervocalic position (p 9)
- (2) The preconsantal nasal has disappeared in some instances and not in all. This shows that this phenomenon was not yet complete during this period. It is interesting to note that both forms (with and without nasal) *peringe* and *perige* are found in one and the same inscription. (p 10)
- (3) Although the glides *y* and *v* are used in a large number of words (probably for the sake of easy pronunciation) yet *hiatus* is also met with in many words and the frequency of its occurrence is less in later centuries (p 11)
- (4) Forms like *baḷikke baḷike* and *akke ake* are found which show that the process of shortening of long consonant was in a transitory stage during this period (p 13)

<sup>288</sup> The language of the Inscriptional Kannāḍa of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. has been studied by A. N. NARASINHA in his book *Grammar of the Oldest Kannāḍa Inscriptions*

- (5) The phoneme *p* continues to exist unaffected during the 8th and 9th cent while the change of *p* to *h* (in initial position) is attested for the first time during the 10th cent cf *haduvonge* < *paduvonge* (p 13)
- (6) Forms with *b* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent This change of *v* to *b* seems to have been in a transitional stage in this period as attested by instances like *parubaruman* and *Sarvbanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent (pp 15 6)
- (7) The change of *r* to *ṛ* and of *l* to *ṛ* or *ḷ* has taken place during this period (p 16)
- (8) The sweeping generalisation of K V SUBBAYYA that *in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex* <sup>269</sup> is untenable in view of the fact that (so far as Kannada is concerned at any rate) animals are brought under the neuter gender (p 21)
- (9) Examples with *ar* and *ar* as the nominative plural suffixes are found in the 8th cent While there is only one instance with *ar* in the 9th cent, and in the inscriptions of the 10th cent, all the forms have *ar* as the suffix This can support the view that *ar* is earlier than *ar* <sup>270</sup> (pp 24 5)
- (10) The masculine honorific third person singular pronouns *ata* and *atam* used as gender suffixes are met with for the first time in the 9th and 10th cent. (p 34)
- (11) The gender suffixes *on om on* and *om* become less and less used in later centuries and it is probable that *on* and *om* are from *on* and *om* (p 34)
- (12) *an* and *an* the acc case terminations are used with more or less same frequency of occurrence in 7th and 8th cent while the frequency of occurrence in the case of *an* is greater than that of *an* in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent *-an* has been completely replaced by *an* This can support the view that *an* is earlier than *an* <sup>271</sup> (p 42)
- (13) *a* and *a* the genitive case terminations are found used side by side in the 7th and 8th cent while forms with *a* increase in greater number in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent, all the forms have *a* only This strengthens the view that *a* is earlier than *a* (p 54)
- (14) As the forms with *ul* (the loc case termination) are greater in earlier centuries while those with *ol* in place of *ul* increase in number in later centuries the view that *ul* is earlier than *ol* <sup>272</sup> is supported. (p 59)
- (15) The phenomenon of case-variation exists in this period (p 63)
- (16) Properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and the declinable participles (with the gender suffixes *an am on on om om ol ata* and *-atam*) are used to serve this purpose (p 70)
- (17) The Numeral system in Old Kannada is decimal No native word for the

<sup>269</sup> A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages IA 40184

<sup>270</sup> GOKI pp. 114 and 116

<sup>271</sup> GOKI p 135 <sup>272</sup> Ibid p 147

<sup>273</sup> Ibid p 152

numeral thousand is found and the word used is *sastra* or *sayira* borrowed from Skt *sahasra* (p 71)

- (18) The causative suffix *ppu* seems to be earlier than *isu* since the later traditional grammarians mention only *isu* (p. 76 fn 160)
- (19) It is possible to assume that in forms like *ada* and *poda* \**a(y)* and \**po(y)* might have been the original roots and the *gu* in *agu* and *pogu* is of later origin (p 83)
- (20) In forms like *al va* an epenthetic vowel *u* (the phenomenon of *Sithladut va* or Fleeting Double Consonant) might have first occurred in the colloquial speech of that period (p 84)
- (21) Forms with both *ade* and *ade* (the neg adverbial participial suffixes) are found in the inscriptions of the 7th and 8th cent. But in the 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions forms with only *ade* are met with showing that *-ade* is probably earlier than *ade* (p 85)
- (22) The personal terminations of the masc 3 sg are *an am an* and *am*. Forms with *an am* become less in the 9th cent. and in the 10th cent. all the forms take the terminations *an* and *am*. Perhaps *an* and *am* are earlier than *an* and *am* (p 86)
- (23) Forms with the conjunctive suffix *um* are met with only in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. while it is replaced by *um* in the 8th 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions showing that *um* is perhaps earlier than *um* (p 98)
- (24) The Dative of relationship a characteristic phenomenon of Dravidian is met with in the inscriptions of the 10th cent. cf *Nahuṣange magan Yayati* (p 103)
- (25) The general word order of the sentences in the inscriptions studied is Subject Object Verb (p 99)

It is possible to make a generalization speaking from the linguistic point of view that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple structure* in the evolution of the Kannada language<sup>74</sup> if the following assumptions are tenable

- (i) the disappearance of the pre consonantal nasal
- (ii) the shortening of long consonants
- (iii) *ar* (nom. pl. suffix) > *ar*
- (iv) *on om* (the gender suffix) > *on om* respectively
- (v) *an* (the acc. case termination) > *an*
- (vi) *a* (the genitive case termination) > *a*

<sup>74</sup> See p 13. There are two hypotheses regarding the development of the language according to the natural hypothesis the PIE tongue was of a simple isolating structure, only superficially resembling the modern analytic type and some scholars believe that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the development of human speech

See C. D. BUCK, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin* p. 56. C. R. SANKARAN JMU (1936) 8.68-78. 9.200. Franz BOAS, *The Mind of the Primitive Man* (1938) p. 172. Franz BOAS, *Handbook of American Indian Languages* Bull. 40. Bureau of American Ethnology Washington, 1911.

- (vii) *-u!* (the loc. case-termination) > *-ol*
- (viii) *-āde* (the neg adverbial suffix) > *-ade*
- (ix) *-ām*, *-ām* (the personal terminations of masc sg) > *-an*, *-am* respectively, and
- (x) *ūm* (the conjunctive suffix) > *um*

Further, from the study of the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent, it is possible to say that, generally speaking, the condition of the language in the 8th cent is, more or less, the same as that to be found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. whereas some changes begin to appear in the 9th cent and when we come to the 10th cent we see that certain changes are definitely established. In other words, it can be said that the 9th cent forms an intermediary stage between one phase of the language and the other.

### III

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

(of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)

8th Century A.D.

*The Indian Antiquary*, Vol VIII, p 285

No 1

A.D 709

At—Aihole, Bijapur Dist. (Bombay Province)

- 1 Svastī śrī Vijayaditya-Saty[a]sraya śrī pr̥thu(th)vivallabha mah(ā)  
r(āj)-ādihuraja para)
- 2 meśvara bhatārara(r) trayodasa varṣamum mu(mū)ṛu timga| u| koṭṣare  
Āsvayuja pñ(r)ṇamā
- 3 sadu| viśupadu| Eltugolugasaṇiya ittodu pūrava]agoesasigārā maṛu-
- 4 dharmma tusavanin = paḍed = eppaṭṭadu omdu ganadu| ondu somṭige  
tē(tai)lam = age koṭṭ(a)ra(r) bhatārargge
- 5 Yā(?) dattiyān = kuḍipon = Vāraṇ(ā)sīyu| s(ā)sirvvar pparvvaru(m)  
\* kaviley(u([ma\*]n) = konda lokakke sandon akkum

*Epigraphia Indica*, Vol XIV, pp 190 1

No 2

About A.D 725

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province.

- 1 [ōm] Svastī śrī Vikramā
- 2 ditya Yuvarājar Pon
- 3 gereyā mahajanakkum na
- 4 garakkum padinenṭum prakṛtuga|gum
- 5 koṭṭa ācāra vyavasthī(sthe) | \* rāja
- 6 puruṣar = mmanegalo| vīd = illāda
- 7 du raja dattam rājaśrāvitam saptra
- 8 me<sup>1</sup> maryyāde tāmbra śasanam bhukt ā
- 9 nubhōgam\* \*aydum dharmmadā ji
- 10 vithaṅga|ān kavodu | \* idu mahajanakke
- 11 nagara maryyāde mane vīd = illadadu
- 12 ōr-ā|ke ormme Vauśikha masadu|
- 13 dēśādhipatiga| = apporgge kuḍuva
- 14 tere uttamam appa okkal mī
- 15 sam pattu paṇavum madhyamam = a[ppa]
- 16 okkal ē|um paṇavum kaṇṣa(ṣṭa)r = aydum
- 17 kaṇyasar mūgum = amtt appa osage
- 18 utsāhaṅga|ge ond = okkal = ondu puṭṭi
- 19 ge ma\* cōra pōka-darḍa daś-āparā
- 20 dhamga| = appav = ellam pūrvv-ācāram a
- 21 [pu]tra-dhanam envodu tāne illi s[ē]ṇig[e] Kā

<sup>1</sup> Read sat prame-ed.



- 22 rtika masadu| — koḍuvadu guttam ruvamge Ma  
 23 gha masadu| koḍuvadu Paṇḍi seṭṭi na| cha  
 24 sīram tīrmasagaḍṇakko poḷalan = āle ka  
 25 ncagaṛa senige mane viḍ — illadadu utta  
 26 mam appa okkal-olāde ɪpattu palam  
 27 madhyamam paḍinaydu kaṇṣṭha(ṣṭha)m pattu kaṇ  
 28 yasam ayduṃ amitt appa osage utsahanga  
 29 lge samuham or ttole telliga senige  
 30 mane viḍ — illadaḍu ku| — illadadu teṇeyum  
 31 k(e)y ullar are-vaḍa keyy illadadu so-  
 32 ge matt = appa osage utsahamga|ge ɪlɪ  
 33 vayilamum pettavī vayilamum sovageya  
 34 maryade ɪpatta ayi va|la ke  
 35 yya viṭṭayan = keyi na \* \* [g]aṛa  
 36 senige uttamam a \* \*  
 37 madhyamam sāyira \* \* \*  
 38 \* \* sayira[m]kaṇṣṭha[m] kaṇ[yasam]  
 39 43 illegible  
 44 \* \* ra senige \* \* \*  
 45 aras a|ke \* \* \*  
 46 svastī sri Kupparmad aram  
 47 ge koṭṭa keyum goḍi  
 48 gaṛ oḍam munu(nu)rvvarum okka  
 49 lum na| gamuḍṇanum ɪlɪdu  
 50 koṭṭor | \* Idam ko|vom Vā  
 51 raṇṣivamam a|l  
 52 dona lokakke sandon akkum  
 53 sasirvvar parvarum sa  
 54 (yira kavī) leyumam ko-  
 55 (nda lokakke sa)n(d)on = akkum

IA VIII 286 (LVIII)

No 3

About A.D. 732 3

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist. Bombay Province.

- 1 Svastī Vikra(kra)māditya Satyasraya śri  
 pri(pr)thivivallabha mahārāja-ādihuraja  
 2 paramesvara bhaṭara(r\*) pri(pr)thivirajyam geye Pesadora magan  
 Revaḍibaddar — Aṭada  
 3 A|ekomara Singana degulala Aditya bhaṭarage koṭṭuḍu [ ] Tamage  
 sunkkam(kam) biḍalli  
 4 ondu perige o(om) mānam bhaṇḍa ver ge aydu viṣavam ele verige  
 ayyattu [ ] Initum raja(ja) śravitam  
 5 mahajana mun naka(ga)ra sravitam || Idan salisuge āvon anum  
 kiḍipon ulloḍe Varanasi(ya\*) o(m)d(u)  
 6 sasira kavileyum sasirba(rbar) = parvaruman konda lokakke  
 sandon = akkum

IA X 103 (No XCIV)

No 4

Between AD 696 7 &amp; 733-4 At—Badami (Mahakūṭa) Bijapur Dist Bombay Pr

- 1 Svasti Vijayaditya Satyasraya śrī pṛthivī
- 2 vallabha maharaj-adhiraja paramēvara bhāṭa
- 3 rara prānavallabhe Vinapōṭigaḷ — envor = sule-
- 4 yar | Ivara mudutayvir = Revamancaḷaḷ = avara
- 5 magaḷdir = Kucipōṭigaḷ avara magaḷu Vinapo-
- 6 ṭigaḷa(ḷ) illiye hiranya garbham ildu ella dana
- 7 mu(ma)m goṭṭu devana pīṭhaman = kisuvine kaṭṭi beḷḷiya
- 8 koḍeyan — erise(ye) Mangaluḷḷe aṣṭa śatam kṛe
- 9 tra(m) goṭṭoḷ Idan — alidon = paṇca maha patakan = akkum

IA X 160 (No ci)

No. 5

Not later than AD 733 4

At—Paṭṭadakal Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Śrī Vijayaditya Vikramaditya
- 2 Śrī pṛthu(thu)vīvallabha maharaj adhiraja
- 3 paramēvara bhāṭarara koṭṭa dattī A[na]
- 4 ntagunara degulakke koṭṭudu dattī
- 5 Anjanacarya bhagavantarā sṭha
- 6 naman — Devacarya bhagavantargge koṭṭu
- 7 Śrī Lokapaleśvarakam paṇe baḷḷi (Sva)
- 8 Skt. verse.
- 9 Skt. verse
- 10 I dharmmakke a(hitam)
- 11 bevvon = Vāra(na)sīya eśi(r\*)vva(r\*) = pārvva(ṇum)
- 12 sasira kavileyum konda lokakke sa
- 13 n(do)n — akkum | I dharmmakke ahitam brvvon paṇca (ma)
- 14 ha patakan akkum

IA X 166 (No cii)

No 6

AD 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal

- 1 Svasti Śrī Vijayaditya Satyasraya śrī pṛthu(thu)vī vallabha maha
- 2 raj-adhiraja paramēvara bhāṭarara gandharvargge niri
- 3 sīda purvva maryyadegaḷan Śrī Vikra(kra)maditya bhāṭa
- 4 rara Lokamaha(ha)deviyar gandharvargge nittar ||
- 5 Idan — alivon Baṭṭasīya sasira kavile
- 6 yum sasirvvar paravvaruman konda lokakke sa
- 7 ndon — akkum || Ereyadi Śrī Gppaduggadi Duggamara ida(n\*)
- 8 paḍedar ||

IA X 167 (No cv)

No 7

A D 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.,

- 1 Svasti Vikra(kra)maditya pṛthu(thu)vi vallabha Lokamahadevi
  - 2 yara Lokesvaradā Nareyangalla pannāsu
  - 3 gaḷan = itta samayam — or mmattarge ir kkula
  - 4 jōlam kuduvudu || Tagapp-illa gosane illa
  - 5 rāja puruṣarge pugil illa | Ida(dā)n = aliḍo(n\*) pā
  - 6 rvvan = akke mada vadī akke Barāṇa(nā)sivada sasira kavileyam
  - kondon akkum ||
- 

IA X 164 5 (No c)

No 8

A D 733 46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti sri Vikramaditya
  - 2 bhaṭṭarar = mmūme Ka(Ka)mcīyan = mume para
  - 3 jūsidora śrī Lokamahādeviyara
  - 4 Ī Lokēśvara māḍida sūtradharige
  - 5 mūme perjerepu geyda baḷikke i viṣa
  - 6 yada vinnanigalā baḷligavartteyan — uli
  - 7 pida ācariya pesar = ivan = arimū
  - 8 Svasti śrī Sarvvasiḍhu-acari sakala gun-āsraya
  - 9 aneka rapu(sc. pura) vastu Pītamahan sakala niṣkala sū
  - 10 kṣm-atibhaṣitan va(va)stu prasada yan asana sa(sa)ya
  - 11 na manimakuṭa ratnacūḍamaṇi te(m\*)kana dī
  - 12 ,seyā sutradhan ||
- 

IA X 163 4 (No xcix)

No 9

A D 733-6

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti Vikramaditya sri
  - 2 pri(pr)thivīvallabha mahādevi
  - 3 yara degulamān ma(ma)ḍida sutradharī
  - 4 śrī-Guṇḍan anivārit-acari
  - 5 ge mume-perjerepu paṭṭamu Tribhuvanācari
  - 6 y = endu pesar = iṭṭu prasadan geydā pri(pr)dhi(thu)viyā
  - 7 binnānigala baḷligavartte illa dosiga
  - 8 na kavardd = uḷḍorge parihā(ra\*)m || Idān ali
  - 9 von = Varāṇāsiya sasira kavileyum sasirva
  - 10 r = ppārvvarumān kondona(ra) lokakke sandon = akku (m\*) ||
- 

IA XI 125 (No cxxii)

No 10

A D 778 9

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti Dhārāva(r\*)ṣa śrī(śrī) pṛthu(thu)vīvallabha maharājadhurāja
- 2 paramēśvara bhaṭṭara śrī Kaliballahan pri(pr)(thu(thu))vī

- 3 rājya(m\*) geye Lō(Lō)kamahādēviyara dēgu-  
 4 lada sūle Gōyinda poḍḍiya magaḷu Bādī (²)ḷ)-  
 5 poḍḍiy = emboḷ uttama gōsāsam ḷḷdoḷ a-  
 6 śvaratha(m\*) goṭṭoḷ = hastiratham ḷḷdoḷ  
 7 bhūmi dānamum ubhayamukhiyūm = koṭṭāḷ ||
- 

EI IX 17-8 (I)

No 11

A D 675 720

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Raṇa  
 2 sāgarānā śam(sam)ka  
 3 ṭaduḷ = Udeyapuram  
 4 dhareg(i)śan = paḍe po-  
 5 guvalli Viṇaṇa  
 6 nāygarā magan = Kā  
 7 ḷṭide Kadan aggha  
 8 ḷi kāḷega kēsa-  
 9 ri kariripu vikraman  
 10 aniyu(i\*) ḍāva  
 11 ṇam = oḍḍuvon = sā-  
 12 hasad = ari cakra-  
 13 (vyū\*) hamani = oḍedon  
 14 (ā\*) havad = oḍe(da)n pa-  
 15 ra (ba)lad aṇi Ci-  
 16 travahanarggāgi Ka-  
 17 ḷi kantī eḷi-  
 18 du svarggālayakk = ē-  
 19 ridon [ || \* ]
- 

EI IX 18 (II)

No 12

A D 710 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Raṇa(sa)-  
 2 garana aḷu Viṇjan  
 3 Pra(hā)rabhūṣa  
 4 ṇanā magan Ka  
 5 makoḍan tammuttu  
 6 mūvara Pāsūpā(pa)tam  
 7 namvrāṅg = ova(do)rā  
 8 nalageyan ki(ki)-  
 9 ḷpon Paṭṭi  
 10 oḍeyong = oā (va)  
 11 doran = paṭṭa aḷi pā-  
 12 yvon śvētavāha  
 13 nan Udayāpu  
 14 ramān poguva-

- 15 lli eridu śva(śva)-  
 16 rgga(rggā)layakk = ēri  
 17. (don)
- 

## EI IX 19 (III)

No 13.

A D 720 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

1. Svasti śrī Pāndyavi-  
 2 llarasarā maga-  
 3 n = Dēvu sādu(dhu) priyan = a-  
 4 sādu(dhu)jana-varjitan = śvē-  
 5 tavāhanar = Udaya  
 6 puramān = poguvallī  
 7. eridu svarggālaya-  
 8 kk = ēridon
- 

## EI IX 20 (IV).

No 14

A D 730 50.

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Pr-  
 2. thivisāgara-  
 3 n = paṭṭam gaṭṭi-  
 4 sī Ud[e]ya-  
 5 purmān po-  
 6 gutappallī Na-  
 7. ndavilmuḍiya-  
 8 rā magan = Palī-  
 9 paṇe eridu  
 10 svarggālaya-  
 11 kk = ēridon
- 

## EI IX. 20 (V)

No 15

A D 730 50

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Pr̥thu(thi)visāgara  
 2 śrīmad-Ājupēndra duṣṭa bhaya  
 3 nkarargge iṣṭa-bhṛtyan = appa Po-  
 4 lokku Priyaelva [U]da[yā]-  
 5 puraman pugutappa  
 6 lli āha[pa](va) ra(nga)du[uru]  
 7 bhāṭara [e]ridu Priyaḍe  
 8 lva celva-śanpanna ka(kha)la  
 9 [ja]na varjitan dhareḡi(gī)-  
 10 [śa\*]nge ōvadora pata-  
 11 [t]iya aḥidu suralō-
-

- 12 kakke eṛidan[ | \* ]Keleya  
 \* 13 Val[e]reyaṇ nūrisida [|

El IX 12 (VI)

No 16

A D 730 50

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist, Madras Province.

- 1 Svasti sri || Pṛdhu(thu)visagara
- 2 śrīmad Alupendra Somavamśo
- 3 dbhava Kulatilakan Udayaditya
- 4 Uttama Pandya śrīmad Aluvara(sa)
- 5 r = B(o)ygavarṇamara natu mudimeyu(i)
- 6 Udayapurada na(na)gara sahitam Pa
- 7 tīya nagarakke jaladulam sthala(du)
- 8 lam sumkam — ardha dana kadar | Udaya(pu)
- 9 ranaygara magan = (S)imgadattanu(m) Ku(ma)
- 10 ra Ereganum Raṇavikrama(natha)
- 11 nu Sandavaradara Kaṇṇaciyyu(m) (I)
- 12 du a(a)canciratha(ta)rakam nīpu(d - a)ke(kke) ||\*
- 13 Idan — vakram — illade kadu salī(po)
- 14 n = asvamedhada pa(pha)la prapti aku(kkum) ||\*
- 15 Idan = alīvon — Varāṇa(na)siyum Si(sī)va
- 16 valīyuman — alīda pamca(ma)
- 17 ha(ha)pataka-sam(sam)yuktar — appar

El IX 22 (VII)

No 17

A D 750-70

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist Madras Province

- 1 [om] svasti śrī Viṇa(y)aditya Alu
- 2 pendra paramesva(śva)ra adhur(a)
- 3 jarajan Uttama Paṇḍyan = Śo(So)mavaśo
- 4 dbhava śrī Maramm Alīvarasar (U)
- 5 Udayapurada naka(ga)ra-sahitam Pombu
- 6 lcada naka(ga)rakke sunka kadudu sanku
- 7 rakke (pu)ttige ondare maḷavege pa
- 8 lti padīnaru palam aḍakeya pe
- 9 ŋinga(nge) mun(u)ru veḷasina peṇge
- 10 padīna(na)ru pala(m) | Ida paḍedor Su
- 11 senavadiyara Svamṇagosasi Mutta
- 12 varara Aḍiyapaṇṇetiyyu Maṇḍukara
- 13 Parasebyan Senavadiyara Nagakumaran
- 14 Idu a(ā)ṇcandrataraka(m) nīpud — akke | Ida kado
- 15 aṭṭaṅṇa asva(śva)meda(dha)da pa(pha)lam akke
- 16 Idan alīdo B(a)raṇasiyyu Śivavalīyū
- 17 ma alīda paṇcamaha(ha)patakaṇ = ak(u)(kkum) |
- 18 Raṇadhāri lūkhita

EI IX. 23 (VIII)

No 18

A D 750-70

At—Udiyāvāra South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

*First and Second Faces*

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayādhi(dī)tyan
- 2 Ajupendra paramesva(śva)ra ā(a)
- 3 dhī(dhī)rājarājan Uttama
- 4 Pāṇḍyan = Śomavanśobhavan
- 5 Ajavarasar Arakellarā
- 6 naṭu mudī(dī)meyu| Udayā
- 7 purada naka(ga)ra sahutam Ponvu|ca
- 8 da naka(ga)rakke sunkadā ardda(rddha) (dā)na
- 9 ka(daha) avargge aṭṭaṅṇa
- 10 asva(śva)mēda(dha)da pa(pha)lam = akkum | Idā
- 11 (pa\*)ḍedor Muttavurera Saruvigosaṣiṅga
- 12 Koḍalsetṭiyarā Madāmmān Vija(s)e-
- 13 ṭṭigarā Dharmmanaygan = Manuṅgaśā
- 14 ttavar Sarvvavandu Puleyarmman |

*Third Face*

- 15 I okkal = paḍed(u)
- 16 vu | Idā aḷivo
- 17 Sīravāḷḷiyu Vā
- 18 rānāsiyuman
- 19 aḷida paṇicama
- 20 hāpātakan akkum ||

SII IX. 1 403 (No 392)

No 19

A D 710-20

At—Mangalur, S. Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Maṅadu ndra Vikramanibha Śrī Kayravamśādhipan
- 2 Eṇeddhān Paybayana samuhabalamā niśśeṣamā
- 3 yuddhadu| uṇḍiliccidavambuva| palageyu| taṭṭuṭtuva
- 4 Ipandipin Maṅumogīśvaran uḷḷe kaḍi taṇiḍa Nāgammanī
- 5 Śūdrakan permmakkī megire pattonḍiḍoḍa kādu Raṇasūgaran paṇiyā
- 6 ram koṭṭan.

EI III 360

No 20

A D 733 6

At—Conjeevaram Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Vikramāḍ(it)ya Satyāśraya-Śr(i)-
- 2 Prithuvī vallabha Mahārājādhi
- 3 rāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭār Ka
- 4 āciyān = konḍu Rājasi(m\*)ghēśvara
- 5 da dhanamūn = konḍu maguḷḍu dēva-
- 6 ṛgge biṭṭār | Intu biṭṭa bhaṭarara
- 7 dharmmeda sthūtyu(m\*) Iy = akṣaramgaḷu

- 8 m̃ān = aḷivār = īy = urā ghaṭṭineya maha  
 9 janaman = kondāra lokakke sandār = appār  
 10 Niravadya śrīmad A(n) vāritapunya vallabhē  
 11 na lkhitam = 1(dam) Vallabhadurjjayar = adhikārādī(m) ||
- 

EI VI 161 (No A)

No 21

A D 765

At—Hattī Mattur, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svastī Śrī Akalavarīṣa bhaṭararā p  
 2 thuvi rajyan geyē Surageyurā Dā  
 3 samm Eḡeyar Maḷtavurā ūr alivinoḷ  
 4 1ṛidu sattū svargg-alayake ērid(or) ||  
 5 Ivu tammutt 1rbbara kalgal
- 

EI VI 163 (No B)

No 22

A D 780

At—Naregal Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Śrī Doram prthuvi rājyam keye Mara  
 2 kka arasar Banamā(vā)sī pannir charasinum āḷe Nareyam  
 3 galla sāsīrvvara turupina puyyalō  
 4 Dommara Kāḍavam sattū svargg (ā)layakk-ēridan ||
- 

EI VI, 166 (No C)

No 23

About A D 793

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (ōm)Svastī śrībālla  
 2 ham prthuvi rajya  
 3 n geyye Purigeḡeyā  
 4 mūḡn keriya paṭṭa  
 5 gāḡara seḡu(ni)ya  
 6 n = itta dharmma nalvattu  
 7 sām̃pinoḷ = ondu mūva  
 8 ttaḡa keḷagum 1(nn)ū  
 9 ḡa mālum are-sampu || Idu nī(1)u  
 10 davu || Idān kiḍisido(m) Bara  
 11 ḡāsiya sāsira kavileya(m)  
 12 kondona lōkakke sandon ak(k)u(m) ||
- 

FC IV M<sub>5</sub> Ch 63

No. 24

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svastī Śrī Kongaḷi Muttarasa Śrīpuru  
 2 sa mahāra(jā)dhu rāja paramēśvara  
 3 bhaṭar prthuvi rājya keye Polmavinī  
 4 tīśvararkkuḡ sarva pariharam koṭṭar manḡum mane  
 5 yumtoṭṭakkam Dēvendra Perimadigala Suttēgana



- 6 rā<sup>3</sup> gōṣṭi-dharmmam maḷtuvarum Dēvēndraru mē  
 7 le koṇḍu vāṇiga toṭṭam tankaṇḍamum vada kaṇḍamum  
 8 Vinūṭṭavarakkam poydorāmāmda tenandārkkarum mī  
 9 rāṭṭa tenandārkkarum āvara Kumbu poydappann irvva-  
 10 ra-ēḷvara poyda-dharmmam idōn keḷṣiṣidōn  
 11 pañcamahāpa nappōn Devēndrarāmar kluḍe ra  
 12 kṣiṣuven.

EC IV Mys Gu 86

No 25

c. 750 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prithi  
 2 vī rāṇya geye Vyekakaṇḍara Talgi  
 3 yūr āḷa Avukka iyure  
 4 paṇu pullu idakke sākṣi Ā  
 5 maccar Telambayar Karāsar Ragga  
 6 sar neccōr Dhareḷe Kandatambe

No 26

EC IV Mys Gu 87

c. 750 A.D.

- 7 Svasti śrī Kongu  
 8 raja Śrīpuruṣa pr  
 9 rāṇya keye  
 10 vinodī Maṇaleyara Talīyūr-āḷva ti  
 11 ja Mangalada Garaḷoja ara  
 12 koṭṭame telge kalapuṇḍu-kalave  
 13 ṅeka mbeya Bimaya gamdakkam koṭṭa  
 14 aḷi te pañcamahāpātaka  
 15 du aṭṭuven pam  
 16 . .

EC IV My Gu 88

No 27

c. 750 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa pri [thi]  
 2 vī rāṇya keye Ākka Kailūra makandir Mī  
 3 dappanna(m) An urada Aggiraver pergaḍeta-  
 4 na keya An ur ppann irvvaru Toḷekkārāṭṭi u  
 5 Paḷkaviya muṇḍu pōḷeyu Kūḍalūru i  
 6 nettumūr nerasāsanam āga Kudiyya Ko  
 7 lu den iḷdu itta mana Aḷalūṇṅaṇā  
 8 vaḷi Gūṇasāgara tammaḍiḷge koṭṭadī

\* Dēvēndra tammaḍiḷge Muddeganara—Rice.

- 9 indān aluttōn sāsīrvvar parvaru sāsira kavile  
 10 sāsīrvva nīyān kondam mekkalam mane  
 11 . prittelge rakṣimakku  
 12 koṭṭa palam akku

EC IV My Gu 89

No 28

c. 750 A D

- 13 Svasti śrī Ari ura pann-irvvarū mū  
 14 yyuntalamoramun iṣiṣhe  
 15 Kāreyaram poraḷ anvayarutesu  
 16 Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭama  
 17 anda pañcamahāpātakan akke

EC IV My Hg 4

No 29.

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Konganivarmma dharmma mahārājādū rājā paramē-  
 2 śvara śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar pṛthuvirājyam ge-  
 3 ye Kesuḷamodeya Bināmmange Dhanagavāḍiyam  
 4 brahmādēyam goṭṭar<sup>4</sup> Śrīpuruṣa mahārājar bhaṭārara  
 5 śrī nakṣatradoḷ pannirvva pārvvar uṇvōr<sup>5</sup> timgalge ēkabhogamm idaṇā  
 6 paḍeyam | Varṣakke pattu gadyānam-tere tasya sime mūdā-  
 7 y pervvallame-Poṭevadiya simeyuḷ kūdittu pa  
 8 ḷuvay aḷarivadiyyerb-vallagāy-nōḍi naḷadu-  
 9 du beṭṭu poḷāga mūdāy-nōḍi nadadu iḷḍuḷ go-  
 10 lliye i dharmmaman alittom Vāraṇāsīyum sā  
 11 sīram kavileyumam sāsīram pārvvarum konda pa  
 12 űcamahāpātakan appom (Skt lines upto line 16)  
 16 . . mudu-Kongunīyadiya  
 17 rasar āridāḷke eḷpattu mām̐ta-bhūmī vri-  
 18 ttīyāḷuttam iḷḍu Śrīpuruṣa mahārājargge  
 19 vijñāpana geydu Kesuḷam = oḍeya -mahā-  
 20 janakke Pervvattīyūrum Marddūrumam brahmāde  
 21 yam poydar<sup>6</sup> avarā paḍeyam Pervvattīyū-  
 22 rundu tere pernnandi eraḍu tērvvudu Mardū-  
 23 rā tere panneraḍu paṇam ponnū pannirkaṇḍugam  
 24 bhattamum asya śimāntaram Pervvattīyūra sime  
 25 mūdāyṭṭūḷa Pervvallamē-temkaykargoṭṭigū-  
 26 ḷila paḷlamē paḍuvāy pergolliye  
 27 baḍagāy pervvallame sime Marddūra sime  
 28 mūdāy<sup>7</sup> Beṭṭina poreyane bondattu Ko

<sup>4</sup> brahmādēyam goṭṭam—RICE<sup>5</sup> uṇvōm—RICE.<sup>6</sup> poydam—RICE.

- 29 sagavettinol kuḍe atte temkay  
30 Maṇiyala kolliyā paḷḷame paḍuvay perḡgoliye sime  
Skt. lines  
35 Kuntacarya likhitaṃ ||  
36 Nandī Gundarge dānam goṭṭadu Kesugolada meli  
37 nam onḍaḍuvu Marduroḷ

## EC III My M1 87

No 30

c 740 A.D.

- 1 Śnpuruṣa maha  
2 rāja prituvi ra  
3 ja keye Kuḷasatti  
4 arasavaḍaresadu  
5 munuḡu voḷamudugontu  
6 Singaḍi arasa pavagame  
7 maḷdoḍiddar Attigalacavu  
8 ttake kuṭṭipa Aṛālaya de  
9 varige kaṭṭi mekaḡaṇikeḡe  
10 koṭṭuvor pannuvāru 1 dama  
11 van 7 aḷidom Varāṇasiyoḷ  
12 kavileyum parvarum mara konda pa  
13 pam akka idak-eḍavaḷdanum 1 papadu  
14 abho don

EC III My My 55

No 31

C 740 AD

- 1 Svasti śri kongarā  
2 maharajar Sini  
3 puruṣar prthuvī ra  
4 jyam kṛye Arattigal a  
5 rasar Cottamman Ede-  
6 ttogenaḍu sasiṛavum  
7 m-aḷuttidu viṭṭadu ond a  
8 di pānyem-ṭṭum o-  
9 mātte-divasam paṭṭunga  
10 I || tamasi mure (di)  
11 vasam vesane i  
12 re ulpaduvi  
13 e puṭṭige  
14 lekure  
15 ūruḷ ikkapade  
16 pōppandu ondu di

<sup>7</sup> dharmavan-Rice.

- 17 vasam vapandu ondu diva  
 18 sam uvvadu idon keḍiṣi  
 19 don pañcamahapataka  
 20 nakku tan-okkalu! po-  
 21 tti makkaḷ puṭṭade ke  
 22 ḍuga ||

EC III My My 6

No 32

c 750 A D

- 1 nereyaḍim erdanumune laliyuprabhunna  
 2 vagvibilloruḡu ḍume eḍudave  
 3 tamma kṣemak irad aḷi meccira talvadu paratreya  
 4 pedevuderu mahaprabhu Govapayyanimti  
 5 ḷḍapu samadhiyoḷe muḍiḷi taḷḍidamnitama  
 6 rendra bhogamam || padedom Śrīpuruṣayyaḷ-ammu me  
 7 ḍaloḷ kalnadamn andom baḷek edeyoḷ akkadu bhuṭi  
 8 mutugano dota dhana dhukṣe sade paḍede  
 9 pṭṭi ka  
 10 ḷatra mitra janamam kavyanya taḷḍ appuḍi nuḍi  
 11 yal velkume pempan-oppa gunate toḷam-ṇiḷḷa  
 12 Gopayyanam ||

EC III My My 25

No 33

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīpuruṣa mahā  
 2 pṛthuvī rājya keye a  
 3 raṭṭi ra mmagandir Singam diḷṣe  
 4 biḷadu Araṭṭitṭurar Kuḍalurada  
 5 goṭṭe Maḍi Oḍeyambar-aḷivikaya  
 (Other side)  
 1 Nokkajarode āggadikaḍa koṭṭa  
 2 nela Tenendhaka Kaḷeruku sakṣi Kuḍalu  
 3 Pongularum Eḷamaḍiyarum Eḷiriyarum  
 4 Madugarum Kagabbarum sakṣi aga koṭṭadu  
 5 āḷ-āḷ kiḷiṣḍona Vāraṇasiya śasira kavile  
 6 śasira parvar konda kole āḷka keḷiṣḍonu  
 7 kaduveḷiḷonuḍi tenne  
 8 ḷidasvaconu  
 9 Araṭṭiḷa Taḷara Kuḍaluravvatti

EC III My TN 113

No. 34

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī pṛthu  
 2 puruṣa pṛthuvirājyam uroḷu

- 3 vippattogevitta nimura sasirada arayū  
 4 tt eraḍu madhye Vadugura rakkarappa teṇa  
 5 akka endu aka raḡi śrīmad Muttarasa  
 6 nipponnendu Koḍageḡaḡi aḷiḍon Vāraṇasiyo-sa  
 7 sirvva parvvarum sasira kavileyuman konda paḷica  
 8 mahapatakan akku idan varedon Kumba Kamalarar
- 

EC III My Nj 23

No 35

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Konguṇi mahara(ja)dhi rāja parama  
 2 svara śrīpuruṣa prthavi rajyam keye adirillamdiḡaḡe  
 3 keydakapo  
 4 mapoḡakalla vevī  
 5 Kasasoda  
 6 sirvvarppa mahapatakan akkum  
 7 sūṁkam viṭṭar ivurayellakkam
- 

EC III My TN 53

No 36

c. 760 A D

- 1 śrī prthivi Koṅḡaṇi Muttarasa  
 2 Prthivi rajya yaḷu  
 3 illaṇi sollaḡe  
 4 ḡumaṇiṭṭa
- 

FC IV Bn. Bn. 36

No 37

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrīpuruṣa maharajam prthivi ra  
 2 jyam geḡye Polettaḷvor enṇa Karika naḍa  
 3 Bidirkallaḷḷa kukkara Pāḷikkare-naḍiyar turidu  
 4 paḍeyuḷavar aṣṭa balamanna eḡidu biḡḍu\*  
 5 śrī Amba-acariyara magan Naḡan maḡiḍa
- 

FC IX Bn. Bn. 55

No. 38.

c. 750 A D

- 1 śrīpuruṣa mahārajār arasu geḡe Kannara raḍu  
 2 poṭbakaru āḷi Poṣa uraral goḡaṇu Mureyaṇu  
 3 uruḷiṣu iḡidu biḷḷa
-

EC VI Kd Kd 145

No 39

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti sri śrīpuruṣama
- 2 harāja Pṛthuvī rajyam geye a
- 3 varā<sup>9</sup> magdanir (magandir) Vijayādityar 1 na
- 4 ōu ālvandu avar aḷ-Cannavūroḷe Eramma
- 5 n Āsandī āḷe ā Erammanum ayvadimbarum
- 6 nakaramum sēṇiyum baḷasuviṭṭu geldo-
- 7 lli<sup>10</sup> mūlavvediyakke orvallaḷa ney nirasida
- 8 kēḍe beḷasuv-eḷdorum kiḷisrōnu kkoṭi
- 9 Bāraṇāsiyūḷ sāsuvva pārvarum sa
- 10 vileyum konda kolev ayduge paṭica
- 11 kam geydona sanda gatige salvo

EC V Hn. Ak 176

No 40

About 750 A D

- 1 Śrīpa
- 2 Svasti śrīpuruṣa maha
- 3 duṅgaḷa Baṭcapaya eṇḍu viḷvodu
- 4 la kandan damman eṇḍu kam akku

EC IX Bn. Ht. 21

No 41

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śmat
- 2 Kongonī Muttarasa
- 3 r ayisade<sup>11</sup> Kādu
- 4 pattu<sup>12</sup> daṇḍ iṇḍu
- 5 Kadaḷaladuḷa<sup>13</sup>
- 6 ēṇḍor Sī
- 7 ma Vallavarasa<sup>14</sup>
- 8 Śrī Kama nīlasidan<sup>15</sup>

EC X. KI KI 229

No 42

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣamahara
- 2 jadhu rāja paramēśvara bha-
- 3 ṭaru pṛthuvī rajyār geye Puttura
- 4 Jeṭṭamugoḷuttuḷdu Puttur Attarū
- 5 ge aydūmbu kaḷaniyum aydumbu toṭṭa

<sup>9</sup> avara—RICE.<sup>11</sup> Muttarasara besade—RICE.<sup>13</sup> Kovaḷaladuḷ—RICE.<sup>15</sup> nīlasidan—RICE.<sup>10</sup> gelvalli—RICE<sup>12</sup> Kāḍuvatti—RICE.<sup>14</sup> Siya Vallavarasa—RICE.

- 6 ppaṭṭum koṭṭar idan aḷivor<sup>16</sup> ppaṣicama  
7 hāpātakar appar parihāra

EC X K1 K1 230

No 43

About A D 750

(Continued from the last)

- 8 Svasti Śrī Puttūroḷu Kaṇṇam  
9 Nūlarasa<sup>17</sup> KKaṇakākige mū  
10 goḷam kaḷani Bhagavatige  
11 koṭṭod aḷivo-ppaṣica mahā-  
12 pātakan akkum ida salipage  
13 dhammam<sup>18</sup>

EC X K1 Mb 255

No 44

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahā  
2 rājādhu rāja parmēvara bhaṭa  
3 ra pṛthuvī rājyam geḷe avarā ma  
4 gandir-Duggamāra Eḷeyappon Ko-  
5 vaḷala nāḍu mūnūḷum Gangaru  
6 sāsīramum-āḷuttire Kaṇṇpīḷige  
7 paḍevōdallī Komālarā maga-  
8 n Pāḷḷappa kāḷegaduḷ<sup>19</sup> sattallī  
9 avange Duggamārarā keyda prasā  
10 dam appadu Sāntanūram Eṇḍiyū  
11 ruḷum vandu tūmba kaḷaniyum avara  
12 māneyum vaḷḷaḷu prasādangeḍār  
13 idu ślokaṃ svadattam etc (Skt. upto l 18 illegible)

EC X K1 Mr 74

No 45

About 750 A D

- 1  
2 Koṅgaṇi pṛthuvī rājyam ge-  
3 yuttire  
4 koṭṭōr idan āvan-a  
5 jītōm paṣica pātakan samyukta  
6 n appōn kaṇṇi sāsīram aḷi

EC X K1 Mr 96

No 46

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat pṛthuvī Koṅgaṇi Muttarasar Śrīpuruṣa-  
mahārājya kKaḷakkāḷharam akāḷakanna

<sup>16</sup> aḷivōr—Rice.

<sup>18</sup> dhammam—Rice.

<sup>17</sup> Gūlarasa—Rice.

<sup>19</sup> kāḷegaduḷ—Rice.

- 2 Kalikanran ırıdođısı Gaṇbe nādar kKalidoregalum Gombukki  
arasarum paḍeduduvaļuvi yēvūra
- 3 ıdan alı-do pañca maha patakan akkum kaṇḍuga kaḷanı ıdān  
vare ponna koṭṭa kelamepa
- 4 Kenettaccan magan eleyon Madattaccann ada Pesarajjan ıdhān  
alıyal Kassakekka

EC XII Tm Mı 99

No 47

About 750 A D

- 1 Svastı śrı Komguṇı Śrīpuruṣa maharajar pṛthvi
- 2 rajyam geye Gaṅgavaḍiya mege Rattar ela
- 3 pı rarikkal samasta prabṛtiḡaḷge ke
- 4 ıı vandu Jadıya Muttarasaru śrı Rama nuḍıda ne
- 5 nadada Śrīnanda eṛpattum aydu baļu
- 6 maga ttan adara kalladum gasa mu
- 7 va ya la
- 8 svasāda ge
- 9 ydere

EC X Kı Kı 78

No 48

About 751 A D

- 1 Svastı Śrıman Komguṇı Muttarasarkku ıppatta
- 2 ārane varṣa du pulı nōdı āptada vākkı
- 3 luḷ sagu neḍa eḷadu vılda

EC X Kı Kı 6

No 49

A D 753

- 1 Svastı śrı Komguṇı maharaja Śrīpuruṣa pṛthuvı rājya
- 2 vijaya vatsara ıppada eṇṭaneyolu śivama
- 3 ra Kadamburam aḷe Kadamburkḥḍarammaḷayo
- 4 n Kaṛu kaṇṭesvaraku poyta malutte kaḷanı kaṇḍugam eltūdgha
- 5 paļu aytu mase monṇuttıḷı aṛıdantayo kaṇṭēsva
- 6 rum aḷva arasanu maḍısuvar palısuvar ponnıla
- 7 nunṇı sırusuḷḷare kaṇıpodu antu maḍıyu poliye
- 8 koṇḍu dalıvutukuvondu talıkkatıka poruṭṭumanuvondumu
- 9 dal mūrkkāṇḍuga bhakta poliye koṇḍuṭṭuvon
- 10 ı-dharmmamann ırakṣıccıdonn aḍı en tale melo ı
- 11 dharmmamann aḷıvon pancamahā patakan akku
- 12 arḍda kkaṇḍuga ayupuda poytodu

EC X Kı Kı 8

No 50

About A D 753

- 1 Svastı śrı Ko
- 2 maharāja śrı



- 3 ɣara pṛthuvī . . .
- 4 keye Lōkāditya
- 5 arasar kKadamba . . .
- 6 ettisi datti-
- 7 yam idarkke koṭṭa-
- 8 vir kkaḷaṇi kaṇḍugam
- 9 kala kaṇḍuga mukka-
- 10 ṇḍugamicinira
- 11 rakotṭumanṇara

EC X. KI. KI 11.

No 51

About A.D. 753

- 1 Svasti sri Kōṅṇi-mahārāja Śrīpuruṣar pṛthu
- 2 vī-rājya geye Lōkāditya-Eḷa arasa kKadambūrā-
- 3 ḷa Lōkākhyalarasa ttammā varṣanakkāttiḡe Kapuḷi
- 4 kKuruḷki bhaṭṭārarkke poyda pon-nūṛu gadyāname Si-
- 5 kka bbānūra . . . nūra koṭṭai eṇṭara koṇḍa kaḷaṇi u-
- 6 ṇḍukarattu kaḷaṇi kabeṇḍi kaṇḍalu māḍi paḍinē-
- 7 ḷunṇi moppaṭṭiya . . . muḷḷarolpaḍitubu-Mo-
- 8 ṛaṣālūra<sup>20</sup> māḷiyuḷḷaydūbu iṇṇu tāḡe mūṛaḍi-
- 9 tūbu dēvabhōgam i kaḷaṇi phalamā koṇḍu beḷeṣi nā-
- 10 gommeyum sale uḷuvadu idarkke sāḷṣi Beḷatū
- 11 rā mahājanamūṇ Kaḍatūrā mahājanamūṇ Kadambū-
- 12 rā nālvadīnvarum i artthamā<sup>21</sup> koṇḍu salisuvom
- 13 ḡā pādam-enna tale-mēḡaṇavu idan aḷi-
- 14 don paṇcamahāpātakan akku rēḷu
- 15 . . . beḷugeydora . . .
- 16 koṭṭutoppa . . .

EC X. KI. KI 7.

No 52.

About A.D. 760

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa mahārāja
- 2 pṛthuvī rājyam geye Kūḍalūrppāḍi
- 3 oḍeya Nandikāḍavā<sup>22</sup> Eranāḡanā vyava-
- 4 hārad aṇṭaram sālām iḷlam ekke sāḷṣi Lōkāditya-
- 5 Eḷa-arasar mmagandir-mMalladiyūṇ Kadambūrā nā-
- 6 ḷpaḍinbaru Viḍattūru nāmida paṇḍumu<sup>23</sup>
- 7 aṛiya īreotṭarā paruḷṭuttuṛa kiḍi-
- 8 v-iṭṭu

<sup>20</sup> Moṛaḡalūra—RICE.

<sup>22</sup> Nandikāḍana—RICE.

<sup>21</sup> dharmmamā—RICE.

<sup>23</sup> nāvīda paṇḍumu—RICE.

EC X. KI Mb 80

No 53.

• 42nd regnal year, according to Editor A.D 767

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrī rājya Vijaya sammatsaram nālva
- 2 tt-erāṇeyandu śrīpuruṣa mahārajadhurāja para-
- 3 mēśvara bhaṭāra prathuvī rājyam geḃe avarā magandir Du-
- 4 ggamār Eḃeappo Kuvaḃala nāḃu munūḃum Gamgaḃu sū-
- 5 siramum-āḃe avarā mahā-deḃi Kañci abbe Āgaḃi āḃe
- 6 Madureḃiḃā Vellasammamḃe koṭṭodu kaṇḃugad ayḃuḃa kaḃanyum
- 7 Canna kaḃani mēḃe toṭṭa paṭṭe<sup>24</sup> samanpāḃin meḃe eḃkaṇḃugam a
- 8 pūrvva pa(n)hāram-āḃe koṭṭōdu idake paḃeyam agḃiṣṭageyum
- 9 aḃava yum idan aḃidon Bāranā
- 10 varam sāḃira kavile

EC V Hn. Cn. 208

No 54

About 770 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahārājan
- 2 prṭhavi rājyam geḃe Nirggunda-
- 3 nāḃu mūnūḃuman Nirggundad arsarā
- 4 āḃe avar-āḃu Vīravūra Māḃivopotṭeyarā
- 5 Kuḃimuddan mēreyuḃi iḃidu viḃḃan

EC IX. Bn. Dv 74

No. 55

c. 780 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Ajjavamma Kā
- 2 sarūr-āḃigeḃe Pēḃūra
- 3 Paḃḃandūr<sup>25</sup> Kīrttaḃḃan
- 4 Gaḃḃapuraduḃi Duggamā-
- 5 ror ppadiyu tollagga-
6. ra eḃidu viḃḃōr

EC IX Bn. Dv 67

No. 56.

c. 780 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Bhuvomma Kū-
- 2 rāḃigada āḃarū
3. ḃe Koḃamuru Gangadu
- 4 raduḃa Duggamāḃara
- 5 paḃe-oṭṭa eḃidu biḃḃa

<sup>24</sup> kaḃani me toṭṭa paṭṭu—Rice.<sup>25</sup> Paḃḃandūr—Rice.

EC IV My Hg 93

No 57

c 780 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Dhārāvāsa śrīvalla
- 2 thuvi rājya keye kambharasara tombhattarusi
- 3 diyarasara Toṇaṇṇayinurum na
- 4 ru aḷe Damatiḡaṭe perḡgaḷe
- 5 ṛeyum poḡevoḡeyu pā(m) ravanyum
- 6 lavidadonum koṭṭonum Koḡaḡurava
- 7 nāsi sa(s)ra kavileyum sasirva mada
- 8 avan-okkaluḷ pottu makkaḷa pu
- 9 pondhuge

EC VIII Sh Sb 9

No 58

c 800 A D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavaṛṣa śrī Goindarasa pṛthuvī rājyam keye Eṛeya
- 2 mmarasar VVanavāsi nād āḷe Ma iḷeya gaman Aridara Poleyamma
- 3 gāmigar avarim baḷḷik avara magan raja puli Kulamuddan gosahasra
- 4 pradārum padalum kanyadanamum alḡaḷiḷiyum kottu niri
- 5 sīdam-eṇṭu beḷe mattalu
- 6 Bādōvōja maḡida

EC IV My Sr (Appendix) 160

No 59

c 800 A D

Skt lines from 1 to 10

- 11 śrī Marasing Ereyappa<sup>26</sup> anu
- 12 matha(ta)duḷ SKt
- 13 śrī Kali Noḷambādhiraḡa-śrī Kolliyarasara tatputraḷ nija Ramanum
- 15 Naḷadhīranum cdan iḷdu Tipperuran brahmadeyam Koṭṭam Ārppo
- 16 le-oḷeya Kauśika gotram Ponnadige | idarge śākṣi Goyi
- 17 ndayyanum Sandhigal Ajjavurada Kallirvadiḡa mahajanamumm
- 18 Muduguppeya Māra-siṇḡa Gīmunḡarum Eḡeganga Gāmunḡa
- 19 rum Maravura Urkane gamunḡarum Bhūma Gāmunḡarum Beḷḷimazḡiya
- 20 śrīya Gīmunḡarum Kuppāl Mīdavarum Perbbāḷa Uttama
- 21 Gamunḡarum Kunda Gāmundarum Saṃgamada Pṛthuvī Gamunḡarum
- 22 Rīpurama Gamunḡanum enebbarum nara sakṣiy agē paḡedam ||
- 23 sīmāntaram paḡuvāy Kānvaṛiye<sup>27</sup> Seṭṭiḡeṛe-e ante bandu
- 24 beḷgal moḡade temkay nōḡim Koḷjari punuse-e<sup>s</sup> Mudageṛe
- 25 -e Boḷḷeḡeṛeḡa oḷamḡeṛe e Kūḡittu sime ||
- 26 to 30 Skt verses

<sup>26</sup> Ereyappaṇā—RICE.

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavaṇṣa śrī Prathivi Vallabha maharajadhīraja  
paramesvara bhāṭṭarīka śrī Goindarasar-ccatussamudra
- 2 nta vasudhēya dhavajaka-chatra-chāyēnd-aḷe | Banavasi  
maṇḍalaman-a-samudrānta Rajadityarasar
- 3 aḷe | Aḷuvakheḍam aru saśiranuman Citravahanan aḷuttum bay  
keḷaḍ ire munidu Kolli Palla
- 4 va Nalambam n Nalambar Adityanan vesasāl a Kakarasaruṇ eḷdu  
Perggumṇiya koṭeyan rohiṣi biṭṭu
- 5 eraḍum baḷada vira bhāṭarkkaḷ-oldu poramaṭṭu bil villaḷ  
kudure kudureyoḷ kiṭṭi atī tumula
- 6 kaḷeḷa peḷci baḷada keyyam Citravahanan otti pugutt andu  
kadise kaṇḍu Kulamudda nūn i kayya pokku kad endu
- 7 besase prasadam end aydi kiṭṭi kaḍi maṭuvakkadavara mey  
meyyam baḷe ecc-oḷisi a kayyam geldu
- 8 tanum palavum esuveḷḷu ey vodod appidappol kane paṇṇiaradol  
eṇaḷi Bhūṣman vīḷdante nela muṭṭade
- 9 biḷḷ nan deva gaṇikkeyar argham biḷḷidu band idirggond uye  
vira lokakke sandon || Arā badddagiyara Vadapulī maḷiḍan
- 10 Paṇṇeḷya Bandugiyar ī urge bandu Aṇḍarol chalamine  
nalk eḷtina baḷana kiḷisi aḷ-eḷtu maḷi mattam nīḷa
- 11 laṇḍe oḷida | adan vaḷike Kulamudda gaṇigage ara-ar ddaye  
geydu purvavarada nalk eḷtinoḷ voḷisi gaḷḍeḷa
- 12 n aḷadu daye geydu biṭṭa Kundageseveya kaḷiyamma Beḷamaṇiya  
Padumannan Karbura Somadimūṭṭiseya Narasiṅgan
- 13 Simmanura Kiḷḷamman Aṇḍugiyā Rāṭṭigan Bedemeṭṭiy Aḷamman  
Baḷḷigamaya Gaṇuḍan Gunduguḷeyasattu Gaṇuḍa
- 14 inn i enebbaru<sup>20</sup> śrī Karana sahitam b ṭṭi r idan keḷiponum  
keḷe baḷonum paṇcamahapatīka samyuktan akkum
- 15 Baraṇṣiyol saśira kavileḷan kondona lokakke sandonum akkum ||

EC VIII Sh Sb 22

No. 61

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti rī prīṭivibhallavar śrī Jagatūṇṇa prīṭivī rājyam  
gēye rī Rajaditya rāja paramesvara
- 2 aḷ paṇṇi uḷcasira nūḷ-aḷe Peṇṇaraimana maneyar mutti  
koḷva ur aḷivinoḷe
- 3 na maḷan Aṅgara Singa Peṇḍikkūṇṇam kkaḷi Udugureyan  
uḷciḷoḷva prya
- 4 huta koḷḷamaḷe maṭuvakkada Jattu bhāṭarkkaḷa palarumarh  
konḍu tannuka

kavariye — RICE

<sup>1</sup> paṇṇeḷya — RICE<sup>2</sup> inn i-enebbaru — RICE.

- 5 du tanme bhoḷ oppida Angara | andu kecaram sārccī tanda  
vimanamam<sup>10</sup> Indrana vesadī sura vaduarkkalu vandara Anga  
6 naya nīne bhūmanaladoḷage vildandaman aṇiya turagaman  
Angarabhaṇḍan anganadoḷag itti  
7 vaḷasa eḷu Jambūdvīpa suriya bhimba panneradarolag eḷla  
marggaran Āṅgaḷa Komarange  
8 tūrtan Aṇḷjane-sutan anna andu Kēsiniya eladātan aṇnane  
ondam nurmmasila virahu  
9 r aḷuḷi veḷiyammbin eragi kaḷkade taltu maṇuvakkam-āda  
nṇparkkaḷan Āngaran eṇiven-arada  
10 Aravaḍḍagiyara vadar Pūliyar maḍiḍa silakarmma malagārara  
Kundavāsiya magam Maramma vareḍa(e<sup>2</sup>) likitan  
11 śrī Kundamma Śarabhina Puliya Kongiyū Kaliyammanu |  
12 iḍu koṭṭar ā Singaṇi galdeya veḷgavaga Kodange ida  
13 kedisiḍom pamoca mahapatakan

EC VIII Sh. Sb 542

No 62

c 800 A D

- avarā moriyam magan śrī Pogillī nūrisidan | kalla  
1 Svastī prithuvī vallabha mahārajadhurāja paramēsvara śrī  
Govindara vallahan prithuvī rājyam geye Meḍa Nagandana va  
2 ra nāḍ-ale Bittiga Eṇega Golli naḍa naḷgaudigar Vasa  
v ūruḷḷ-ā nāḍa nāḷgaviga Kalī  
3 reye parivallī keḷeyar vvaḍugigalge kalbaḷa kuḍi  
Kalīra gāḍiganu Indabaḷḷiyatan maṇuvakka dōri  
4 āta. yasan boga sampannan dharmma parayanān satya vakyan  
5 Vasavūra koṭeyan koṇḍu Kalī dōranān ōḍisi palarā  
6 n iḍu konḍu geludu tānu<sup>31</sup> maḍiḍu Kaliraṣ suralaya sēridan<sup>32</sup>

EC II SB 35 (24)

No 63

About A D 800

- 1 Svastī samadhugata paṇica mahā sabḍa padaḍakke  
2 daḷi dhvaja samya mahā maha samantadhupati śrī Ballabha  
3 ha rajadhuraja meśvara mahā rajara magandir  
Raṇāvāḷoka śrī Kambayyan prithuvī rājyam geye  
4 ba rasar kKaḷvappu la per gGaḷvappina poladin naḍadu  
koṭṭadu  
5 sena aḍigalge Manasiyara gana arasi bene etti mōnam  
ujjamisuvallī koṭṭadu pola mereṇṇaṭṭagereya kulkere pogi  
akṣara kalla mege allinda vaseḷ  
6 karggal maradu sallu periya ala vāri maraḷ puṇusa  
peri toṇeyu alare mere duvetṭage nūru kallu kovallada  
periya elavu allim kudittu ara

<sup>10</sup> vimānamam—RICE.<sup>31</sup> tānum—RICE.<sup>32</sup> kaḷḷan suralayam eridan—RICE.

- 7 sara śrikaranamum      gadiyara Dindiga gamundarum ennuvaru  
 vāngaru Vallabha gamundarum Rundi Vāccaru Rundi Maramma  
 num Kādajura śrī Vikrama gamundrum Kalidurgga gamundarum  
 8 Agadipo      yarara      Raṇapara gamundarum Andamāsala Uttama  
 gamundarum Navilura nalgamundarum Belgoḷada Govinda  
 paḍiya u      ḷamandum Belgoḷada vaḷi  
 9 Govindapaḍige koṭṭadu (bahubhūrvvasudha etc  
 Skt upto the end of line 10)
- 

*Mys Arch Report* 1939 Inscription No 23 (p 121)

No. 64

c 740 A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 Vikramadityarāsara  
 2 rasaru Kanciyan kkoḷvandu Kongu  
 3 ḷi arasara aḷu eḷi  
 4 du satton  
 5 śrī Daśi  
 6 amman  
 7 Kanciyo-  
 8 ḷ paṇnorbbā  
 9 ran eḷi  
 10 du svarggi  
 11 ādan  
 12 bhūtalado-  
 13 ḷ elliyu  
 14 svonnate pu,  
 15 ge jatasya  
 16 maraṇandruva  
 17 memmeda ?  
 18 kketu ?  
 19 kka
- 

*Mys Arch Report* 1939 Inscription No 22 (p 117)

No 65

Middle of 8th cent A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 katti arasara konguṇi a  
 2 rāsara Bāge-uroḷe e  
 3 ḷvandu konguṇi arasara  
 4 āḷu e-  
 5 ḷidu sa  
 6 tton  
 7 Bhānudi  
 8 san  
 9 Jayamu  
 10 tran  
 11 ūnara  
 12 Vasi kan

- 13 Oḍivecce
- 14 rāyilaṇṇi
- 15 ggoḷan Manu
- 16 jāgaran a
- 17 ṇṇanavatiga
- 18 n Antakang a
- 19 ṇjadon

*Mys Arch Report*, 1930, Inscription No 36 (p 176)

No 66

About 800 A.D

At -Dēvarahaḷḷi, in the hobaḷi of Hangaḷa

- 1 Svasti śrīmatu Konguṇi Mādhavaścaiva Vi
- 2 ṣṇugoṭṭamah Madhavoravinaśca Durvvinu
- 3 (ti)Vikramaśca Duggaśca Sivamarastathaiva ca Kongon
- 4 prthuvī rajyam keye Durvviniṭ Eṇe appor Ko-
- 5 sarupulḷa irid idirupayd agid idid ir uda
- 6 rin Āmandādigaḷ Upagoḷatt elpadinvaru mara
- 7 mokaraman-odedode-ppaḍettadu Puṇisur ppola
- 8 nellu pāṇḍiyu vaḷevadu sarva paṇhara ttōṭṭapa
- 9 koḷipuvonu koḷonu paṇca mahā pātakanakke okka
- 10 l uḷid uṇḍu kāduvomg idu kan geṭtu tolḷkuttuva(kke)

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

9th Century A.D

IA XI p 126

No 67

Saka 726 = A.D 804

AT—?

- 1 Svasti śaka rīpa kaḷ-āṭita samvatsaramgaḷ eḷnūr i(1)ppatt-ārane
- 2 yā Subhānu embhā(mba) vaṣaḍa Vaiśa(sa)kha māsa kṣṇa pa
- 3 kṣa pañcamē(mū) Brhaspatī(tu)vāram-āgī(gī)Svasti(sti) Prabhu
- 4 tavaṣa-ṣṇprthu(thi)vivallabha maharājadhū(dhū)rāja pa(ra)me
- 5 śvara Goyindara bhaṭārārā Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ mahadē
- 6 viyā(ya)r āgī(gī) rājyā(jye)pra(va)rddhamāna kaladol
- 7 Kanciyan-āḷva Dantiganame geḷdu kappā(m) goḷa
- 8 l bandallī Tungabhadreyā tadiyol taṇa biduga
- 9 l = idu Ramēsvara emba tīrthadā modaloḷ mepp-1
- 10 kki porada paṇḍigaḷan - iṇiyal = bandallī(ḷlī) tīrtham-olpa
- 11 n=kaṇḍu Śivadhari emba goravarge mu (?mum)du(?)mbeya
- 12 manuntu Kīṭṭhu(rttī)vammō(rmma) rāja Parmēśvaradattaman viṭṭā(r) | 1
- 13 idam keḷisidarol = a(a)r = appode int app-ūt
- 14 to 17 Svadattām etc. Skt lines
- 17 Pūrvva sthiti Ku
- 18 nā emba tore mēre
- 19 Skt line

Mys Arch Report 1927 No 44 (p 59)

No 68

Saka 777 = A.D. 855

At—Chikka IngaJa hobali of Birur

- 1 Svasti Saka Kala 777
  - 2 Svasti Kagi Ingalada Tamma
  - 3 gavundanu puliyani igitu
  - 4 sattole Ganga Perumadi me
  - 5 ccugottudu aygula kalani
  - 6 dan alidon Varanasiya
  - 7 n alidon
- 

SII XI : No. 8

No 69

Saka 784 A.D. 862

At—Huvina Hippargi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa
  - 2 Śrī prthuvī valla
  - 3 bham maharaja
  - 4 dhuraja(m) pa(ra)mesva
  - 5 ra bhāṣārara rajya
  - 6 bhī vṛddhi sale
  - 7 sakha nṛpa kal a
  - 8 tita samvatsarama
  - 9 le(lnu)ru enbatta nu
  - 10 lkaneya Citrabha
  - 11 nu emba varṣam
  - 12 pravartise Kannavu
  - 13 n vṛṣaye Si(rmma)la
  - 14 ge purva digbhage
  - 15 kṛṣṇa bema-ottara pa
  - 16 the
  - 17 Basurikoḍu Ingalisara
  - 18 Bugevadi Samajavadi
  - 19 Odjavodige madhyava(r)tti
  - 20 Pipparage nama gramo
  - 21 sarva b dha parihari
  - 22 na(m) dattu jote-a-akuna ni
  - 23 mittangulam ballahage pri
  - 24 tyā geḍu mahā-samantaru
  - 25 maṇḍalikarum ariye
  - 26 paḍedam Goleya bha
  - 27 ttam ||
- 

SII XI : No. 11

No. 70

Saka (7)86 = A.D. 863

At—Mavundi Dharmar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa Śrī prthuvīvalla
- 2 bha mahārājādhurajam parama-ṣara bhāṣa(ra)



- 3 ka(r) prthuvī rajyam geyē svastī pracāṇḍa ma  
4 ndālagra khaṇḍit-aratimāṇḍala pratapa<sup>3</sup>

## Second Face

- 5 [su]da [gga] nūlīdom salesu(m)nduḥ [vo]m tandeya tayvira sa  
6 ntanama(m)n ulīdu brīṣuṭom maruvarttegolīa(n)  
7 bandīyum kaḷacumaṇa[di]yumagaḥ 1 dane kaḍi  
8 tannan-aḷdata sayē baḷanarttanna beḍido<sup>3</sup>  
9 ḍe kuḍugum nūkuva to [māna] mane  
10 nūntaṣi su(sṭhu)ra (līdo (n)  
11 sampanna ḷadava van-o (rvva)  
12 dhavaḷa saḍḍunaḷam di  
13 Śrīmat Kuppeyarasara  
14 magan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiya(ṇṇa)  
15 (sain)Beḷa(va)ḍica Meḷemaḍuvī  
16 līdu iva(sa)na me(yē) karamambu(ḍa)m keḷdu  
17 līa munde nūdu kuḷa toradu muvattu ḡavuda  
18 devasadoḷ eydi arasanam jūmisi  
19 nūrivuttīḷdudam kaṇḍu kīḷḡuṇṭeyīgalku(ḍa)du da  
20 mam kuḍuven-endu pīḍi khaṇḍa(m) geḇḍu desevaligo-  
21 ṛa poḷdu ka(ru)ḷa bo(nīḍi)galloḷ ikkī eḷḍi(ya)  
22 mare pala(rmma)ḍi ḷḍityam geṭṭi ittakke me-  
23 ḷḡella torī berandaḡiyisi to(tṭirḍḍu)tambu  
24 suruḡuḷdu akīmarivecca (ḍe) rvi sakava  
25 ṛa eḷbhatt aḷaneyā vaṛsam poḷa (ba)ḷikke nūnduḍi kaḷḷu  
26 Puṇḡereyīm banda Polevannana śīlakatmma  
27 Ara ku ḷiyana kaḷḷum kaḷḷu

EI VII p 201

No 71

Śaka 787 = A D 865

At--Mantrawāḍi Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Amoghavarṣa śrīprthuvī vallabha mahā  
2 raḷadhuraja paramesvara bhāṭararar(a)  
3 (jy)-abhuvrddhuyol Śaka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samva  
4 tsara-ṣatamgaḥ = eḷ nūṛ -- eḷbhatt-eḷaneyā Parthi  
5 va samvatsaram pravarttise Puṇḡere nāḍa(m) Ku  
6 ppeyan -- aḷe Vai-akha masada paumṇa  
7 mase(sī)y and Eḷpunuseya nalyad mba  
8 r mmahajanamu(?vu)m Moni goravarūḇi Mulastha  
9 nada Mahadevar -- aḷv Elamvaḷḷiya śāsa(na)  
10 mum = a devara muḍa vaḍḍava  
11 ya pola mereye temka ḍevam geyye mere  
12 paḍuva nūḡu gal mere baḍaga Kalabe(?)ya pola  
13 m(e)reyo mere maḍi eḷbhattay vattar kk(e)yyum = aru  
14 tonṭada nelanum Aditya bhāṭarara sthānamu(?vu)van

<sup>33</sup> Some lines seem to have been lost after this

- 24 namum-agī Ku(lappa)yya(m) binnapa(m) g(e)yye Dēvanmayya(m)  
Amoghavarṣa devaroj raja(?) ja)-śrā  
25 vitam māḍi tad anuma(ta)dind = irvvorum mata(p)itr m  
ā(r)tham (p)unyam ag(īy = a) grahanado(i)  
26 nurggundada nūr irppadimkarum mahajanada ka(la)m kaḷci  
tuppa deṛeya(m) sabhoga sāda(dha)  
27 kam-āgi biṭto(r) || I dharmmama(m) k)ādom Varanasīyul suryya  
grahaṇadoj sāsira kavile  
28 yam vēda vidarkka| appa brahmanarkka|ge kc ṭa punya  
phalaman a(?) eyduvon idan alid unṭ (a)vam  
29 sāsira kavileyum sasi(r)vvar (bbr)ahmaṇarumam Varanā(s)ī  
yuman alida pañca mahapaka  
30 takan akkum ōm

Skt. upto lines 35

- 35 bhaṭṭara lkhutam i kalam Nagamuḍḍa(?)na (?)

LI VII p 205 07

No 73

Saka 788 = A.D 866

At—Sirur Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

1 to 5 Skt lines

- 6 Svasti samadhigarto(ta)pañca  
7 ma(ma)hāsabda maharajādhirāja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka catur  
udadhī valaya va(?) va)layu(yi)ta-sakala dharatala  
8 pratirajy aneka maṇḍalukarkka| kataka kā(ka)ṭis(u)tra  
kuṇḍala keyura h(ā)rabharana|am lṛta gaṇika sahasra  
kaḷaha śamkha pāḷidhvaj orukētu patāk-acchādita  
9 camar andhakara vadiyya viyya māna svet ātapatra traya  
10 digantar-ella sri(sr)ṣ(ṭi) sēnāpati puravara taḷavargga  
daṇḍanāyaka samant adyanēka viṣaya vināmn-o  
11 ttunga kṛiṭa makuṭa ghrṣṭa padaravinda yugma nūṛjita  
vairi rīpu nīvaha kala daṇḍa-duṣṭa mada bhajjana  
12 na amogha Rama(m) paracakra pañc(a)nanam surāsura marḍdanam  
vairi bhayakaram badde manoharam abhīmana mandiram  
13 Ratta vamsodbhava(m) Garuḍa lañca(cha)nam ṭivili pāre ghōṣa  
ṇam Lattalura pura paramesvaram sri Nṛpatunga  
14 nam-āmkita Lakṣṇuvallabhēndram Candradityara kalam varegam  
maha Viṣṇuva rajyam bol uttarottaram rājy abhi  
15 vīri(vṛ)ddhi salutt ire śaka nṛpa kal atīta samvatsaranga| =  
e| nuṛ = enbhatt enṭaneyā Vyayam emba sa(m)vatsaram prava  
16 rtuse śnmad Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga nam-ānkutā Viyaya  
raja| pravarḍda(rddha)māna samvatsaranga| ayyatt  
17 eraḍum uttar-ōttaram rajyābhivṛddhi salutt ire Atīṣaya  
dhavaḷa narendra pras(ā)dadind Amoghavarṣa  
18 deva pādapaṃkaja bhramara viśiṣṭa jan-āṣayan-appa śnmad  
Dēvanmayya(m) Beḷvola mūnūṛuma

- 19 n-āḷuttum Annugeṛeyaḷ ire Jēṣṭa māsad amaseyum Āḍitya-  
vāra(mu)m-āge sūryya grahanad andu  
20 Śrīvūrada Ravikayyam modal-āgi iṇūrvoorū mahājanada kālam  
kalci tuppa-deṛeyam bi(bi)ttom  
21 I sti(stu)tiyam kād ātā(ṭa)nge Vāranāsivadol s(ā)sira  
kavileyam koṭṭa phalam akkum  
22 (i)dan = aḷidu tuppam<sup>24</sup>-uṇṭ-atā(ṭa)m Bāranāsiyu sāsira kavile  
yu(m) sāsirvvar pp(ā)rvvaruman aḷidon akkum  
23 (Nī)mbiccara Bam(m)ayya besa geysido Mādhavayyana līkhi(khu)-  
tam Nāg(ā)rjunam bhe(be)sa geydo  
24 (Sī)ri gāvundana eṭtu-pudi(di)dudu

## SII XI : No 13

No 74

Śaka 791 = A D 869

At—Gāvaravād Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province.

Lines 1 and 2 erased

- 3 re Nṛpatunga(nāmām)kita paṭṭha gaṭṭhu  
4 ttaralutt = ire Saka nṛpa kal ātita sambatsara(satānga) = elu)nū-  
5 ṛa tombbhatta-ondaney andu (Birōdhi)y-emba varīṣam pravartīsutt ire Amo-  
6 ghavarīṣadēvara pāda pamkaja bra(mara sṛṣṭha)jana-ṛaya sa-  
7 (tya)śauca(ca)ntira sampannan appa śrī (Dēvanna)yyam Beḷola munuṛa-  
8 (ma)n sukhadin-āḷuttum iḷda Śrīmam Baladēvanum Gōvaṇṇayya-  
(num) (Ca)nnayya-  
9 . . . tadiḷdu rāja-śrāvita(mgaḷ Vai)śakha māsa Śukla pakṣa punname-dina-  
10 (Sō)ma grahana pa(rvvadol-Gā)vadivādada mahājana (a)  
aiva(di)nba-  
11 (kā)lam kalci tuppada (te)ṛeya Candra sūryya (vāre)dāna-  
goṭṭa i dhamma(na)-  
12 dātanga (kō)ṭi (pa)ṣumēthada phala idan āḷidāta Vāranāsi(yo)ḷ sāsī  
13 rvvar pā(r)varum sāsira kavileyum konda patakan akku Svasti śrī o . .  
14 ru manneya maṇṇya (datti) (hu)thu seṭe geṭṭode anurbbarum iḷdu  
15 ga(rasum)gamanu (khar)ta Narasimha amma . .  
16 . . la thungaumarā Bittiga Gōnātha nā(guṭe)pōta Bamma . . .  
17 yatenamgaḷin māḷeyā suṭuvā ba(ḍi)ga modalāg iḷdu Dēvanna . . .  
18 . . leyavam modalāg iḷdu nīṭisi yanā  
19 (i)du udātam Varanāsiyuma aḷidonā lokakke . . .  
20 bahubhū . . . Skt. lines to 23  
24 Svasti śrī Ma(nu Nā)gōjara līkitam

## EC VII Sh HI 13

No 75

Śaka 792 = A D 870

- 1 . . . vallabhā mahārājādhirāja-parmēśvarā  
2 . . . rasar Mārasatyā pṛthuv. rājyam geyye Indaba  
3 . . . netosipasā

<sup>24</sup> Read *tappum*—Ed.

- 4 mmatsarat satangole Saka varṣam elnura tombatta eraṇaneyā va  
 5 rṣa pravarttise Madi ura Bī hala gonda tu  
 6 rugoloḷ satṭu sarggam-e ida saleduvoge imma  
 7 ttar maṇṇa koṭṭar irvagu mere svastī śrī int 1 dharmma  
 raṇavana  
 8 rgge raja mana pannir munattagaḷ

FC III Nj 75

No 76

Saka 792 — A D 870

- 1 Śrī-Śaka varṣam-elnura tombatt eradu ve  
 2 tyā Vakyā Kongaṇu varmma dharmma maharajadhī  
 3 ja Kovaḷala puravaresvara Nandagin-natha sīma  
 4 Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ pṛthuvī rajyam geyē Bu  
 5 tarasa Yuva raja pathaduḷ n ndu Kongaḷ nadu Pu naḍa  
 6 man-aḷut iḷdu Permmāḍiya besaduḷ Butarasar mma  
 7 ḷudirura koṭeyuḷ kadid andu da  
 8 na magam Candiyaṇnanka  
 9 kadī palaram

EI XIII p 185 (See also SII XI : No 16)

No 77

Saka 796 — A D 874

At—Roṇ Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 (Om)Svasty Amoghavarṣa śrī pṛtuvivallabha maha(rāja)  
 2 dhīraja paramēśvara bha(ṭa)rara rajya(d) = u(tta)  
 3 r ottharam abhivṛddhī(yoḷ) Sa(sa)ka nṛpa(ka)  
 4 l atī(tī)ta sāmvasaranga(l - e)ḷ nula tomba(ttu)  
 5 varṣamum āru va(rṣam)um pod andu Ja(ya)  
 6 m = emba varṣada Śravana-masada su(su)ryya  
 7 grahaṇadol Ballav arasar Ronada ma  
 8 hajanake na pu(pu)jya(mam) koṭṭu ḷu  
 9 tuppamum koṇamu ḷidor a(?)ddoge  
 10 Idan = alida ka sa(sa)sī  
 11 ra kavileyu(m sasirvvar pparvvaruma)n aḷi  
 12 da ratī  
 13 ppe ndam nīḷi(ḷi)sī  
 14 dom

FC VIII Sb 85

No 78

Saka 799 — A D 876

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa vallabha maharajadhī  
 2 raja paramēśva(ra) bhaṭaraka pṛthuvī rā  
 3 jyan ge(ye) Banavasi paṇṇircasīramuman Inda  
 4 ra-goḷe<sup>35</sup> Saka varṣam eḷ nura tombhat ombha

<sup>35</sup> Indarar aḷe—Rice.

- 5 teneya samvaṭsaram pravattise Kumbiseyam kaṭṭi
- 6 ng Indaranum Mararayyanu Kālasam
- 7 godol Rajamaram ay mattal keyyam
- 8 kottar ada maridara Śiripuruṣana
- 9 maga Devati paḍi salisiy unbo
- 10 n idam kadong aśvamedhada phalam kiḍi
- 11 sidonge brahmeti sarggu i kalam Kanvillam madido

*Hyd Arch Series No 12 Kan Inscriptions of Kopbal p 7 No 2*

No 79

*Śaka 803 = A D 881*

- 1 Svasti Sṛi-Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura muṇaneya varīṣa
- 2 dandu Kundakund-anvayada Ēkacattugada Bhaṭarara śīṣyar
- 3 Sṛi Sarvvanandī Bhaṭarar il iḷdu (u)rggan – tirtthakkam = upaka  
riḷaḷ aḷi
- 4 pala kalan tapamgeydu sanyasanan notntu muḍipidar

Lines 5 to 6 Skt verse

*ŚI XI : No 20(12) (Also EI XXI p 208 A)*

No 80

*Śaka 805 A D 883*

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti sṛi Akalavarīṣa pṛthuvī vallava mārajadī(rajā)
- 2 paramesvara śrīmat Kannara bhaṭarara rajy-abhi vṛddhi saluttum ire
- 3 śaka nṛpa kal-ātṭa sambatsaramaḷ eṇṭu nur-āydane So
- 4 bhakt embha sambhatsaram pra(va)rttise Indapayya naḍan alutt i
- 5 re Purigere-nada Saraṭavurad-ayvadim(ba)rum = iḷdu nadayise Ma
- 6 sigara Cidanna gosa
- 7 sa(m)m = iḷdom
- 8 stan abhivṛddhi
- 9 nama

*SII XI : No 19 (p 12) (Also EI XXI p 208 B)*

No 81

*Śaka 805 – A D 883*

At—Sirumja Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Aka(la)va(rṣa) śrī pṛthuvī vallabha maharajadhīraja  
paramesvara bhaṭara
- 2 r sakala (rā)jya(m) abhi vṛddhige saluttum ire Śaka varṣa eṇṭu nura
- 3 aydaneya varṣam pravarttisutt ire Kīḍalegadh phannan Eṇ  
yammam(Ni)vudī toruḷoḷ ka
- 4 dī satton i kalla sṛi Butem(dra) gavundam (ko)mmaguṇeyammam  
niri(sī)do(r)

*SII IX : No 18 (p 8)*

No 82

*Śaka 805 = A D 883-4*

At—Kambaduru Anantapur Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti sam adhi
- 2 gatha panca maha sabda

- 3 Pallav-anvaya śn prthuvī
- 4 vallava Pallava kulā tī
- 5 laka śman Noḷambharaja Ma
- 6 he(m)dra tribhuvana-dhuraṁ ra
- 7 jyam geyē Saka nṛpa kal-a
- 8 tita samvatsara(m)gaḷ - enṭu
- 9 nuṛ aydane varṣam-ā
- 10 ge sale Beḷdugondeya
- 11 gamunḍaru parvaru tamma
- 12 keṛeya maṇṇol īr kkaṇḍu
- 13 ga maṇṇum piḍi bhattamu
- 14 Kuragā
- 15 gñhakke Candra su
- 16 rya kalambharam sa
- 17 lvante koṭṭar maḍaḡi
- 18 na maṇṇa mege ondu
- 19 kolī mege orkka
- 20 nḍuga maṇṇu Kuraga
- 21 muṇḍar sarvvadhikari
- 22 Pergghedētaṇa geyyu
- 23 ttum-aditygñyakke
- 24 koṭṭar ī mannu nurum
- 25 salippor
- 26 Ajja parvvara daṇḍiga(vu)
- 27 nḍaru Mayīla parva
- 28 ra Madengereyaru (No)
- 29 lambha doḍḍaru Naga(pa)
- 30 rvvaru Lopada pa(rvvaru ga)
- 31 muṇḍa samīyu (Noḷa)-
- 32 mbha ga(vu)ndaru ba
- 33 Aycannanu īva
- 34 ya sanmatade bhare
- 35 kke jana jaratam mu
- 36 Kaṇḍovaja īdakke bha
- 37 ppo Bharanasiyu pa
- 38 vu parvaru kereyu (po)
- 39 lamu arameyun a(ḷi)
- 40 da panca maha pa(ta)
- 41 kan akku

FC I No 2 (p 74) (Also IA VI p 102 No II)

No 83

Śaka 809 = A D 887

At—Bijur Coorg

- 1 bhadram astu Jina śasanaya Saka nṛp-a
- 2 tita kala samvatsaramgaḷ enṭu nur-ombattaneya varṣa
- 3 m pravarttisutt īre svastī Satyavakya koṃguṇivarmma dharmma ma
- 4 harajadhuraja Kovalāla puravaresvara Nadagiri natha śnma

- 5 t Permmanadiya rajyābhīṣekam geyda padinenṭaneyā varṣad andu Pa  
 6 lguṇa masada śrī-pancamey andu Śivanandi siddhantada bhāṭara  
 7 ra śrī, yar sSarvbanandi devargge Penni<sup>34</sup> gaṇṇagada Satyavakya Jinala  
 8 yakke Peddoregareya Bīlur ppannir ppaḷḷiyumam sarvba bada pari  
 9 hara Permmanadi koṭṭo<sup>37</sup> tombhattaru sasirvbarum aysamantarum Beddo  
 10 regareya elpadumbarum eṇṭ okkalum idakke sakṣi Male-sāsi  
 11 rvbarum aymurvbarumm<sup>38</sup> ay damaragarum idakke kapu idan alidom  
 12 Baranasīyumam sāsirvbar pparvbarumam sasira kavileyumam a  
 13 lidom panca mahapatakan akkum Sejojana<sup>39</sup> likhittam  
 14 Beḷuru enbattu gadyaṇa ponnum eṇtu nur batta  
 15 mum taruvom<sup>43</sup>

SII XI 1 No 21 (p 12 3)

No 81

Śaka 814 = A.D. 893

At—Betigeri Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akalavarṣa śrī prthvī vallībhām maharajadhīrajam paramesva  
 2 ram parama bhāṭarakar uttarottarābhivṛddhī pravadamana  
 3 vijaya kalyaṇa rajyabhyudaya (bhyu) daya  
 4 m age sale saka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satanga (l = e) nṭu  
 5 nuṛa padinalkaneyā Prabha (vadi) pa  
 6 ravarttana samvarttita gha (ṭa) naghaṭṭyamtram śrī Maṅgatora  
 7 ṇan Pramadiyemba samvatsarad Ā (śaddha)  
 8 suddha saptamī Ādityavarad andu Beḷvola naḍan-aḷdirke  
 9 (Na) gadhoran embo Baṭṭekereya  
 10 (dha)ḷige) Muriyavaḍa polana koḷven-endu band oḍḍi nundan  
 11 emba matam keḷdu Koltuba  
 12 (na) pola (mana) kaduvem-endu paricchedisi naḍavāḡgalde Baṭṭa  
 13 gere neṛemme Kaligaḷḷan embo  
 14 (ṛi) ya baḷen endu paricchedisi penḍiran uḷidoḍevuṭṭido  
 15 rade degulake-vandu deva (rgge)  
 16 rudrakṣamam baḷi koṇṭu kaṭṭi (ṛi) su (la) man iṭṭu koḷ  
 17 tuba (na) nedīci  
 18 ḍivaki kaḍi sattom polana koḷvem  
 19 e (ndu) ndu beḷda Dhoram  
 20 (ḷtege) kala  
 21 yabbe maḍis doḷ Kaśyapagotra

SII IX 1 No 30 (p 31)

No 85

Śaka 815 = A.D. 893 94

At—Manchala Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasty Śaka nṛpa kaḷ atī  
 2 ta samvatsara-ṣatanga-eṇṭu nuṛa padī  
 3 naḍaneyā Pramathiy-emba samvatsara

<sup>34</sup> Penni—the sign for subscript na is the same as for na as usual at this period—Ed

<sup>37</sup> koṭṭo—RICE.

<sup>38</sup> Sejojana—RICE.

<sup>39</sup> read aymurbarum—Ed

<sup>40</sup> teruvom—RICE.

- 4 pravartu(se) svasty Akalavarīṣa śrī prthuvī
- 5 vallabha maharajadhīraja paramesvara
- 6 Subhatunga bhāṭarar prthivī rajyam ge-
- 7 yyutt ire tan mahasamantam svastī samasta gu
- 8 paśraya śrīmatu Kannam Sindevadī sa
- 9 yīramuman-aḷuttu Mamcaḷa koṭṭa stithi
- 10 avud end-oḍe baḷiyu sollageyuman uli
- 11 du baḷi Sivenayakamge ara manama
- 12 ppe kulge orbbalḷa ara(manam) suryya grahana
- 13 (do)ḷ koṭṭa stithi(y akku) svadattam      Skt verse to line 15

EC III My Md 13

No 86

Saka 817 = A D 895

- 1 Svastī Saka nṛpa ka
- 2 l-atita sambatsaranga
- 3 l-enṭu nura paḍineḷane-
- 4 ya varīṣam pravaṭṭise
- 5 Noḷamadhīraja prthū
- 6 vī rajyam geye Tairura
- 7 Kauṇḍilya gotrada Gamu
- 8 nḍa samuḷaḷa magan Na
- 9 gammayya kalla degu
- 10 lamam maḍīsidaḍe
- 11 salisal-endu koṭṭa
- 12 marṇu or kkanḍuga
- 13 aydu varīsakke
- 14 šote ikkade sva
- 15 naman aḷdoru
- 16 ḷsida nalva dī
- 17 ru paṭica maha
- 18 patakar appor

SII XI : No 23 (p 14)

No 87

Saka (8)18 - A D 896

At—Harlapur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Akalavarīṣa śrī prthuvī vallabha maharajā
- 2 dhīraja paramesvara bhāṭṭara(ṛa) rajyam-uttar ottaram sa
- 3 lutt ire Śaka nṛpa kal-atita samvatsara (śata) (l enṭu nu)
- 4 ṛa paḍineṭtane (ya Nala samva)

(The inscription is completely worn out after this)

EC V Hn 28

No 88

Saka 818 = A.D 896

- 1 Śrī Svasṭī Śakha varīṣa kal alita samvatsaram
- 2 gaḷ-enṭu nura paḍineṭta varīṣa sale Satyavā



- 3 kya Permmadı ma pṛtīvī rajyam geytīre svastī sa  
 4 dī guṇe gaṇājamkara  
 5 tilaka
- 

SII XI : No 24 (p 15)

No 89

Saka 819 = A.D. 897

At—Chūfchli Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

Lines 1 to 8 are in Skt

- 9 (Kanna)ran Akala varī  
 10 śa pravarddhamana rajyabhivṛddhī salutt īre Saka nṛpa kal  
 aṭita samvatsara śatamgaḥ eṇṇu  
 11 nṛpa pattombhattaneya Pimgaḥan emba varṣam pravarttise  
 tad varṣabhyantaradoḥ (śrī)  
 12 Cīncila(da) ayvattaravarum mahajanam nerad iralu  
 13 vurudamṇḍa(IḤolle)yara magāḥ Kaḥabbe  
 14 yde bīḥsī kallam nṛisidor idam (ka)dorgge (sa)sīra kavile  
 (yūm) suryya graha  
 15 ṇaḍoḥ kurukṣetradoḥ koṭṭa phalam akk idam  
 16 yūmam Varanāsiyūman aḥida papam  
 17 (yvu) idam ārum ka(vom) svadattam etc (Skt verse)  
 18 Koḥpokara Gī(rī) yyena līkhitam
- 

EC VIII Sh Nr 60

No 90

Saka 820 = A.D. 897 (898)

- 1 Svasty anavadya-darsana mahogra ku  
 2 la tilaka naya pratapa sampannam para  
 3 cakra gaṇḍam goṇḍam ballatam karmmuka Rama śrī  
 4 mat-Tolapurūṣa-Vikramāditya-Santaram Śaka varṣam e  
 5 ṇṇu nṛp ippataneya varṣam pravarttisutt īre śrīmat  
 6 Komḍakundanavayada Monisiddhantada bhātarargge kalla  
 7 basadiya maḍisiy adakke Pombuḥcadambaḥḷaṇo-  
 8 ḍege(r)eya keḷagaṇa kumbharara bayalam  
 9 megaṇa piriya paravariya poṇago  
 10 maha patakamumam geydon  
 11 doḥ bīḍu baḥika pancavaṭadoḥ puḷuvagī name  
 12 gum  
 iṣṭan-orvvan adhīdevateg-end osad<sup>41</sup> ittudam  
 13 duṣṭan-orvvan adaṇa palamam<sup>42</sup> tave tumbavam  
 14 sūṣṭī mele paramātmāne band-oḍagavoḍam  
 15 kaṣṭev<sup>43</sup>īrda bīdirante kula kṣyam agugum
- 

<sup>41</sup> osed—RICE

<sup>42</sup> phalavam—RICE

<sup>43</sup> kastav—RICE

## TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

10th Century A D

EC XII S1 39

No 91

Saka 841 = A D 920

1. Svasti Sakha nṛpa-
- 2 kāl-ātita samvatsa-
- 3 ramgaḷ = cūtu nūra-nā-
- 4 lvatt ondaneya
- 5 Vikrama samvatsaram
- 6 pravarttise tad varṣā-
- 7 bhyāntara Kārttika mā
- 8 sada para pakṣada
- 9 Amāvāseyu
- 10 v-Ādityavārav-āge
- 11 svastr samadhuga
- 12 ta pañca-mahā-
- 13 śabda Pallavānya
- 14 ya śri pṛthuvī-

(South face)

- 15 vallabha Pa-
- 16 llava kula-
- 17 tilakam Nannī
- 18 gāśrayam
- 19 śrīmad Ayya-
- 20 pa-Dēvam pr-
- 21 thuvī rājyam
- 22 geyuttam
- 23 sūryya gra
- 24 haṇad andu
- 25 tanna manō
- 26 nayana
- 27 vallabhe-
- 28 yar appa

(East face)

- 29 Nāgyabbegam Hele-
- 30 yabega Baragura mū-
- 31 la sthānada eraḍu dē-
- 32 gulakk endu Nāgiya
- 33 bbegal abbe Nāraṇabbe
- 34 ya kaṭṭiśa Nārati-
- 35 bhāgada Muḷtada keṛe
- 36 ya eraḍu kade gōḍi
- 37 na nīppariya mēre-
- 38 y āgi piriya keṛe-
- 39 ya dēgulada keḷa-

- 40 gaṇa muvattu guḷa ga  
 41 ldeyum oḷag-aḷi mu  
 42 ḍana maṭada Vimaḷa  
 43 maṭi bhaṭarara kalam ka  
 44 lci Pemjeruvina panca ma  
 45 ṭa sṭhanamum maha nakha  
 46 rama sakī y aḷi Bara  
 47 gura Mahendresvaradola  
 48 g-endu koṭṭudu  
 49 svadattam paradattam etc Skt lines upto line 63

FI XIII pp 329 33

No 92

Saka 851 - AD 930

At—Kaḷas Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Jayaty-aviṣkrtam Vi-nor varaham kṣobhāt arṇavam [1\*]  
 dakṣin-onnata damṣṭr āgra vīramanta bhuvanam vapuḥ || [1\*]  
 Mattebhavikṛditam || jagatī cakradoḷ = [e]
- 2 yde varttisida bhupa[r\*] -- mmunnam -- int -- ar -- vvirodhigaḷam  
 sadhūṣi vīramam taḷedar -- int = arvīrar = int = ar = ppogartte  
 (lṭe)g = adarpp = ada maha mahar -- bbasevoḍ = emb = oḷpam  
 niṣarṇ maḍi
- 3 Gojjigadevam negaḷdam dharādhupa lal-umam raṣṭrakuṭ  
 ottamam [2\*] Page gond = aḍuva śatru bhupatigaḷam dor  
 ggarvvaḍimḍ = eṇid = ugra gajemdrām be
- 4 ras = ovad -- Antakana bayoḷ tunti mattam śaran bugal = emḍ  
 irpp = avanīvara pratatīyam ka-koḇḍu kad = eyde Gojjiga  
 devam Nri(nṛ)patumgan emb = aḷavan = old -- am
- 5 gikṭtam maḍida [3\*] Saran ayataran eyde munisum  
 maṇantaram komdu berppa(lpa)ran = utsahadīn -- avagam  
 taṇipī balpum kurppum -- a
- 6 rppum nīrantaram = oppal Rajataḷendra Hara has-akāṣa  
 Gaṅga sudhakara sat kṛttīyan = appu keydan = adhikam  
 śrī Vīra Narayāṇa [4\*]
- 7 Naga rajam dhairyyad -- old = elgeyan = avanitaḷam kṣantīy =  
 ond = urvvan = ambhodhī gabhur-oddanīy = ond = unnatīyan =  
 esevinam taḷdidatt = oḷpīnam Gojji
- 8 gadevam koṭṭu(tto)ḍ = end -- uttama vibudha janam tammad =  
 ond = arka(lka)ṛimdam poḷaḷal bapp -- appu keydam nṛpa  
 guṇa ganamam Raṭṭa kandarppa devam [5\*]
- 9 Ibha paṇṇate(tu)yoḷ = aman(u)ṣa vibhavadoḷ = audaryya vṛttīyoḷ  
 sahasadoḷ subhaṭateyoḷ Gojjiga vallabhanam mīḷal = u
- 10 r(vvī) nṛparan = am kaṇḍ = aṇīye [6\*] Munid = idir-age saran  
 buge manam = oldudan = ereye Phalguṇa(na)m Dhatram  
 Karṇan-enal Gojjiga bhupaḷanan = eyduva bhumipā-

- 11 [laka]r = kkelar = o[arē [7\*] Besedod = osedaḍe kolal  
rakṣisal = Antakarajan = Abjasambhavan = enal | vaśudha  
talḍo[ḷ] kopa prasadamam poga[al] = arppar = ar = Gojjigana [8\*]
- 12 [Svasti] Tat pāda padm-ōpajīvi || Kam || śatapatrabhav  
ānvaya bhū nutar = enisida Revadasa Visottara Dikṣitara  
guṇamga[al]an = enisuva matimantaran = ān = ad-elhiyum
- 13 [kand a]ḷiyē [9\*] Vṛ || Guḍi śamkham cāmaram be[ḷ] gode gha[ḷ]ige  
vicitr-ātapatra vrajam per vviḍi saudham citradandam  
paḷiy = eseva jha[ḷ]ambam gaḷēndram turamgaṇ nade mādam  
daṇḍanath-ō
- 14 [tta]ma padavi mahā tūryyam = emb = int = iv = amtum paḍedam  
celvunde Visottara vidita dharadēvan = iṣṭa prabhāva [10\*]  
Kam || Dharanusara karunyam dore-kondade ke \*\* r = urvvar = dda
- 15 nḍadhivara Rēvadasa Visottara dikṣitar = atipadasthar = atī  
marggasthar [11\*] Vṛ || Martina marttyar = ēnan = aridar  
vvibudh-āḷige vipra samkuḷakk = uttama darppaṇamga[al]an = apu
- 16 r[vva] suramga nav-āmbaramga[al]am vṛttayan = ittu yaḷṇamane  
māḍe guṇ-agraṇi Rēvadasa Visottara somayāḷiga[al]m = ūrjittm =  
āytu dharāmar-anvayam [12\*]
- 17 Dharaninātha prasadam samanīṣ-ire mahā yaḷṇamam maḍi siṣṭ  
ōtkarmam muṣṭ-annadin(d)am tanipi nija (ku)lakkam  
vīṣiṣṭ-ottamam tāḷḍ ire ( )maḷdam ke(re)yan = anati ( )
- 18 ( gu)n-āmbhodhi Visottara bhattam vipra vamsa prabaḷa  
rucimay-ānargghya mīnikya paṭṭam [13\*] Ant = enisida  
Rēvadāsa Visottara somaya \* \* Svasti Sama
- 19 [sta ma]mgaḷ-ānuṣṭhana parāyanam | Vīra Nārāyanam | nija  
bhujā vajra-paṇjar-āntarggata śaran-āgat-or urvvi  
nṛpaḷakam | sa nay-a \* \* lokana nava ram(ra)ṣmī (ja\*)  
ḷakam | (kana\*)t kanaka = dhāra
- 20 [varam] | sa(m)bhāṣita sudhā rasa pravāha prakarṣam | nay  
āṇika prayukta maha mantra nicaya-camatkara maṭi vīveka  
bud(dh)y-āḷjīvi | pṛthivī rajivam [1]
- 21 [gandarol] gaṇḍam | gaṇḍa mārttandam | vihamgaraja dhvaj  
ū(ō)ttumga(m) mada gaḷ aruḍa(dha) matamgam | Ratṭa  
vidyadharam | kopa prasāda Gaṇgadharām sṇmad Gojjiga valla
- 22 [bham śa]lka varṣa 851neya Vīkṭa samvatsarada Māghada  
purnamey = Ādityavāram = Aślēs(ā\*) nakṣatradoḷ sōmagraha  
ṇam samanise tuḷā pu
- 23 [ruṣam] iḷḍu tat samayadol bhūmi danam kalpa padapa  
dānam āhāra danam bhāṣajya danam = emb = intumam maḍi  
taḍ anantaram daṇḍadhipati Reva
- 24 dāsa Visottara-sōmayāḷiga[al]an = argghis sarvva namaśya(sya)m =  
ag irppud = emd Eḷeyana Kāḍiyūram \* \* \* Bharata maḷu  
maḍalakk(k) = abharanam Kūm

- 25 ta|a-dharata|am tad vṣayakk = eraḍi = aṟu = nūru la|ā|mam  
Punkara janapadam = adakke nava pavī mukuram (14\*)  
Ā Puligere naḍ = o|ag(e) śrī pumjam dēvatā
- 26 nivasā vi|śa vyāpara kṛtam nega|da mahā paṭṭaṇam =  
olpan = ā|da Puligerey = esegum (15\*) Va || Ā Purikara  
nagaradda paścima pradeśado| \* Vṛ ||
- 27 Pora vo|alo| = poda|da nava nandana bṛndadin = olpan ā|da  
per ggeṛega|in = onde gāvarisut irppa mad-ā|iyin = eyde  
pūda kikkūṇi nimirḍ irdda pādariyī
- 28 n = uduva temb elarīn beḍamgu vett = Ereyana Kaḍiyūr =  
vṣayasi norppa(lpa)ra kaṇṇ = esed = oppi torugu(m\*) || (16\*)  
Tuṟuḡi kavaldū kattalīpa cūta ku|am
- 29 [ga|]o| onḍi kampino| = neṛedu rasamga|am ta|eda paṇ goleyam  
gū| vīṇḍu cumcuviṇḍ = ıṛıdaḍe sore soneyo|e dām guḍi  
miṇḍ - esed irppuv = olpiniṇḍ = Eṛe-
- 30 [ya|]na Kaḍiyūra late va|liyum alliya nāga va|liyum || (17\*)  
Kam || ( ~ ~ ) nıra-pura \* \* \* go|e nend = avagaham = i|du  
pāṇuva hamsa (m)
- 31 [ga|]ey = esev = eṛamke vam ba| ma|eya vo|i = ū(o)irppuvudu  
Kaḍiyūr = ārameyo| || (18\*) Vṛ || Per ( ~ ~ ~ ~ ) entu  
nī(no)na(-)ḍe pogartte(|te)g - a|umbam-or|pu(|pu)
- 32 vett Ereyan(i = a|urkkeiyim nelasıdam nelas ıṛḍuḍaḍiṇḍe  
Kaḍiyūr = Ereyana Kāḍiyūr = enısi rūḍiyin = āvagam =  
appuḡ = āyud = āṛ = aṟıvaro baṇṇısa-
- 33 [1] bhuvana saram(i = enal nega|d agra|harama || (19\*) Kula gıṛı  
bhıttıyinde mare-vokkaḍe koṇḍa| saroruh āḍharam nelasıdan(i =  
Abjavāhanan = enal = dınarā
- 34 [ja|] nivasam = ada bhūta|a(la) satıḡ = olpan - a|du nava mekhale|y =  
emba samudrad = ante Koṇḍaligerey = oppi toruvud = ene bınpino| =  
avaris-ıṛdda
- 35 pempino| || (20\*) Kam || Vi|saruha nıvaseyum Kumuda sahāyanum  
muḍiy- = ant = eseva \* karokara \*\* su|ısiḍa \*\*\* irppar(i = ā
- 36 Kaḍiyūra Koṇḍaligereya || (21\*) Kalıdēva svamıya Sıva  
nılayam vṛjin-āpaharaṇam = ārgg = abharanam \*\*\* no|e po
- 37 ga| = arıdu Sarası|abhavamgam = Ahurājamgam | (22\*) Saka|a  
ja|a-ḥaraman(i = o|a koṇḍu karam be| va|is = ıḍega|a  
mūrtıy = a|ake ku|am[u]
- 38 m = oppal = atubhumbhukam - enısiḍa koṣṭha kōṭı vıdhadıṇḍ =  
esegu[m\*] || (23\*) Vṛ || Kramadın = a|urke vettu nıḍıḍ-onnatam =  
aḡı beḍamḡis = em catus-sa
- 39 mayada devata nılayam(i = oppugum = alliya pu|ye(je)y = allıy -  
uttama muni nāthar = alliya mahā maha-sam|pa

- 40 dam = alliy = olpan = āld = esed = amardd(rđ) = ettalum mūlirđa kūtana  
rāji karam virājisal || (24\*) Baļasida devalayamum  
ghaļigeyum = āhāra dhanīyum pra
- 41 peyum beļ valis = ūda sāstra dānamum = aļa vattavo Kāḍiyūrol =  
ār = nnoḍuvaḍe || (25\*) Vaca || Mattam = allī badivudum  
biḍuvudum cāpa vide
- 42 yol | kūtīrmamum = anityamum – imdrajāladol | kadamguvudum \*\*  
isuvudum = abhra paṭaļadol | saraļateyum baḍatanamum a
- 43 baļā madhyadol | naḍukarum mārāḍiyum cūta mamjariyol | kumdam  
kaļarīkamum harināmkanol | urkkumam kampa
- 44 mum maṇḍalagradol sereyum = erum nettam aḍuvarol | lobhamum eļe-kone  
eļe kone (y = o)lpinol nirodharmum niḥpaṅgrahamum
- 45 tapo-vṛttiyol | p rat = ond = eḍeyol = ill = enisida Tarkṣya pakṣad =  
ant = aikya pakṣa pāļaneyumam Makarakēṭad = ante maryyadeyumumum
- 46 Parvvatarājan = ante pratīpannateyuma | n = urvvarey = ante  
kṣāntīyumam | Kavī rāja rāja vacah prabhāvad = ant =  
aļamkaramuma
- 47 n = oļa koṇḍa janamgaļim – manam goļisuttam irppudu || Vṛ ||  
Udadhi vṛt-avamitaļadol = el vode(?) valise Kadiyūran =  
eydiḍ apuve ma
- 48 ttin = ūr | vibudhar – allidar – anvita sattva vīdhrar = allidar =  
abhudhunar = allidar = udarigaļ = allida {r = a} gama jnar =  
allidar = anavadya ta
- 49 t(t\*)va vidha(da)r = allidar = olīda(r) – ellam – allidar || (26\*)  
Kam || Niravadya veda vidya parīnatar = ativīṣama sabda  
vidy āgama sat pa
- 50 rinatar = enis irdd = imno(rnu)r = vvāra-caraṇa vipra =  
kuļam vicitr-ābharanam || (27\*) Śaradhi vyaveṣṭit  
orvitaļadol – eseyu
- 51 t irpp = agraharamgaļam dhikkarisal = saldattu nana phaļa  
māṣanadum Kāḍiyūr = alliy – imnūrvvara madyahhyasam =  
imnūrvvara vidhi lasad ā
- 52 cara sampattiy = irppuvvara ḍan-odāriy = imnō(rnu)rvvāra  
vimaļa yasah śri vicitram pavitra || (28\*) Nereye  
beḍamgan = āvarisī torppa maha padakakke Padma
- 53 jam mūguva ratnamam racane māḍida vol naḍe  
norppu(lpu)vargge kikkirg – ırı dontan = ondu muguv –  
end = odak – otti virājisuttam irpp = Eṇeyana kāḍiyū
- 54 rum = esev – alliya viprarum = oppi tōrugum || (29\*)  
Vyākaranam = arthā śāstr anekam sahitya vidyey = itihaṣam  
muk Ekākṣara mu(mu)ni tarkkam tīkam bareyal sa
- 55 magrarabhyā [sisuva]r || (30\*) Vedam pramānam – Agni mahī  
day(dai)vam tamag = enal parīkṣā kṣama sad veda vidha(da)r =  
akhiļa śāstra payoḍadhigaļ Kadiyura vipra vidagdhī

- 56 r || (31\*) Vr || Arī ( ~ ~ )bam = eyde hṛdayam bugaḍ = arttham  
udatta vṛttuyo] = neṇeyada vēdam = ill = enuśi mikk = ama]  
agamad - oje mikkū torpp = aṇitad = aḷurkke
- 57 mikka kuḷa( ~ ~ )da negartte(ite) kūḍe mikk = Eṇeyana Kaḍiyura  
Kamuḷordbhava vamsa jar = oppi toṇuvar || (32\*) Piriyar = mMe
- 58 ruvinum dhara ( ~ ~ ~ )dum varasiyām bīppino] mīrahamkarateyo]  
gabburateyo] - end = atyuttamar = vvaṇṇisutt ire perṇpam kṣameyam
- 59 s[th]irativman - udattam maḍi sat kirttiḡ-agaram - aḡ irdda  
maha mahar - dḍivjaro] = olpam taḷdid = imnūrvvarum || (33\*)  
Jasamam teḷdid = iḷa
- 60 (ma)ra pracayam = atyutsāhadam geyd[u\*] baṇṇise tamma = unnati  
tamma satyad - esakam tamṇ = oje tamṇ - arppu tamma saḍ ācarate
- 61 tamma nirmmaḷate tamṇ = aucitya sampattū tamma samagr aspadam -  
oppe varttisutam irddar = ṇṇorppod = imnūrvvarum || (34\*)  
Niyamam tammo] = upa
- 62 srayam baḍeye ṣat karmma kramam tammo] = ojeṇ = ud [d\*] yotiṣe  
pauruṣēya karaṇiyam tammo] = ant = onte(nde) nirmṇayam = aguttuna  
kirtti ta
- 63 mmo] - eseyuttum beḷpu taḷp-oydu varddhiyan - eydutt ire  
dhatriyo] - neḡaḷdar = int = olpindam = imnūrvvarum || [35\*]  
Matumanta stuti nirmmada
- 64 stuti kavindr-āṇika nanāvidha stuti vipra stuti tamma[-]  
guṇa maha ratna brajakk - eyde samgati vett - oppida sutrad =  
ant = esevinam sat kirttiyam t[ā]
- 65 ḷdi bhu nutar = adar kṛta kṛtyar or vvaḷak-odam mikk = olpin =  
imnūrvvarum || [36\*] Pratipannatvam - anunam = āytu kṛta kṛty  
ācāra sampattū bhu nutam - ayt = anvita vēda śastra vīvidh  
a[bh]ya[sa] kra
- 66 mam mikk = anī(dh)gatiy = āyt = āśrī(śrī)ta pakṣam = akṣaya guṇa  
proddamam ayt = [e]ṇdu samtatam - anyar = ppogaḷal negart[t]e(ite)  
vaḍed = iḷdar sīmad imnūrvvarum || [37\*] Va || A[nt = enuśid \*\*  
svadhyā
- 67 ya dhyāna-dharana mo(mau)n anuṣṭhana sampannarum veda śastra  
vyutpannarum Śrī ramaṇī natha nābhī kup-odita [vara]  
Kana [kagarbbha ja]rum \* \* \* \*
- 68 Kṛ(Krī)ya sadarttharum | pratipaḷita viśva dharmma saujanya  
sīla samarttharum | śāntyarth-āḍi maha guṇa sandoharum |  
mamtr-artha siddhi mahā-maharu[m] \* \* mahā
- 69 janav = imnūrvvarum = eyde samacchayeyo] = iḷdu bharanaṇ  
geyva tat samayado] Brah(m)esvarapura \* \* r-aḡi  
Koṇḍaligerege \* \* \* \* rjja
- 70 prayaścitta dakṣiṇey = amka vaṇam pasumbe vanam = emb =  
unīṭū(ro)] mārdd = utpattiyam salisuve \* \*  
sāviniyo] = a]camdr-arkka sthāyī \* \* \* \* \*

- 71 t\* verehayya-dēvana pārāyanakke 12 gadyāna[m]bhātta  
vṛttige 12 gadyāna | ghaḷigece [2] gadyanam int = ē[r]e  
gadyā[nam\*] 26\* siddh ayaḍa(da) ponnu \*\*\* vā \*\*\*\*
- 72 \* su pratipāḷisuvudu māṅgaḷa || Alipaḍ = idam pūrva  
kramadoḷe naḍeyṛe ko[ṭi] kavileyam \* śu\*\*\*  
Arghyatīrtthadoḷ pomgaḷin = arcisi dana \*
- 73 \* pa(pha)ḷamam paḍegum || Idan = ollaḍ = aḷipan = a tīrtthadoḷ =  
ant = ā kōṭi kavileyam dvija \*\* koṭīyan = aḷidu narakama[m]  
puruṣa \*\* ānanta papa phaḷamam paḍegum ||
- 74 Kavirājarāja vibudha pravaram 4ṛi Kaḍiyuran = aliye  
Kamaḷodbhava vaṁśa prottamaram naṁina vaṁṇaneyin =  
eseyal = abhivarnnisidam || Sva dattam para-dattām
- 75 vā yo harēta vaṣundharam | ṣaṣṭiṛ = vvaṛṣa sahasraṁ  
viṣṭhayim jaḷyatē kri[mu]h\* | Samanyo - yam  
dharmma setuṛ nṛpānam ka
- 76 lē kalē pālaniyo bhavadbhūh [1\*] sarvvan - ētan bhaginah  
pārthivēm [dran bhūyō bhuy]o yicatē Ramacandraḷ ||  
Māṅgaḷa maha śri

SII IX 1. No 60 (p 34)

No 93

Saka 852 = A.D 931

At—Doddinakala, Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara  
2 saṅgaḷ enṭu nuṛ ayvatt eraḍaneya Kharam emba  
3 samvatsarada Phāḷguṇa masa suddha pañcamī Śukaravaram  
4 śrī Gōyindara ballahan = a śamudra paryya  
5 nta śukhadin = āḷe tat pada padmopa jivita nivasī samadhigata  
pañca  
6 mahāśabda mahasamanta Kannaram Sindavadi sayiramu  
7 man uttar-ottaram sukhadin = āḷe Muṛunuyyam Jñānasiva  
bhaṭār[r] dDē[va\*]bhogam = āḷe  
8 Āycaṇa gavunḍan āge śrīmat vasya 'kūla' tūākam 'bāḷagara  
mahoda  
9 dhī Kurūḷa Kamaseṭṭiya Kamesvarada dharmma śasanada dattiyam  
10 ereya keyya irpatt aydu Kīśukaḍu irpatt aydu antu raja  
11 mana ayvattu mattaradarōḷage Kaṣigamge ere aru mattar  
12 Kīśukaḍu āṛu mattar antu Koṇḍojarge pannir mmattar pāṇka  
13 ṅange ere pannor mmattar haḍuvonge Kīśukāḍ-āṛu mattar  
14 Iśana Śivamge ere pannir mmtta jotiśabha Cāyūḍayyange  
15 nalku mattar tōṭṭiḷge nāḷku mattar nṛivedyakke nella  
madu eraḍu ke  
16 rege maḍi eraḍu naḷ gamunḍana Oḍaḷivana Āycaṇana  
Puddhana  
17 nad adhyakṣade māḍida śasana idan alidom Varanāsiya  
18 karu kanran aridom māṅgaḷa | || \*



LC XI Cd 76

Saka 879 = A D 937

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa-deva-srī prthivī vallabha maharajadhī  
raja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakara
- 2 vijaya rajyam a-candrakka taram baram salutt irr Saka  
nrpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satamga 859 ya
- 3 Hemalambī samvatsaram pravartise tad varṣabhyantara Bhadrapada  
bahulaḍ amavasye-Bṛhaspati
- 4 varad andu Ratta bhupara vaṁśavali | Aja sutan Atri y  
Atriya sutam Sasī Soma sutam Budham
- 5 Budhanvajan ajitam Pururavan udara Pururava nandanam jagad  
vijita maha balan Nahuṣan a Nahuṣam
- 6 ge magam Yayatī bhubhujan amalām Yayatige magam Yadu Yadavar  
atan anvajar || Yadava
- 7 kuladoḷ palarum medinīyam sukhadīn aldar avarim baḥyam  
srī Daytan Dantigan udit-oditam atani
- 8 ndarī akhila rajya srīyoḷ | Dantigana putraram rajyantaram  
adandu Kannaram Kīṛiyammam santanadoḷ ilda
- 9 baḷik ant-atana tanayan oppe Nirupama Devam | a Nirupamange  
puṭṭidan anata rīpu nrpa Kadambakam
- 10 Jagatumgam tan a Jagatumgana magan ī neladoḷ negaḷd Amogha  
varṣa mahīsam | negaḷd ird Amoghavarṣana magan entum  
Devan-enisid a Devana
- 11 per mmagan Indaran ātarī kaḥiyugadoḷ kaḷi cagī y-enisidam  
vikramadim || Indarana magan Devan tandeya vo
- 12 ī negaḷda Deva raja sutam Gabhīndaran atamna magan abhīvandita  
padan Iṇṇa Kannaram dharmma param
- 13 Manu marggam caritam dviṣat kuḷa haram sauryyam jagad vyapī  
śasana baddham nuḍi kalpa vīkṣam-e
- 14 nīkum san mana danam śasamka nībham kīrtti samant ananta  
guṇadind im Kannaram Dharmma nandananim Raghavanum
- 15 Dīḷpa nrpanim mamdhathanund aggaḷam || Svasty samadhigata  
panca maha śabda maha samantadhi
- 16 patī raṇa ramga Bhurīramam Kayvora Javam pratī balad aggaḷi  
rīpuge nīppasaram kaḷi yuga Ra
- 17 mam jayad uttarangan atiratha mallam pratī pak a Sudrakam  
śmat Kannayyam Kadambaḷige sayira
- 18 mumam nīdhī nīdhana nīk-śepa sahasra dandamm modalage  
duṣṭa nīgraha vī-śṭapratīpaḷanam
- 19 geḷd-aḷutt ire Kakambaḷa paṇca mātā śthanamum gavundam  
Kambhayyanum Keṇeyur Ayyapa De
- 20 vanum Cīmmacanura Maharajayyanum Modīyanura Devayyanum  
Pampayyanum Kaḷḷabunū

- 21 seya Ponnavaṛa Gavunḍanum int mubarum adhyakṣado]  
Goggiya dēgulaḍa Dharmmaraṣi  
22 Bhaṭṭārara kālam karcci koṭṭa s'hiṭi y-āvud endode  
Hedarigaṭṭavum Kārimgeṛeyum Siṛigeṛeyum  
23 Itṭageyum amtu nalkum baḍavumam sarvva bādḥā pariḥāram  
kṣudrōpadrava badhega] onduvam  
24 geṛya salla akṣata-mātraman appoḍam koḷa salla i  
maryādeyam tappade naḍeyi  
25 siḍā'am Sṛiparbbado] tapam geṛdom Vāraṇasiyol tuḷapuruṣam  
iṛ(1?)dom Kurukṣētrado] danam  
26 geṛdom Gayeyol pinnḍavan iṭṭem i lokado] uḷḷa dharmmam  
ellamam geṛdom i maryyadeya  
27 n aḷidu koṇḍātam Sṛiparbbatado] tapodhanaram Prayāgeyol  
brāhmanaram Kurukṣētra  
28 do] kavileyan ant intuman aḷida patakan i lokado]  
uḷḷa brahmat i y-ellamam  
29 geṛdom anneyam endu pokkātamgam i sthitiye ||

Skt verses upto lines 34

- 35 Kannaran abhimathadoḷe ṣasanamam baredom Sēnabovam  
36 Kācayyam i ṣasanam ā Candrarkka tāram baram salge  
Paḷayarol Dēvan-aṭand iṛidu  
37 maḍipidom Pāṇḍyanan Dēva putramgaḷa kondam Viranam  
Sṛipurado] iṛidon Indratmajam Pallavesarkkaḷa  
38 n Indram geldan i Kannaran adhika balam Gamga  
Permmaḷiyam kond-eḷeyam bhū vallabhamg iṭṭ i  
39 iṛidu neggḷdar i Raṣṭrakūtanvayarkka] ||

EC XI Cd 77

No 95

Saka 861 = A.D 940

Lines 1 and 2 are in Sanskrit

- 3 Svasty Amoghavarṣa deva śrī pṛthvi vallabha maharājadhī  
rāja paramēśvara parama bhaṭṭāraka vi  
4 jaya rajyam uttarottarābhivṛddhi pravarddhamanam ā  
candrarkka tāram salutta  
5 m ire tat-pāda padmōpaḷi vi samadhigata pañca mahā-śabda  
mahā sāmanta vīra lakṣmī kanta  
6 raṇa ramga Bhūrisrama kāyvara Javam pratī balad aggaḷi  
ripuge-nippasaram Kaliyuga Rava  
7 jayad uttaramgan atiratha mallam pratī pakṣa-Sūdrakam  
sṛiman maha samanta Kannarasa  
8 Kadambaḷige-sayiramumam niḍhi niḍhana niḷṣēpa shaṣra  
daṇḍam modalāge duṣṭa nigraha

- 9 viṣiṣṭa pratīpaṇadān ājutt ire Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita-  
samvatsara śatamga 861 neya Vikārī samvatsaram pra-  
varttise tad-va-
- 10 rṣābhyamtarad uttarāyaṇa samkramanad andu Kakambaḷa  
Kamba Gavunḍana sannidhiyoḷ || Svasti Yama nīyama
- 11 svādhyaya dhyāna dhāraṇa mōṇānuṣṭhāna-japa samadhi-  
sāmpannar appa śrīmad Bāḷacandra-Paṇḍita-Dēvara  
kālam ka
- 12 rcci dharā pūrbhakam māḍi Bhōgēvara dēvara dēgulada  
khaṇḍa sphuṭita-jṛṇnōddharanakkam maṭhadal ōduva vidyārtthi-
- 13 tapodhanarggam vidyārtthi māṇiyarggam biṭṭa galde  
pīṇya keṇya bayalalu mattar eraḍu munnūru baḷḷiya tōm-
14. ṭav ondu || Svadattam Skt

SII XI-1 No 36 (p 22)

No 96

Saka 864 = A D 942

At—Rōn, Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti | samasta bhuvanāśraya śrī prithuvi vallabha mähārājā-  
2 dhirāja paramēśvara parama bha(ṭṭā)raka śrīmat Kanmara  
dē(va)na rā-  
3 jyōdayā kāladoḷ Kannara dēvana bhāvam mahāmaṇḍalika Permmā  
4 ḍi Būtāryyam Gamgavādi tombhattaru-sāsīram Bēḷvola  
mūnūruma(n ālu)

*Second section*

- 5 Puligeṇe mūnūrumaṇ ājutt ire Svasti Saka nṛpa kāl  
akrānta samvatsaramga (8)64 ne
- 6 Subhakrit-samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣā(bhya)ntarada  
Vaisākha suddha (6) Ādityavārad andu
- 7 (Ka)namam Pero(hiyambha)ṭayamānīyavēlkum-endu kīḍi-  
d āgala Pampayyam
- 8 nān onḍakṣateyan appamdam iyen endu ṭaṭisālā mā(m)nya  
diṭṭha mahājanamam nama
- 9 skāram ge
- 10 ydu rā
- 11 jābhu
- 12 mukha(m)
- 13 nāḡiḍu
- 14 Kaṭṭida
- 15 polala
- 16 lage (kka)
- 17 ṛke
- 18
- 19 vrtta || ṭaṭesandem(moḍe) Roṇamam kīḍisā Būtāryya Permmāḍi . ,

- 20 (rvva)ṛi suttirōḍe tanna nandiridu mēṇ utsahadim  
Ronama(ṇmṇe) kādu  
21 ve(ttu) sattan adhikam Pampayyan uddamasad gurukam  
Vāṇi kuḷō-  
22 (dayam) Budhanutam (Ko)ṇḍilya gotronnatam || kanda ||  
dhare y ellam pogaḷvant ire  
23 (Puri)gereyoḷ agurtu Roṇamam kad amareśvara puraman  
eydidom (pesarum) kirtti  
24 śrī patākan abhinutam Pampayyam || intu Roṇa kādu  
sa(ṭture) suralo-  
25 kam praptan-ādo(n) ||

IA XII p 257 ff (al-o SII XI : No 39)

No 97

Śaka 873 = A.D 951

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Presidency

- 1 Ōm Svasty Akāḷavarīṣadēva śrīprthu(thi)vivallabha  
maharājādhirājan ānē veḍe(da)ṅgam
- 2 mada gaja mallam dhalake nallatam śrī Kānnaradēvana  
rājyam = uttarō
- 3 ttaram salutt ire | Saraṭavuraman amgarakam śrī  
Ruddapayyan ālutt ire
- 4 Sa(śa)ka ṇṇpa kāl akranta samvatsara sa(śa)taṅga(I)\*  
873 Virōdhi(kṛt\*) samvatsarada Margga
- 5 sira māsada puṇṇameyum Ādityavaramum Rōhuni(ṇī)  
nakṣatramum śo(sō)
- 6 ma grahaṇad andu | Ruddapayyana perggaḍe Ācapayyanum  
gāmunda Sami
- 7 Kaḷteyammanum Bhūmaraśi bhāṭṭarara kalam karchi  
sāyira baḷḷiya
- 8 tōmṭamam dēvargge koṭṭar Ayvadimbarum ekkad ire  
grahaṇada tat kāla
- 9 cōḷ āyam taḷḷi-ele sose | Siddh ayam ellam devargge  
barisakke
- 10 arasargge nibaddham mūvattu kariya dramma (ṇma) mam  
goravar = tṭruva
- 11 r = ī sthitiyam tappad antu ūroḍeya Pittayyam kalg  
eṇṇe ga
- 12 munda Sāmi Kaḷteyammanum Ācapayyanum kālam kalce mattam
- 13 maṭa(tha)kke vidyā-dāna(kka\*)m pannir mmattar keyyam  
koṭṭar kkeyi siddh a
- 14 yam barisakke āru kariya dramma(mma)mam tṭuvar  
Ivaṇum mē
- 15 g alidu Ko(?ko)ḷal aḷi(?)d ayvadimbarum kāpū(pa)ḍuvar  
Bhavāni seṭṭi pēru(o\*) = o-

- 16 ndu panamam dēvargge maḍidan = Idan = tappade naḍeyisidātam  
 17 sāsiram kavileya koḍum koḷaga(gumam) ponnum belliyumam kaṭṭi  
 18 sāyi(s)rbbar ppārvargge danam goṭṭa phalam ēl kōṭi  
 tapōjanakkam  
 19 Varanasīyolaṃ Prayagryolaṃ Gu(Ku) ruḷṣētradolam  
 20 sahaśra(sra) bhojanam maḍida = phaḷam akkum | Idan  
 aḷidatam Vāra  
 21 nasivolaṃ Prayāgeyolaṃ sēsiram kavileyum sāsī  
 22 rbbar brahmaṇaran eḷ koṭi tapōjana(mu\*)man aḷida  
 paṃcamaha  
 23 pātakana poda lōkakke pokum || \* Svadatt[ā\*]m Skt  
 upto lines 27  
 27 Āroḷu vedam bāyisāl = app ant = akkarama  
 28 n ayvadambaṛa besadim Guḷigaveṇe Nagam dharey = u  
 29 ||inegan negaḷe baredan = 1 sa(=a)ṣanama(m\*) ||

EC XI Hk 135

No 98

Śaka 884 = A D 962

- 1 Śrīmat Saka nṛpa kāl-ūtīta samvatsara ṣa  
 2 tamgaḷ = enṭu nūḷ-enbhatta nāḷkaneya Du  
 3 rīdubhi sarhva Srāvaṇa māsada paṃca  
 4 mī Bṛha vād andu Kaduvaṭṭi  
 5 . Jaga  
 6 tumge  
 7 gavu  
 8 nḍana  
 9 tamma  
 10 kādi sura  
 11 lōka

Mys Arab Report 1929 No 78, (p 150)

No 99

Śaka 886 = A D 964

At-Baḷagi in the Hobli of Kuppagaḍḍe

- 1 Svasty-Akṣilavarṣa śrī pṛthuvī valla  
 2 bha mahārāj idhirāja paramēśvara parama bha-  
 3 ṭṭāraka śrī Kannaradūvam pṛthuvī rījyaṇ ge  
 4 yye Bappavvam Banavaśi paṇṇirecāsira  
 5 dī paṭṭa(?)man āḷe śrī Bittigūṇ Māḷi Kōsiga  
 6 r-āṇmam negarppin Aṇuvam Jiddū  
 7 r-āḷge-y-ēḷpattarkkam Baḷligūmeyā bāḷige sahuta  
 8 nāḷgāvunḍu geyye Gungitī y ūr ggūmūnḍu geyye sva  
 9 stī Saka nṛpa kāl-ūtīta samvatsara satamgaḷ enṭu nūye-  
 10 nḷatt-āṇaneya Raktākṣī samvatsara Pauṣya māsa bahula  
 11 bīdigryuṇ Sukravāram Uttarāyaṇa sarhkrāntiya-  
 12 ndu Kōsigaṛa Kōḷeyammam Gōśahasram ā(1?)Idam Elase

- 13 ya mahajanakke koṭṭa pom gadyanav ayvattaydu  
 14 baviyuman agaḷisidam mangala Kalī Viṭṭayya  
 15 na likhuta Bṛojana sīla karmma mangala

SHI XI : No 40 (p 25)

No 100

Saka 886 = A D 965

At—Narsalgi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akajavarṣa deva śrī prthivī valla(bha) maharajadhu  
 rajā paramesvara  
 2 ma bhaṭṭara(karu)ttar ottar ābhivṛddhi pravarddhamana  
 vijaya rajyodayam ā-ca(ndra)rkka(m)  
 3 (sa)luttam ire tat pada admopajivī samadhugata pa(nca)  
 maha śabda mahasamantadhi  
 4 (pa)ti Caḷukya Raman Ahavama(lla) ma(ragha)vam Sa  
 5 (tya)raya kulatilaka (śrī)mat Tailaparasa(r)  
 (Tardda)vaḍi  
 6 (sa)siramuman anumgajivitam ajutta Saka varṣa  
 88(6) neya Raktakṣī (samvatsa)ram pra  
 7 (vartti)se tad varṣabhyantarada Phalguna masada suryya  
 grāhaṇadoḷ śrīmat Tailapa  
 8 vinirggata Khacara kula(lamala)  
 9 dī vasta(vya śrīmanṇa) Murttaga muva (tta)ḷoḷagana  
 10 lageya  
 11 mam nalcaṭṭa ponga  
 12 (dyaṇa)m aydu (perggade) gadyanamai kīru (dere  
 da)ṇdayam embivu modalage (te)ṛa  
 13 ma(mondu)m illada (va) rggamadu  
 ruva(gadya)ṇa sahaṇi ka(ṭi) kuḷu  
 14 tuppa manam ondu mosa raḍu devara  
 vaṇige ya kuḷu  
 15 (va)rjja int i sthitiyam ta(ppa) salla tappidata  
 Varanasiyoḷ Uttarayāṇa sa  
 16 (l) pannirbbar cau(ve)rarumam pe(ṇḍa)(ram)  
 kavileyuman alida mahapatakama  
 17 da(nte)yalte Pura(ṇa) svadattam etc. Skt upto lines 20

EC IV Ch 48

No 101

Saka 837 = A D 965

- 1 Svasti Śaka varṣant enṭa nura-e-  
 2 ṇbhatt-ejaneya Krodhana sam  
 3 vatsarada Marggaśira masa  
 4 da Puṇname tale-divasam-a  
 5 ge Satyavakhya Marasimgha  
 6 devam prthivī rajyam geyyu  
 7 tt ire Perggade Macayyam mam

- 8 galada Gavundagariya medd ildade  
 9 baḷi sthuti kramam avud e  
 10 ndhoḍe e arukiga baḷiya  
 11 pu ppaṇṇaradu paḷḷigam i  
 12 sthutiyoḷ salvudu Candraditya  
 13 bara naḍevudu i sthutiya  
 14 n aru tappal salla idan alivarum aḷi  
 15 ye baldorum Varanasīyumam kavī  
 16 leyuman aḷida paṁca maha pa  
 17 takam appam ||

EC VIII Sb 465

No 102

Saka 890 = A.D 968

- 1 Svasti sri prthvi vallabha maḷ arajadhīraja  
 2 Paramesvara parama bhāṭṭaraka śrīmaCCaṭṭigadevam pri  
 3 thuvī ra  
 4 jyam geyye svasti Kadamba kuḷa tīḷaka bhaskara  
 5 nṛpa i makuṭa  
 6 ghaṭṭita caraṇarvinda yugaḷam Banavasi vareśvaram  
 7 vanara  
 8 dhvaja śaṇṇavatsam ra  
 9 ja ta sthapita lalaṭa locanana  
 10 maṇḍaḷi kṛita kuḷaka na devanahita  
 11 tta kadana marṭtāṇḍan arasamkaka śrīmanma  
 12 paṇṇurechasiṁmuraṇ ekacchatracchayeyin aḷdu  
 13 nūrupita mahamatya guṇa sampannaṇ appa  
 14 reka-cchayeyoḷ pergaḍ tana geyyuttam Mangalavu  
 15 dīs dan a devargge Śaka nṛpa kaḷ aṭita samvatsara śa  
 16 tombhattaneya Vibhava samvatsaram pravartitūṭta  
 17 Marggasirad amavaseyu Mangalavaramum suryya  
 18 vjāṭupatamum Uttarayāya samkrantiy andu Caṭṭayya dāva  
 19 rada mahajanada kalam karcci Dōṇavaleya devargge koṭṭan  
 20 pu ippatta nalk agraharamu davagrameyum Jaraguruvum  
 21 ba vaḷḷ yum Kantarojeyu Gosīnyum int iy agraharada bra  
 (further portion broken)

SII XI No 44 (p 30)

No 103

Saka 893 = A.D 971

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 (Saka) kaḷ-āṭa  
 2 sanva sara(da)  
 3 sa amgaḷ = enṭu  
 4 ruṇa tom  
 5 bhatta murene  
 6 ya Prajāpati sa

- 7 mvatsaram pravartthuse śrīmat Ko  
 8 tṭiga-devam prithuvirajyam geyye  
 9 Pauṣya masada Suddham-eka  
 10 dasi  
 11 yo|  
 12  
 13 Śamta Gavunḍam degu  
 14 lam mmaḍisi gosa  
 15 haśram ildam  
 16 Candramauli bha|arara  
 17 likhutam | mangala  
 18 mahasri ||
- 

IA XII p 255 ff

No 104

Śaka 893 = A.D. 971

At—Adargunchi Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Om Svasti Nityavarṣa  
 2 deva śrī pṛthvi va  
 3 llabha mah(a)raja  
 4 dhuraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakam raja  
 5 marttaṇḍam Raṭṭa Kanda  
 5A rppam citra veḍe(da)mga(m\*) śrīmat koṭṭigadeva(m)  
 catu(h) samu  
 6 dra payya(ryya)ntam a candr arkka taram baram  
 rajy-abhivṛddhige salu(tta)  
 7 y(m) ire | Sa(śa)ka nṛpa kal-a ita samvacch(tsa)ra  
 sa(śa)tanga| enṭu - nu  
 8 ra tombhatta muraneya Prajapati sa(m\*)vachcha(tsa)ram  
 9 saluttam ire tad(d)va( va)ṛṣ abhyā(bhya)ntarad -  
 Āshva(śva)yuja  
 10 d = amavas Adityavara suryya grahana | Śrīma  
 11 t Pa(pe)rmmanaḍ Marasi(m\*)ggha(gha)deva(m\*)  
 Gangavadi tombhatta  
 12 ṛsasīramumam Purigere munuṇa(ru)mam Be|vala  
 13 munuṇumam sukhadaṇḍam aluttam ire | Śrīmat  
 14 Pañcaladeva(m\*) Sebbi muvattam ālutta(m\*)  
 eṇbhatta nalva  
 15 rrgam kala(m\*) ka|ci koṭṭa sthiti Rona(da\*)  
 hannirvagu gadyaṇam  
 16 siddh-aye uppu tuppa kanam rasam vajjanīyum |  
 17 Eṇbhatta na(na)lvāra kayyal Malliga Gādayya(m\*) Ma  
 18 lligavarakke kenḍu biṭṭa matṭar = agu aruvaṇḍam Rona  
 19 da pom dharāṇam | Bahubhir etc. Skt. upto line 23
-



EI VI p 259

No 105

Saka 897 = A D 975

At—Mulgund Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

1. [Om] Svasti Satyavakya Komguṇivarmma dharmma maharaja  
dh(1)raja Kuvalala puravar-ēva
2. ra Nandagiri natham caladuttaramga jagadekavira  
śnman Nola(m)bakuṇtakadeva padapa
3. dm-opajivi paḍe noḍe gaṇḍam gaṇḍara simghan —  
asahaya sahasam Komaraka bīmam bīra
4. da sejevom Cālukya pancanana(m) śrīmat Pancala  
devar = purvv-apara dakṣṇa arṇnav ava(dh)1
5. yī(m)peldore maryyadey — age nīrakuṇam aḷutt ire ||  
Svasti Sa(sa)ka varṣam = eṇṭu nura tombhatt (e)
6. jāneya Yuva samvatsarada Bhādrapada bahuḷa bīdiye  
Bṛhaspativaram Kanyā samkrantiyū(m)
7. (nagara) mahājana pramukham ayd(um)  
baḷanuv = iḍ — eleya bhoja

CC X CB 45

No 106

Saka 899 = A D 977

1. Svasti Saka nṛpa kal-atita sa
2. mvatsaramga] = eṇṭu nuṛa tombha
3. ttombhattaneya Iśvara samva
4. tsara pravartise tad varṣana
5. bhyantarada Caitra suddha pancamī
6. Somavarad andu svasti sama
7. dhigata panca maha
8. Pallav anvaya śrī pṛthivi va
9. llabha Pallava kula tīlaka
10. śrīmad ma
11. jambadhuraja kesadamada
12. ya bamdaraṇa koṭane
13. keṛegi batta
14. gadyaṇada
15. ge

ŚII IX : No 74 (p 45)

No 107

Saka 903 = A D 980

At—Kanchagara Belagallu Bellary Dist Madras Province

1. Svasti samasta bhuvareśvara śrī pṛthivī vallabha mahara  
jādhuraja
2. paramēvara parama bhāṭṭāraḷam Satyaśraya kuḷa tīlakarī  
Cālukyabharāṇam
3. śrīmad = Ahavamalla dēvara vijayarājyam uttarottar  
abhiṇiddhī pravarddhamana

- 4 m = ā-candrārka tāram saluttam ire Saka varṣa 903 neya  
Vikrama samvatsarada
  - 5 Vaisākha suddha 5 Bṛhaspativaram Agrahāram Kañcagara  
Belgaliya
  - 6 pūrvvada sthānamanyam mūrum Śivālayakke naḍeva piri  
ya kola kariya
  - 7 matta 13 Pamcikēsvarakke matta 6 Bhaḷange matta 6  
Bhaṭṭageyi matta 6 Caṭṭa
  - 8 geyi matta 6 Perggeḍegeyi matta 8 Ambigageyi matta 8  
Tajārageyi ma
  - 9 tta 12 amt inutunam svadharmmadim pratipalippar ||
- Skt. verses upto l 12
- 13 Svasti samadhigata pañca maha śabda Pallav  
ānvayam sri pṛthvī va
  - 14 Ilabha Pallava kuḷa tūjak anēkavākyam Kānci purava  
rēsvaram śrīman Vira No-
  - 15 lamba Pallava Permanaḍi dēvara mahadēvi śrīmadu  
Rēvala deviyar kKā
  - 16 lapriya dēvargge biṭṭa matta 6 eraḍum Viṣṇu devargge  
biṭṭa matta 12 ||

SII IX 1 No 77 (p 47)

No 108

Saka 914 = A D 992

At—Kogali Bellary Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti samasta bhuvanaśraya śrī pṛthvī vallabha mahā  
rājadhīraja paramesvara parama bhaṭṭāraka Satyāśraya  
kuḷa tūja
- 2 kam Caḷukyaabharanam śrīmad āhavamalladēvar corārimān  
dāmaropasarggamaḷam algisi nā
- 3 nā desadhusaram vasagata(m)mmaḍi duṣṭaram nigrasī  
viśiṣṭaram pratipālisi mahādanam geydu Coḷiya
- 4 keyan olagisida nūr ayyatt aneyumam Roddada biḍinoḷ  
konḍ uttarottar-abhivṛiddhi pravarddhamāna vijaya
- 5 rājyam ā-candrārka tāram saluttam ire tat pada padmopa  
śvītam samadhigata pañca mahā-sabda mahā sūma
- 6 ntan-anekar praputonnata lalītanirīksanopalak ita  
Kadamba kuḷacajoditadityam paramesvara makuṭa
- 7 ghaṭṭita caraṇāraṇdam śakha mṛga-dhvaṇan uttunga sūmha  
lanchanam mahūpaṭu paṭaharavapra pūṛṇa di
- 8 gantarāḷa virajamāna caturaśṛti nagaradhiṣṭham hima  
vanta sakti sthāpitan appa daśasvamedhā dīkṣita kuḷa pra
- 9 sūtam Banavāsi puravaresvaram aniyamakkāra(m) naha(vādi)tyam  
Sūhasabhīmam śauca vedamga guṇa pūṛṇa mūru

- 10 bhṛtya cintāmaṇi śrīmad Ādityavarmanasar Kōḷaḷiy-ay-nūruvam Sundavattu panneraduvaṇṇa aluttam ire ||
- 11 Saka nṛpa-kāḷ ātita samvatsara satamga 914 neya Namdana samvatsaram pravartuse tadvarṣabhyamtara Pauṣya bahuḷa bū-rasi Sukravāra-Uttarāyaṇa samkrānti-y-andu || samsāra-jaladhu jāla vaḷaya vēlā nupamakara kṣobhita va
- 13 rttāgattāntar(h)-patita bhavya-jīvōttaraṇa karaṇa sāmār-tthyōpētar appa śrīmat Kōḷaḷiya sthānādhipatigaḷ appa Gana-dharadēva bhaṭṭārakar-pramukham-āgi nālkum yugada poḷal-Kōḷaḷiya Kāḷaḷya seṭṭiya Kōṭi seṭṭi Ajavarmma seṭṭi Āyca-seṭṭi Baddiyamma seṭṭi Pōcayya seṭṭi Pācayya seṭṭi Kāḷi-seṭṭi int-ī seṭṭiyarggam Māḷimayyam Jōḷumayyam Māramayyam
- 16 Nagavarmmayyam Āytavarmmayyam Maruḷayyam Gōvīndayyam Nāḷumayyam int ī pannasigarggam Kaliyammam Caṭṭayya Kō-gaḷivārayya Eḍavaycayya Erejogayyam Baṁkayyam Kēkayyam Āyca gāvunḍa Kannayyam int ī gāvunḍuga-
- 17 ḷgam paṇca maṭa sthānakkam koṭṭa vyayasthey-ent-end eḍe eḷu nūṛ ayvattu mattar-ereyu mūnūṛayvattu mattar-kKisukāḍum antu baḷa-
- 19 kke sāyirada nūṛu mattar-āgi seṭṭiyargge mattar enchāsī-ram avargge mānyam mattar emṭu nūṛu tōmṭav emṭu amgaḍiy-emṭu pannasi(ga\*)rgge
- 20 mattar enchāsīram avargge mānyam emṭu nūṛu tōmṭam-emṭu gāvunḍugaḷgam mattar-ppannir-ochāsīram avargge mānyam mattar-ssāsī-
- 21 rad iḷnūṛu tōmṭam panneradu ant avaravara baḷada pergaḍirgaḷge mānyam mattar mūvattu tōmṭavandu Kuttamgiya gāvunḍugaḷa pāda-
- 22 mūlam basadiy-aḷivīnge munḍe nūvar | Ekkala gāvunḍan oḷav āgi panneradu gāvunḍara Nellavaḷgi gāvunḍama nīyamānasadum baḷike kēḷḷi-
- 23 yamam nōḍiyum kiḷ-okkal pasugege mūvattu mattarum-ondu tōmṭamum-āge baḷikke pattu mūvatt-eraḍum ante pattigaravaṇam
- 24 mūṛu gadyāṇam maḷta porisam biṭṭa maryāde | emṭaneyā śrāhege pattige mūṛu dharaṇam mūṛeneyā śrāhege teṛe ne-
- 25 ṛedu mūṛu gadyāṇam pattige tūruvar ellā kālakkam iḍuve maryāde paṇcārasa varjṇitam seṭṭiyarggam pannasigarggam gā-
- 26 vunḍagaḷgam biṭṭu koṭṭaṇam biḍu besam poṛagu phala-vāda maṇge-y-āruvaṇam eḷeya baḷli 1000 ragge mūṛu
27. gadyāṇam karuvina tōmṭa mattarēnge gadyāṇa gāḷde mattarēnge dharaṇam kālkeyge mattarēnge paṇam | phalav-āḷada maṇge aruvaṇa

- 28 villa | Kṅgaḷiya caturāghāṭṭadoḷ āda maṇṇa nīra  
samyakkam daṇḍa dōsam ella basadige seṭṭiyar  
ppannasigar ggavu
- 29 ndagaḷ modalāgi manya karar mūru śrāhege paṇiyara  
gadyaṇavan tiruvar avara kīḷ-okkaluṭta barisam peṭṭi ma
- 30 ryyade eraḍaneya srahege paḍinaydarave mureneya  
śrāhege purbba sthitiyoḷkore basadige tiruvar  
basadige taḷa vṛtti
- 31 sāyira mattar(m)m irppattu nalku mattaru galdeyum |  
pattu tomṭavum | Nandanavanamum sarbba badha  
parihāraṁ | pañca maṭha sthanavam
- 32 pūrvva maryyādeyoḷ pratipāḷisuvudu | mūru baravuv illa mu  
rmmānevartegara mane pokkade panneradu gadyāna daṇḍa  
haradarakka
- 33 namgadoḷ pāradaneya paccavam kondu padariṅgeya mūgan  
aridu pādariganam kolvaru | poydamg emtu panam aṇeyam  
mukkamge panne
- 34 raḍu paṇam mūṛidamge panneradu gadyaṇam daṇḍam paradan  
ar bbandadav amgaḍiya pāṇikadumḍiḷṭyan anyayadoḷ  
paradhanam poydaḍe sa
- 35 vu salvar | nakarakkam | mahajanakkam gavurḍagaḷgam | pañca  
maṭa sthānakkam biṭṭiy illa | baṭṭala tumbulam  
baḍeva(m)nti maryyādey ella(m)m A
- 36 yta varmarasara māḍisid-eraḍum dēgulam Kogaḷiya prajev  
erasi mūṛeneya dēgulam idan alidom Prayagevuvam  
Kurukṣētra
- 37 vuvamḷ Baṇarasiyuvam Kalbappuvam sasira kavileyuvam  
sāsirbbarppārvvaruvam | sāsirbbar riṣiyaruvan aḷida  
pāṭakanu
- 38 brahmātīkāraṇum akkum | svadattam etc

Skt verses to line 39

SII IX 1 No 78 (p 49)

No 109

Saka 918 = A D 996

At—Kudatūṇi Bellary Dist., Madras Province.

- 1 bhuvanaśraya
- 2 ilabha mahārajadhira
- 3 rama bhāttārakam Satyā
- 4 ḷakam Caḷukyabharāṇam
- 5 havamalladevara rajyadoḷ
- 6 pañcamahasabda vrata
- 7 samyukta śri svami
- 8 ṭapovanadhīpatigaḷ appa
- 9 viraḍigaḷa koṭṭi

- 10 sthana (d aydu) varggada sa bāla  
 11 elpattara ga  
 12 sannudhānado | Saka varṣa vom  
 13 (bhai nū)ra padin eṇṇaneya Durmukhi  
 14 tsarada Śravaṇa suddha pañcamī  
 15 spativāra daḷavara Gamgaramna  
 16 | lpaḍeda (to)mṭa bole sayaravu  
 17 me Cīttayyana magam Karuka  
 18 vāyavyada kona mai  
 19 vana kereya mugguḍde ma  
 20 tṭam || idan aḷidom kavilryam Varaṇa  
 21 siyuman aḷidam || mangalam ||
-

# INDEX VERBORUM

(The first number indicates the serial number of the inscription in the text, and the numbers after the dash ( ) the lines. The raised number denotes the frequency of occurrence)

## A

*akkum* (2 54 55 5-13 6 7 7 6 16 14 17 17 18 10 18 20 35 6 43 12 60-14 71 22 72-30 73 21 82 41 83 13 97 20 108 38) will become fut 3 sg m of *a(gu)* to become. Other forms *akkum* (1 5 4 9 5 14 9-10 23 12 46-3 16 15) *akku* (7 12 31 20 34 8 49 11 51 14 74 13 85 13 89 15)—here the *m* or *ti* of *akkum* seems to have disappeared  
adv pp *agi* d pp *ada* past 3 m sg *adan adon adom* past 3 pl m *adar* past 3 sg n, *aytu* fut p *appa* fut 3 sg m, *appam* fut 3 pl m *appar appar appor* inf *age* opt *akke* neg dp *agada* [T *a agu* to become *akum* will become M *agu akaffe aka* will become Tu *agu Te agumu arionu* will become ]  
*akke* (16-12 17 14 66-9) may it become opt of *a(gu)* to become (see *akkum*)  
*Akalatārsa* (99 1) s pr m sg nom *Akala tarṣadeta* (110-1) *Alakatarṣadeta* (97 1) *Akalatārsa Śrī pīṭhi vallabham* (84 1) *Akalavarā* the favourite of the world  
*akṣatamatraman* (94 24)—even so much as a grain s.n.sg acc [SLW]  
*akṣayaḡuna proddarīam* (92 66)—distinguished by unfading virtues adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]  
*akṣara kalla* (63 5)—inscribed stone *akṣara* [SLW] see *kalla* below  
*akṣaraṅgaḡuman* (20-7 8) letters s.n.pl acc. [SLW]  
*akhaṇḡita brahmacarī* (71 18)—he who keeps unbroken the vow of continence. adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW]  
*akḡiṣa rajyaśrīyol* (91 8)—in all the wealth of the kingdom adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]  
*akḡiṣa sastra payodadhigol* (92 55)—oceans of all lore adj s.m.pl nom. [SLW]  
*agaḡiṣadam* (99-14)—excavated past 3 sg m of *agaḡisu* to cause to construct < *agaḡ* to dig (K.P) [T *agaḡ* M *agiḡ* Tu *agaḡ* *agaḡ* Ok *agaḡ*—to separate (GOKI) cf also T *agaḡuru* to separate remove, M *agaḡin(y)ar*]

*Agni* (92 55)—fire s.n.sg nom. [SLW]  
*agraharada* (102 18)—of the Brahmin estate s.n.sg gen *agrahara*—villages or lands assigned to brahmins for their maintenance—KIT SLW acc sg *agraharāma* (92 33), acc pl *agraharāmaḡalam* (92 51)  
*acandratāraka(m)* (17 16)—for *acandratāraka*—as long as the moon and the stars endure [SLW] Other form—*acandratāra* taka (16-12)  
*Ajjaparīvara* (82 26)—of *Ajjaparīvar* s.pr m pl (hon) gen *Ajja* < *arya*—for *parīvar* see *parīvar* below cf *Ajjatamma* (55 1), *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* (108 14)  
*Ajjatamma* (55 1)—s.pr.sg nom [SLW < *ijjavarmma* cf *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* (108 14) and *Ajjaparīvara* (82 26)]  
*Ajavarmmaseḡṭṭi* (108-14)—s.pr.m.sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seḡṭṭi*) *arggam* [SLW] *Aja* in *Ajjatammaseḡṭṭi* < *Ajja* or may be *Aja* name of Indra Brahma etc See *ijjavarīvara* and *Ajjatamma* above *seḡṭṭi* < *śreṣṡṡṡin*—head of a merchant guild In Kan—a merchant Cf *Ariseḡṭṭi* (GOKI)  
*Ajasutan* (91-4) *Aja* s son adj s.n.sg nom [SLW]  
*ajitam* (94 5)—unconquerable adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]  
*anjadon* (65-19)—one who does not fear adj s.n.sg from *anjala*—neg d rp of *anḡa*—to fear [T *anjadon* (T *anḡu*—8th—v b fear—K.P) M *arjadātan anjaton*]  
*Anjara acarya bhagavatāntara* (54 5)—of the holy Anjanacarya s.pr.m.pl (hon) gen [SLW] The strong form *ant* is used here cf *lakṡanātāntar* (GOKI)]  
*aḡḡaḡuna* (17 15 18 9)—eight fold virtues < *aḡḡa* by assimilation [SLW] cf *aḡḡa balamanna* (37-4)  
*aḡakeya* (17 8)—of areca nuts s.n.sg gen [M *aḡakya* T *aḡakkay*]  
*aḡi* (31 7 8, 49 10)—foot s.n.sg nom In 31 7 8 foot is a measure one foot water [T *aḡi* (cl.) (T *aḡi*—8th.—foot—K.P) M *aḡi* Tel *aḡuḡa aḡi* is neuter in

*anvita saltva vidhrar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]

*appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7, 91 28 95-11 97 27 102 10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17), past 3 m.pl *appar* (16 17 42 7) *appar* (20 9) *appor* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*

*appam* (101 17)—will become v.b ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*

*appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become v.b ft 3 m.pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar apparu aharu* replaced in NK by *aaguaru* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akumar*]

*appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above *appukeydan* (92 6 8)—has obtained v.b past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume, to take upon one's self to accept (Kīr) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below

*appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appor* rgge in *desadhipatigaḷapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*

*apudu* (71 18)—will become v.b ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkum appa*) < *appudu* by simpl

*apuvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]

*abbe* (84 12 91 33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *alla* in words like *Godavira Gangavira Nagavira* etc *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kīr) [Te *avva*]

*abalamadhyadoḷ* (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s.n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]

*Abjatananan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

*Abjasar bhajan* (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

*abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.sg nom [SLW]

96-24)—famous, s.m.sg nom



*abhin atadoḷe*—  
—by des re of  
*brimata*

16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom [SLW]

*abhivanditapadan* (94 12)—with reverenced feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Perrma naḍigal guruvadigaḷ aḍi bhagaratpadaiḥ puyyapadaḥ* (GOKI)]

*abhivarnnisidam* (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhivarnnisu*—to describe [SLW]

*abhividdhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.s dat [SLW] loc.

*abhividdhi[yoḷ]* (77-3)—in the increase (of reign)

*abhrapaḷaḷadol* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s.n.sg (pl in sense) loc [SLW — *paḷaḷa* for *paḷala*]

*amareśvara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]

*amāseyum* (73 19)—*amavase* + *um* (conjunctive suff.) See *amāse amāseyum* (91 9 to 10 10<sup>7</sup> 14) *amavase* (104 10)

*amaḷam* (94 6)—pure s.n.sg nom [SLW *amalam*]

*amaḷagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amaḷam*

*amanuṣa vibhavadol* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]

*amāse* (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom [SLW] Other forms—*amāse* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyumi* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language

*Amoghavarṣadeva* (94 1 95-3)—proper name s.p.r.m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amogha varṣana* (94 10) gen (hon.) pl *Amogha varṣadevara* (74 5 to 6) loc. (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevaroḷ* (72 24)

*Amoghavarṣa-Nṛpatunga namankitana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of *Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga* adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]

*Amoghararṣa mahisam* (94 10)—King *Amoghavarṣa*, adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]

*amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s.n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruarām*

*amgaḍi* (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *arigaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Śilapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kīr) Tel *arigaḍi*—office-hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kīr) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *angāḍi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent. A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- form and masc in sense in words like *Per mmanadi gurutadi* dat pl *adigalge* (27 8 28-16 63 5)]
- adigalge* (27 8 28-16 63 5)—to the revered s.n. (in form and masc in sense) pl dat See *adi* [T *adigalku* Tel *adugulaku*]
- Ammanavathigan* (65-16 to 18) s.pr.m.sg nom *anna*-elder brother (KIR)
- Annigereyol* (72 22)—in *Annigere* (name of a place Dharwar District Bombay Presidency) s.pr.n.sg loc other form *Annigere val* (73 19)
- Ani* (11 15)—array s.n.sg nom (in form acc in meaning) (Cf N K *ani*—arrangement T *ani* (cl) (T *ani*—8th—b ad orn—K P) M *ani*)
- Anuvam* (99-6) child s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Anūga Raṭṭiya[nna]* (70-14) *Raṭṭiya*anna of *Anūga* (a place) s.pr.m.sg nom cf *Anūgiya* (GOKI)
- aṭi tumula* (60-5) most exciting [SLW]
- aṭi padasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in rank adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- aṭi dhumbhukam* (92 38)—of exceeding magnificence adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Atimargasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in career adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atiratha mallam* (95-7)—extraordinarily brave or strong adj.s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- atyuttamar* (92 58)—most eminent people adj.s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- atyutṣaḍaḍim* (92 60)—with exceeding zeal adj.s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- Atri* (91-4)—s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW] gen *Atriya*—of *Atri*
- adakke* (92 25)—to that Pron 3 sg n dat of *adu* also Rem. dem *adakke* < *adarke* by assim and *adakke* > *adake* by s.mp see *adu*
- adantatike* (60-11)—thereafter *adan*—pron 3 n.sg acc See *adu* [T *adan* (T *atanai*—8th.—obj.—K P) See *talike* (< *talikke*) below NK *adababai ka*]
- adara* (47-6)—its. pron 3 sg n gen of *adu* it *r* for *ṛ* [See *adu* T *adam* M *atunde* T *danī*]
- Adityagṛāyakkē* (82 23)—to the *Aditya* temple *Griya* < *Gṛha*—house temple s.n.sg dat. [SLW]
- adu* (92 12)—it—pron 3 sg n nom. acc.—*adan* (60-11) dat.—*adakke* (92 25) gen. *adara* (47-6) for *adara* (T *atu*—8th.—dem pron neut it—K P)
- adhikam* (92-6 96-21)—in high measure s.n. %nom. [SLW]
- adhikabalam* (94 38)—of greater might s.m. sg nom [SLW]
- adhikaradi(m)* (20-10 11)—under the authority s.n.sg instr [SLW]
- adhidēvatege* (90-12)—to the presiding deity adj.s.f.sg dat [SLW]
- adhyakṣaḍaḍi* (94 21)—under the superintendence s.n.sg loc [SLW]—here *adhyakṣa* which denotes a person in Skt is used to denote the abstract noun *adhyakṣate*—superintendence
- Annigreyal* (73 19) see *Annigereyol* nn is written for nn
- anai adyata(i\*)* *ia vidhar* (92 48 49)—versed in faultless principles adj.s.m.pl nom. [SLW] *vidhar* for *vidar* Also *i dha* = manner method *vidhar*—1 king according to faultless tattvas
- anīyamum* (92 42)—transient shows adj.s.n.sg nom [SLW] *anīyam* + *um* (conjunctive suff.)
- anivart-acarige* (94 5) qualifying *Gundan*—*Gundan* whose (observance of) the established rules of conduct was unpunished s.m.sg dat [SLW] *acarī* < *acarya* See *acariya* below
- ani(dhi) gati* (92 66)—study s.n.sg nom [SLW]
- anuma[ta]dinda* (72 25)—with (his) approval s.n.sg instr [SLW] loc. *anumat hadu*—by permission
- anumat hadu* (59 12)—by permission See *anumatadinda*
- anunam* (92-65)—not deficient perfect adj.s.n.sg nom. [SLW]
- anekar* (108-6)—many s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- Antakange* (65-18 19)—to the God of Death s.m.sg dat [SLW] nom *Antakaraṇa* (92 11) gen *Antakana* (92-4)
- A(na)ṇṇagunara* (53 4)—of *Anantagunar* s.pr.m.pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- antu* (49 7 93 10 12 97 11 108-18)—in that manner adv Cf *ante* (59-23) [M *on nane* Tel *aṭṭu aṭṭulu aṭṭu aṭṭu* Other form *amtu* (94 23)]
- ante* (59-23 82 17 90-15 92 18 31 35 45 46 62 64 66 73 94 928 108-23)—in that manner like adv cf *antu* above
- andu* (61 5.8 83 5.6 84-5 91 21 94 1.8 95-10 96-6 97-6 98-4 99-11 to 12 102 15 106-6 108-12)—then adv cf time
- anyar* (92-66)—others s.n.pl nom [SLW]
- anyayadol* (108-31)—unjustly s.n.sg log [SLW]
- anrayar* (94-6)—descendants s.m.pl nom. [SLW]



- anista sattva vidhar* (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- appa* (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7 91 28 90-11 97 27 102-10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17) past 3 m.pl *appar* (16-17 42 7), *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by Nk. *aguvā*
- appam* (101 17)—will become vb ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* Mk. *aham* *ahanu* replaced in Nk. by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*
- appar* (16-17 42 7)—will become vb ft 3 m. pl. of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* Mk. *appar* *apparu* *aharu* replaced in Nk. by *aaguvānu* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akutar*]
- appar* (20-9)—same as *appar* See above
- appukeydan* (92 68)—has obtained vb past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume to take upon ones self to accept (Kṛt) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below
- appor* (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appo* 17ge in *desadhipatigaḷapporēge* (2 13) See also *akkum*
- apudu* (71 18)—will become vb ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *aklur*: *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl
- apurvva* (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]
- abbe* (84 12 91-33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aita* in words like *Godavīa Gangavīa Nagavva* etc. *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kṛt) [Te *avva*]
- abaḷamadhyadoḷ* (92 42 to 43)—in women s waists s n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]
- Abjavahanan* (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- Abjan bhāran* (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- abhidhar* (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.pl nom. [SLW]
- abhinutam* (96-24)—famous s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- abhimathadoḷe* (94 30)—for *abhimatadoḷe*—refers to Kannarana meaning—by des re of Kannara. s n.sg loc [SLW *abhimata*]
- a[bb]imāna man[d]iram* (72 15 to 16)—he who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom. [SLW]
- abhvanditapadan* (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma naḍigaḷ guruvadigaḷ adi bhagavatpadaiḥ puṣyapadah* (GOKI)]
- abhivarnusidam* (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhivarnisu*—to describe [SLW]
- abhiyḍdhige* (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.s dat [SLW] loc
- abhiyḍdhi[yoḷ]* (77 3)—in the increase (of reign)
- abhrapaḷadoḷ* (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s n.sg (pl in sense) loc. [SLW—*paḷala* for *paḷala*]
- amareṣṭara* (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]
- amataseyum* (73 19)—*amataseyum* (conjunctive suff) See *amavasye amataseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavase* (104 10)
- amaḷam* (94 6)—pure s.n.sg \*nom [SLW *amalam*]
- amālagamada* (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amaḷam*
- amamuṣa vibhavadōḷ* (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s n.sg loc [SLW]
- amavasye* (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom. [SLW] Other forms—*amatasey* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language
- Amoghavarṣadeta* (94 1 90-3)—proper name spr m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amoghavarṣana* (94 10) gen. (hon.) pl *Amoghavarṣadevata* (74-5 to 6) loc (hon.) pl—*Amoghavarṣadevatoḷ* (72 24)
- Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga namankṣṭana* (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]
- Amoghavarṣa mahisari* (94 10)—king Amoghavarṣa adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
- amkavanam* (92 70)—a kind of tax s n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvanam*
- amgaḍi* (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *amgaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Ślapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kṛt) Tel *agad*—office hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *angaḍi* (Kṛt) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *an gaḍi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent. A.D. and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- ing 7th to 10th cent. A.D.—ASP, Vol 27, Issue 1 p 7 of *Granthatimarsel*
- amgarakam* (97-3)—body guard s.m.sg nom [SLW *angarakam* = *angarakṣ*]
- anitu* (91 23)—same as *antu* See above
- aribhodhi* (92 7)—ocean. s.n.sg nom [SLW *ambodhi*]
- Ayyapadetanum* (91 19 to 20) s.p.m.sg nom *Ayyappa* > *Ayyapa* by simpl *Ayya* < *arya* *appa* < *ātma* (GOKI) *Ayyapade tam* (91 19 20)
- aynurum* (57-3)—five-hundred. s.n.sg acc *aynurum* > *aymurum* by adding an epenthetic vowel *i* for *ay* see *aydu* for *aymurum* see below Cf also *aymattal* (78-7) *aydu* becomes *ayi* in compounds. acc *aynurum* *ayi* (108 10)
- aymattal* (78-7)—5 matters s.n.sg nom See *mattal*
- Aycannanu* (82 32 to 33) s.p.m.sg nom < *Aycanna* < *Adityanna*?
- aydi* (60-7)—having accepted (or obtained) adv pp of *aydu*—to obtain, reach (KIT)
- \*cf *eydi*—adv pp of *eydu* (also *aydu*)—to get to go (GOKI) *ayduon* (72 28), adj s.m.sg nom
- aydu* (86-13 100-12 109 10)—five *aydum* (2 9 16 28 24 3-4 47 5 49 5 51 8 105 7) *aydu* + *um* (*um* conj suff) [T *eindu anju* M *anju* Tel *aidu* Tu *aidu*]
- a(ʔe)ydun* (72 28)—he who gets or obtains. adj s.m.sg nom *aydun*—ft p of *aydu* (also *eydu*)—to get obtain See *aydi* above
- aymurum* (108-10)—five hundred s.n.sg acc. *ay* + *nur* + *um* + *am* (*m* > *i*) See *aymurum* above
- ayattaydu* (99 13)—fifty five num adj
- ayattatutatum* (89 12)—56 people refers to *mahajaram* num adj \h *ayattataram* *mandi* or *janatu*
- ayattaraḍu* (73 16 to 17)—fifty two *ayla* [it *eradam*] (72 20)
- ayattalu* (3 4 93 11)—fifty [T *aimbadu* Te *imbhadi*]
- ayadimbara* (97 28)—of the fifty (*mahajanas*)—Appellative noun of ro nom *ayadimbaram* (97 8 15)—50 people
- aritadaḥurkke* (92 56)—fulness of knowledge *aritada*—gen sg of *arita*—knowledge \bl noun < *ari*—to know past 3 m. pl—*ari* *dar* (92 15) pres. 1 sg neg—*ariye* (92 13) [T *ariru* (< *ari* to know) M *ariru* Te *eruka*—knowledge *aritada*—N.h. *ariteya*] *aridar* (92 15)—have known. past 3 m. pl of *ari* to know \h *aritaru* *aritukondaru* (*itiduakondaru* *gottun adhondaru*) [T *aridar* M *arinnar* See *aritadaḥurkke* above]
- ariye* (92 10 13)—I do not know or see neg. 1st sg m of *ari*—to know See *aritadaḥurkke* [T *ariyen* M *araya*]
- Araku* [iyana (70-27) of *Arakuli* s.p.m.sg gen
- Arakellara* (18 5) of *Arakellar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen.
- Arattigal arasar* (31 4 to 5)—chief of *Arattigal* s.p.m.sg nom for *arasar* See *arasa* below
- Arabaddagiyara* (60 9)—of *Arabaddagiyar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen Cf *Aravaddagiyara* (61 10) *v* > *b* in *Arabaddagiyara*
- arasa* (30-4 6)—king s.m.sg nom other forms *arasanu* (49 6) nom pl—*arasar* (22 2 31 4 to 5) acc sg—*arasanam* (70-18) dat pl *arasargge* (97 10) gen sg—*arasana* (70-16) gen pl *arasara* (57-3) *arasara* (13 1 to 2) fem *arasi* (63 5) T *aracan*—7th—s.n. king—K P CALDWELL and KITTEL derive *arasa* from skt *raja*. NARASIMHA treats it as a NW (GOKI) It may be suggested that since *ara* means 'virtue righteousness, dharma' (T *aram* Cf *han aravarige*), *arasa* may mean one who has or protects virtue or dharma i.e. a king [T *arasan arasan* M *araca* Te *arasu* Tu *arasu* See KLISI EI VII App p 1 (GOKI)]
- arasana* (70-16)—of the king s.m.sg gen See *arasa*
- arasanam* (70-18)—king s.m.sg See *arasa*
- arasanu* (49-6) *arasan* + *u* Same as *arasan* See above
- arasar* (22 2 31-4 to 5)—king s.m. pl (hon) nom See *arasa* [T *arasar ararar*]
- arasara* (57 3 61 1 3 65 1.22) of the king s.m. pl (hon.) gen See *arasa*
- arasara* (13 1 to 2 54 3 59 14 63 6 to 7) same as *arasara*
- arasargge* (97 10)—to the king s.m. pl (hon.) dat See *arasa*
- arasi* (63 5)—queen s.f.sg nom. [According to KIT *arasi* is from Skt *rajni* T *arasi*]
- Arurada* (27-3)—of *Arura* s.p.m.sg gen. hiatus is retained here
- aridu* (92 30 to 37 108-33)—having cut adv pp of *ari*—to cut [\h *haridu* T *aridu* M *ari*—to cut. (*arid*—weapon for reaping corn)]
- arulanam* (108-27, 104 18)—a kind of tax

- s.n.sg.nom *arupanam* (6 *paṇas*?) cf *amka*  
*tanam* above
- arkarimadam* (92-8)—with love s.n.sg instr  
 < *alkarimadam* [Nk. *akkareyinda pritiyin*  
*da* M. *aruma*—affection. Te *akkara* af-  
 fection, love. T *akkara*]
- argghisu* (92-24)—having performed *arghya*  
 adv pp of *argghisu* to perform *arghya* Cf  
*Argghyatirthadoḥ* (92-72)
- Argghyatirthadoḥ* (92-72) at the holy place  
 where *arghya* is given later restricted to  
 the place Prayaga only s.n.sg.loc [SLW  
*tiṭṭha* for *tiṭṭha* in GOKI]
- arcisi* (92-72)—having worshipped. adv pp.  
 of *arcisi*—to worship [SLW *arc*—to wor-  
 ship T *arccanai seydu arcikka* (GOKI)  
 M *arccicu* Te *arcicu* (GOKI)]
- aritham* (92-56)—subject s.n.sg.nom  
 [SLW]
- artha śāstrāṇekam* (92-54)—series of works  
 on polity s.n.sg.acc. [SLW]
- ardda kkaṇḍuga* (49-12)—half *kaṇḍuga* s.n.  
 sg.nom [SLW *ardha kaṇḍuga* *kk* is  
 probably due to the accent on the preced-  
 ing syllable]
- allī* (92-41)—there adv of place also when  
 did in (67-8) *band allī* when he had  
 come, where it is a loc. past position. (Cf  
*besageyalli* in GOKI) loc. inst. *allinda*  
 (63-5) *allim* (63-6) loc. gen. *alliya* (92-  
 30) emphasis *allīye* (92-74)
- allinda* (63-5)—from there. adv of place  
 instr of *allī* See *allī*
- allim* (63-6)—same as *allinda*
- alliya* (92-30 39 40 51 54)—of that place  
 adv of place gen of *allī* See *allī*
- allīye* (92-74)—there only *allīye* (empha-  
 tic) See *allī*
- avagaham* (92-30)—dive s.n.sg.acc. [SLW  
 plunging or diving into bathing (KIT)]
- arange* (44-9)—to him pron 3 m.sg dat of  
*avan*—he also Rem Dem Pron. [M K  
*atage* NK *avange* (collq *avaga*) See  
*avan* T *avanukku* (T *atan*—8th— he —  
 K.P) M *atanna* Te *vaniki*]
- avanatālam* (92-7)—earth s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- avansvara* (92-4)—of rulers adj.s.m.pl.gen  
 [SLW]
- avara* (39-4 44-11 54-4 58-3)—his pron 3  
 pl (hon.) m.gen of *avar*—they *avara*—  
 their in (108-29) Other form *avara* (4-4)  
 distributive—*avaratara* (108-21) instr  
*avarim* (58-3) dat *ararge* (18-9) [T  
*avarudaiya avaradu* (T *avar*—8th.—hon.  
 sg K.P) M *avarude* Te *vari*]
- avaravara* (108-21)—theirs respectively, of  
 their own distributive pron 3 pl m.gen  
 See *avara*
- avara* (4-4 5 39-2 to 3 44-3 53-35)—same  
 as *avara* See above
- avarim* (58-3 94-7)—after him pron 3 pl  
 (hon.) m instr of *avar* See *avara* [T  
*avaral* M *avaral* Te *varice variceta*]
- ararge* (18-9 108-19,20)—to them pron 3  
 pl m dat of *avar* See *avara* [Nk. *ava*  
*rige* T *avarukku* M *avarukku* T *variki*  
*vandiraku*]
- asvamedhāda* (16-14 17-15 71-21 78-10)—  
 of horse-sacrifice. s.n.sg.gen. Other form—  
*asvamedāda* (18-10) [SLW]
- asvaratham* (10-5 to 6)—horse chariot. s.n.  
 sg.acc. [SLW]
- aṣṭabalamanna* (37-4)—eight fold force s.n.  
 sg.acc. Cf *aṣṭaguna* (17-15)—above where  
*aṣṭa* > *aṣṭa*
- aṣṭa satam* (4-8)—eight hundred num adj  
 qualifying *kṣetram*
- asahayasahasam* (105-3)—he who is dar-  
 ing even without companions. adj.s.m.sg  
 nom [SLW]
- asamedhāda* (18-10)—same as *asamedhāda*  
 See above.
- ahitam* (5-13)—harm s.n.sg nom (or acc.?)  
 [SLW]
- Ahrajāṅgam* (92-37)—for snake king s.m.sg  
 dat. [SLW]
- ahiton* (27-9)—he who destroys. adj s.m.sg  
 from *ahita*—pres p of *ah*—to destroy  
 Other forms—*ahitom* (29-10) *ahitom* (40-4  
 to 5) *ahidatam* (97-20) *ahidunṭavam* (72-  
 28) *ahidukundatam* (94-27) *ahidon* (4-9)  
*ahidom* (93-17) *ahidon* (68-7) pl *ahivarum*  
 (101-14) *ahivar* (20-8) *ahivon* (6-5) *ah*  
*vor* (42-6) *ahivon* (49-11) adv pp—*ahidu*  
 (15-11) d pp *ahida* (16-16) past 3 sg  
 m *ahidam* (109-21) *ahidom* (83-12 to 13)  
 inf—*ahijal* (71-21) *ahīye* (101-14 to 15)  
 [T and M *ah*—to destroy (T *ah*—8th  
 —v.b destroy—K.P) vbl noun—*ahivu*  
 in *urahimol* (21-3)]
- ahitom* (29-10)—same as *ahiton* Possibly  
*ahittom* > *ahitom* > *ahitom*
- ahitom* (45-4 to 5) (< *ahittom*) same as  
*ahiton*
- ahida* (16-16 17-17 18-19 72-29 77-10 11-12  
 82-39 to 40 89-16 94-28 97-22 100-16  
 101-16 108-37)—that which is destroyed  
 d pp of *ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* above.  
 [T *ahinda* M. *ahinna*]
- ahidam* (109-21)—destroyed. past 3 m.sg of  
*ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* [T *ahitan* M  
*ahinnan*]

- alidatar* (97 20)—he who destroys, adj s m.sg.nom See *alittan*.
- alidu* (15 11 73 22 97 15)—having destroy ed, adv pp of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* [T *alitu* (cl) M *alinnu*]
- alidun*[*alitar*] (72 28)—whosoever enjoys by destroying adj s m.sg.nom of *alidun*—*alidu* + *un* to enjoy by destroying *alidu* —adv pp *un* to eat or enjoy See *alittan*.
- alidukonqatam* (94 27)—he who destroys i.e. destroyer adj s.m.sg nom from *alidukol* —(*alidu*—adv pp) *kol*—to take (see below) See *alittan*.
- alidon* (4 9 7 5 30 11 34-6 61 13 to 14 53 9 68-6)—destroyer adj s m.sg nom. from *alida*—pp of *ali*—to destroy Probably *alittan* > *aliton* > *alidon* See *alittan* gen sg *alidona* (2 51 to 52) *alidona* (74 19) [T *alidon*]
- alidon* (73 22)—destroyed, past 3 m.sg of *ali* to destroy Same as *alidam* (109-21)
- Other form *alidom* (83-12 to 13) See *alittan*
- alidona* (2 51 to 52)—of the destroyer adj s m.sg gen of *alidon* See *alidon* *alittan*
- alidona* (74 19)—same as *alidona*
- alidori* (83 11 12 to 13)—same as *alidon* (73 22)
- alidom* (93-17, 108-36 109-20)—destroyer adj s same as *alidon* (4 9)
- alidon* (68-7)—same as *alidon* (4 9) Probably *alittan* > *aliton* > *alidon*
- alihal* (71 21)—to destroy inf of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- aliye* (101 14 to 15)—to destroy inf of *ali* —to destroy See *alittan* *alihal* T *aliya* M *aliyate aliye*
- alitarum* (101 14)—*alitar* + *um* (conj) suff) —the destroyers, adj s.m.pl nom. from *alita*—ft p of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan* Probably *alitar* (20-8) is ancient > *alitar* *alitar* (20-8) same as *alitar* T *alippar* Possibly *alippar* > *alipar* > *alitar*
- aliton* (6-5 9-8 to 9 16-5)—destroyer adj s m.sg nom from *alita*—ft p. of *ali*—to destroy See *alittan*
- alitor* (42-6)—same as *alitar* T *alipparar* (ancient)
- aliton* (49-11) same as *aliton* (6-5) prob earlier form
- algui* (108-2)—having put down adv pp. of *algu*—to put down, *algu*—to be dissolved, to decay (KIT)
- aladu* (60-12)—having measured, adv pp. of *aje*—to measure. Cf *ajatan* vb noun. (92-4) T *alandu* (*ajai u*—8th—s.n. counting—h.p.) M *alanu*
- alamkaramuman* (92 46 to 47)—elegance s n sg acc [SLW *alankara alarikaram + um + an*]
- ajatan* (92 4)—the measure (of greatness superiority) s n sg acc vb noun from *aje* —to measure. See *aladu* (60-12) [T *ajatai* M *alavu* Te *alavu*—strength also *lavu* (KIT)]
- alidu* (92 93)—having destroyed, for *alidu* | for |
- alipade* (92 72)—without causing to destroy neg adv p of *alipu*—to cause to destroy < *ali*—to destroy
- A
- a (39-5 60-4 7 61 12 62 2 71 10 72 25 92 25 26.35 73 94 5 9 10 95 8 102 2)—that adj denoting remoteness being a substitute for *adu*—*at* (GOKI)
- Akkakailura* (27 2)—of *Akkakailur* s pr m.sg gen
- aga* (33-4)—then, adv of time [M *appol* Te *appudu*]
- agada* (108-27)—that which does not become neg pp of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agada* M *agada*]
- agamajnar* (92 48)—learned in the *Agamas* adj s.m.pl nom [SLW]
- agaram* (92-59)—home s n.sg.nom. [T *agaram* M *akara* Cf Skt *akara*]
- Agali* (53 5)—name of a place s pr n sg nom. (in form acc. in meaning)
- agi* (67-3 6 72 24 25.27 73-20 79-3 90-11 91 38.41 46 92 24 38.59 69 108-14 19 22-29)—having become adv pp of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *agi* (T *aki* *ayi*—7th.—from *aku* become—KP) M *ayi*]
- age* (73-19 82-9 to 10 84 3 91 10 92 10 93 8 94 18 95-8 100-12 101-4 to 5 105-5 108-23)—when became inf of *agu*—to become (acc. to GOKI adv pp of *agu* + *e*) See *akkum* [T M *aga* (also M *agate age*)]
- Angaja komarange* (61 7)—to *Angaja komara* s pr m.sg dat [SLW *komara* < *kumara* < *kumara* (here *u* > *o*)]
- Angaran* (61 9)—s.pr.sg.m.acc.
- Angara singa* (61-3)—s.pr.m.sg nom [SLW *singa* < *singha* < *simha*]
- Acapayyanum* (97-6 12)—s.pr.m.sg nom Possibly *Acca* + *appa* + *ayya* or *Aca* may be from *Ayca* See *Ayca garunda Ayca garunda*.
- acara tyarasthi* (2-5)—social constitution.

- sgsg.nom [SLW] *vṛatasth* for *vṛatas* the
- ācārya* (8-7)—of the *Ācārya* s.m.sg.gen. [SLW Skt. *ācārya* Pkt *acaria*—a guru, a title of the learned men a conductor of religious ceremonies. Now the surname of the followers of Mādhvacārya and Rāmānujacārya in South India (See Palla vacarī in GOKI)]
- adūa* (92 3)—calumniating ft. p of *adu*—to abuse calumniate (Kīr) *adu* means also to play adj s.m.pl.loc. *adūataroḥ* (92 44) [T *adukīra* M *aḍum*]
- adūataroḥ* (92 44)—among players (of dice) adj s.m.pl.loc. from *adutar* < *aḍuta*—ft.p. of *aḍu*—to play See *aḍuta* (92-3) [T *adu*—to play to dance M *aḍakar*—dancers Te *aḍutari*]
- aneyam* (108-33)—order s.n.sg. acc. *ane*—tbh. of *apne* command (Kīr) > *apna* T *ana*—order M *ana*—oath. Te. *ana*]
- Āṇḍuḡya* (60-13)—of *Āṇḍuḡ* (name of place) s.p.r.n.sg. gen cf *Āṇḍuḡya* in GOKI
- ata* (67 13 70-8)—he. pro 3 sg (hon.) m nom. also rem dem. pron Other form *atam* (94 11) [Te. *ataḍu atanḍu*] instr *atanḍan* (94 7 to 8) dat—*atange* (74-12) gen *atama* (72-22)
- atange* (74 12)—to him pron 3 sg (hon) m. dat of *ata*
- atana* (72 22 94 69) *atamna* (94 12)—his. pron 3 sg. (hon) m. gen of *ata* See *ata* [Te *atani*]
- atanḍan* (94 7 to 8)—by him. pron 3 sg (hon) m instr of *ata* [See *ata*]
- atam* (94 11)—same as *ata* [See above]
- ada* (61 9 92 234 94 8 108-26 28) that had become dpp of *a(gu)*—to become See *akkum* [T *ana* M *aya* Te *ayina* (Tam *ahiya*—8th—h P)]
- adan* (64 11)—became past 3 msg of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *anan* M *ayan* Te *ayyenu*]
- adar* (92-65)—became. past 3 mpl of *agu*—to become. See *akkum* [T *anar* M *āyar*]
- Āḍitya bhaṣaraḡe* (3 3)—to the revered *Āḍitya* s.m.sg.dat. [SLW *bhaṣara* < *bhaṣṭara*]
- Āḍitya armarasar* (108-11)—king *Āḍitya* varma s.p.r.m.pl (hon) nom LW for *ara* sar see *arasa* Probably *Āḍitya arma* < *Āḍityavarma* by simpl
- Āḍityavara(mu)m* (73 19)—*Āḍitya aram* + *um* *Āḍitya iaram* (91 10 92 2 97-5 104-10) —Sunday s.n.sg.nom [SLW] synonyms—
- Ravivara, Bhanuvāra. N.h. Coll *Āyṭvāra* (slang—*Āyṭara*) *Āḍitya aradandu* (96-6), —on Sunday
- ado[n]* (96-25)—became. past 3 msg of *agu*—to become. See *akkum*
- adom* (71 22)—same as *adon*.
- aneṣumam* (108-4) elephant. s.n.sg. (pl in sense) acc. *ane* + *y* + *um* + *am*
- ane teḍa(da)ngam* (97 1)—for *ane teḍamgam* a very marvel in controlling elephants s.n.sg.nom. *teḍengam*—marvel *teḍangu* [N.h. *bedagu* Te *bedagu* *Bedagulanamu*]
- an* (92 12)—I pron. 1 sg nom oblique *en* used also as gen [N.h. *nanu* T *jan nan* M *nan yan* (GOKI) Te. *nenu enu*]
- aptada* (48-2)—(?)
- abharanam* (92 24 50)—ornament s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- abhya[siṣuva]r* (92-55)—they practise vb ft 3 pl m of *abhyasisu* < *abhyasa*—practice [SLW]
- am* (92 10)—same as *an*
- Āmacar* (25-4 to 5)? s.p.r.m.pl (hon) nom < *amatyar*?
- aya* (siddh) (104-16) *ayam* (siddh) (97 9 13 to 14) (fixed) contribution s.n.sg. nom
- ayataran* (*saran*) (92 5)—those that come for (protection) adj s.m.pl.acc. [SLW]
- Āyca-gaunda Kannayyam* (108-17) s.p.r.m.sg.nom. *gavunda* O.K. *Gamunda* > *Gauṇḍa* > *gavunda* > *gavuda* > *gauḍa* [N K *gauḍa*—the headman of a village or chief officer T *Kaundar*—life takers *Kaundar*—a caste. Tu. *gauḍa*—the chief officer of a village a good caste of peasants. T *Kaundikar*—workers in skins as shoemakers Skt *Kaunṣṭikah*—one whose business is to catch the birds etc.—a butcher Mar—*gamaḍa* probably *gama unda*—the en joyer of a village *gamunda* seems to be a contamination between the earlier *kaun'ar* and the later *gauṇḍa* In N.h. *gauḍa* is used also in the sense of an idiot and a fool (It comes from *Gramaiḍḍha* > *Gamaḍa* > *Gamaunda* > *Gamunda* It may also be a LW of Pkt. *gamaḍa* *gama ḍa*—the head of the village (*gamaḍa*—small village) (prakṛta śabda mahāmāva p 367) It is also possible to derive the word from Skt *grama kuṭa*] nom.m.pl—*gaṇḍugaḷ* (108-23 to 29) gen. pl—*gavundugaḷa* (108-21) *gavundara* (108-22) see *gamunda* (97-6) below (See GOKI Index—*Edeyaganundarum*) *Kannayyam* may be from *kṛṣṇayyam* Skt. *Kṛṣṇa* Pkt

*kanha* Cf. *Kannaiyalāl*, etc. T. *Kannan*, see *Kannaran* below. *Ayca-* cf. *Ācappayya*.  
*Aycana gāvūṇḍan* (93-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]. *Aycanna* > *Aycana*—for *gāvūṇḍan*, see *Ayca-gāvūṇḍa* *Kannayyam* above gen. *Aycanana* (93-16).  
*Aycanana* (93-16)—of *Aycana* s pr, m sg gen.  
*Ayca-seṭṭi* (108-14 to 15) s pr m sg nom. (qualifies *seṭṭiyargam*) [SLW] *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of merchant guild In Kan—*a merchant* Cf. *Aneseṭṭiya* in *GOKI*  
*Aytaarmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom  
*āytu* (92-16 65 66)—has become past 3 n sg of *ā(gu)*—to become, see *akkum* [T. *āyirru*, M. *āyirru*, *āyi*]  
*āru* (60-11, 71-13, 93-11 12 13, 97-14, 104-18)—six num adj becomes *aru* in compound words. *Gangerusāsāram* (53-4 to 5) *tombhattarusāsāram*, *āruvanam* (108-26)—six *panas*?  
*Āralūra* (27-7)—of *Āralur* s pr n sg gen  
*āraṇeyā* (67-1 to 2)—sixth num. adj < *āru* \*—six. r > r.  
*ārameyol* (92-31)—in the grove s n g sg loc [SLW (Skt *ārāmam*) *ārame*—a grove in the outskirts of a town (KIT)].  
*āru* (101-14)—whosoever *āru* inter. pron. m pl nom *ār um* (89-17), loc. *ārolu* (97-27), nom *ār* (67-13), dat. *ārgge* (92-36) N K. *yāru*, base—*ā*? Cf. *āvan*, *āvudu* [T. *yār*, *ār* (GOKI), M. *ār*, *evār*, Te. *evvaru*, *etaru*, *evīāru*, *evāru*, Tu. *eru*]  
*ārolu* (97-27)—in whom inter. pron 3 m pl loc, of *ār*—who See *āru*  
*ār* (67-13, 92-2 11 32 41, 108-34)—who inter. pron 3 m pl nom See *āru* m sg—*āvan* (45-4), n sg—*āvudu* (85-10).  
*ārgge* (92-26)—to whom inter. pron 3 m pl dat See *āru* [T. *yārukku*, M. *ārkkku*, *etarkku*, Te. *evārkil*].  
*āradhiyim* (105-4 to 5)—from the limits s n sg (pl. sense). instr. [SLW].  
*ārppar* (92-11)—are able, vb ft 3 m, pl of *ārppu*—to be able (see *Smd.*) see *ārppu*—ability vb noun below. [T. *ārpu*—to be able, *āṭṭal*—strength].  
*ārppu* (92-60)—ability, strength vb noun from *ārppu*—to be able See *ārppar*, *ārppu*—might, force (KIT).  
*āragam* (92-5, 32)—ever adv. of time N. K. *yāiāgalā*. [OK. *ā* N. K. *yā*, cf. *āru*—*yāru*, *āvan*—*yāvanu*, *āvudu*—*yāvudu* etc. Te. *epudun*]  
*āran* (45-4)—who inter. pron. 3 m sg nom See *āru*, *ār*. N K. *yāranu*, see *āragam* n sg

—*āvudu*. [T. *yāvan*, M. *evan*, Te. *evaḍu*, *evvaḍu*, *evvanḍu*, *evandu*].  
*ānataḷadol* (92-47)—on the surface of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]—*tala* for *tala*.  
*āvārsi* (92-34 52)—having surrounded or overcast. adv pp of *āvansu* to surround, to cover, join closely (KIT).  
*āvudu* (85-10, 94-22, 101-9)—which what. inter. pron n sg nom see *āru*, *ār*, *āvan*, *āvagam*. [N K. *yāvadu*, T. *yāvadu*, *yādu*, M. *endu*, Te. *ēdu* *ēdi*, *ēddi*]  
*āvon ānum* (3-5)—whoever, inter. pron 3 m sg nom [T. *yāvan-ānum* N K. *yāvanāda rū* In the Mysore colloquial language in the parts bordering Telugu districts, the form '*yārannā*' is still used in the sense of 'whoever']  
*āsamudrapparyanta* (93-4 to 5)—as far as the ocean adv of place.  
*Āṣvayujāda* (104-9 to 10) of *Āṣvayuja* (month) s n sg gen [SLW].  
*Āsandī* (39-5)—name of a place. s pr n sg. nom (in form acc in sense).  
*āsamudrānta* (60-2)—as far as the sea adv. of place. see *āsamudraparyanta* above  
*Āhavamallādēvara* (107-3)—of *Āhavamallā dēvar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen nom *Āhavamallādēvar* (108-2) [SLW].  
*āha[pa](ta)ra(nga)du* (15-6)—on the stage of battle s n sg loc [SLW].  
*ākāradānam* (92-23)—gift of food s n sg acc [SLW]  
*āhāra-dhāniyum* (92-40)—a reflectory, s n sg nom [SLW] *-dhāni* 'a receptacle (KIT) cf. *Attardāni*, *pannirdāni* (*gulābādāni*) etc.  
*āldāla* (74-12) for *āldāta*—destroyer. See *āḷittōn*  
*āḷke* (2-12)—for *āḷke* (f—mistake for f)—rule vb noun from *āl*—to rule See *āḷuttu*, *āḷke* below. [T. *āḷukai*, M. *āḷuke*, Te. *āḷika*—ruler (< *ālu*—to rule)].  
*āldam* (99-12)—ruled past. 3 m sg of *āl*—to rule. f mistake for f [T. M. *āḷṇṇon* see *āḷuttu* below].  
*āḷa* (51-2 to 3)—while was ruling Same as *āle* below.  
*āḷigeyē* (55-2)—while ... ruling inf of *āḷikey*—to rule. See *āḷuttu*, *āle*, *āḷa*  
*āḷu* (12-2, 54-4, 64-3, 65-6)—*āḷ-u* See *āḷ* below.  
*āḷuttu* (44-6, 72-23, 80-4, 85-9, 91-19, 95-9, 96-5 97-3, 105-5)—while ruling pres. adv. p. of *āl*—to rule. Other forms—*āḷutu* (76-6), *āḷuttam* (104-13 14, 108-10), *āḷuttum* (60-3, 72-22, 73-19, 74-8). inf—*āḷe* (2-24).

- ajgeye* (55 2) *aia* (51 2 to 3) adv pp—  
*ajdu* (84 5) d pp.—*ajda* (70-8) past 3  
 m sg.—*ajdam* (99-12) pl.—*ajdar* (94 7)  
 vb noun.—*alke* (2 12) adj p.m.sg.—*ajdata*  
 (70-8) ft. p.—*ajia* (49 6) [T *al* (8th)  
 rule—h P M Tu. *aj*—to rule Te *elu*  
 —to rule (GOKI)]  
*ajutu* (76-6)—same as *aluttu*—*tt* > *t*  
*Alupendra paramesvara adhirajarajan* (18-2  
 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Alurakkeḍam aru sastranuman* (60-3)—*Aluva*  
*kheda* six thousand s n sg acc [NW +  
 LW]  
*Aluvarasar* (18-5)—s pr m plu (hon )  
 nom Cf *Aluvarasar* in GOKI  
*ale* (2-24 22 2 39-5 51-3 53 5 54 4 57 4  
 58-2 60-2 61 2 62 2 71 6 93-5 7 99 5)—  
 while was ruling inf of *aj*—to rule  
 See *aluttu* [M *alaye* Te *elan*]  
*aj* (39-4)—servant See *alu* [T *al* Te. *alu*  
 —woman]  
*al al* (33 5)—who ever inter (rel) pron  
 3 m. sg nom Cf *avonḥanam*—above  
*alke* (2-45)—rule vb noun of *al*—to rule See  
*ajuttu alke*  
*alda* (70 8 92 26 27)—that was ruled. d pp  
 of *al*—to rule See *aluttu* [T M *anda*]  
*aldar* (94 7)—ruled. past 3 m pl of *aj*—  
 to rule See *aluttu* [T M *andar*]  
*aldu* (84-5 92 34.40 102 9)—having ruled  
 adv pp of *aj*—to rule See *ajuttu* [N  
 K *ali* T M *anḍu*]  
*ajdata* (70-8)—ruler adj s m sg nom from  
*ajda*—d pt of *aj* to rule See *ajuttu*  
*ajva* (49 6 71 9 19)—ruling ft p of *aj*—to  
 rule See *ajuttu* [T *alum* M *alum* Te  
*elu*]  
*ajjandu* (39-4)—at the time of ruling *ajia*  
*andu* See *ajuttu* (N K *ajjuga*)

## I

- i* (35 7 74 11 82 24)—thus pron adj denot  
 ing proximity T  
*ikkade* (86-14)—without laying down, neg  
 inf of *ikku*—to lay down also to ahan  
 don (GOKI) [O K *irku* N K *ikku* T  
*irakkade irakku*—to let down to put Tu  
*ikku*—to abandon adv pp *ikku* (67 9 10)  
 See *ikku* in GOKI]  
*ikkī* (mepp-) (67 9 to 10)—having approved  
 adv pp of *ikku*  
*iffu* (89 9)—having placed. adv pp of *idu*  
 —to place orig *id + tu* (adv pp suff) >  
*if + tu* > *if + fu* > *iffu* past 3 m sg  
 —*iffom* (94 26) [Tam *iffu* (7th)—

- having assigned—K P Cf *kodu koffu*  
*bidu biḥṣu suḍu suḥṣu* etc T M *iffu*]  
*iffom* (94-26)—placed. past 3 m sg *if*  
*id(u)*—to place See *iffu*  
*idegala* (92-37)—of forms? s n pl gen [T  
*idaikal*—hips M *ida*—the space between]  
*itta* (7-3 23-6)—that which was given d pp  
 of *i*—to give. adv pp —*ittu* (9-6) adj  
 s n sg acc —*ittudam* (90-12) *itta*—re  
 placed in N K by *koffa* neg pres 1 m  
 sg *iyen* (96-8) [T *inda* (*inla* *iyula*  
 (8th)—h P) *itta* Te *iccina*]  
*ittu* (9-6 92 16 94 38)—having given adv  
 pp of *i*—to give See *itta* N K *koffu*  
 [T *indu* (*ittu* (8th) having given h P)  
 Te. *icci*]  
*ittudam* (90-12)—the gift. adj s n sg acc  
 from *ittudu* < *itta*—pp of *i*—to give. See  
*itta* See also *ittodan ittodu* in GOKI re  
 placed in N K by *koffaddannu* [T in  
*dadu*]  
*ida* (17 14 43 12 61 12 75 6)—thus prox  
 dem. pron. 3 n sg acc of *idu*—thus proba  
 bly n of *idan* (< *idan*) might have dis  
 appeared Other forms *ida* (17 10) *idan*  
 (16 13) *idam* (2 50) *idan* (3 5) *idon*  
 (24 10) *idon* (30-18) nom sg —*idu*  
 (2 10) dat sg —*idarkke* (50-7) *idakke*  
 (25-4) *idarge* (59 16) *idake* (53-8) gen  
 sg.—*idara* (29-5) instr pl —*ivarim* (97  
 14) nom pl *ivu* (21-5) See *idu* below  
*idarkke* (50-7 51 10)—to ths prox dem  
 pron n sg dat of *idu*—thus Other forms  
*idakke* (25-4 82-36 83 10 11) < *idarkke*  
*idarge* (59-16) < *idarke* < *idarkke* *idake*  
 (53-8) < *idakke* See *ida* [T *idarkke*  
*idarkku* M *ittunnu* Te. *ḍiniki* See *idake*  
 in GOKI]  
*idan* (16-13 15 17 16 42 6 45-4 51 13 53 9  
 60-14 72-28 73 22 74 12 77 10 83 11  
 92 73 93 17 97 16 101 14 108-36 109-20)  
 —thus prox. dem pron 3 sg n acc. See  
*ida*  
*idan* (2 50 89 17 15 14 78-10 92 17)—same  
 as *idan*  
*idara* (29-5)—of this, its. prox dem pron  
 n.sg gen of *idu*—tu See *ida idu* [N K  
*idara* T *idan* gen.]  
*ida* (17 10 18-10 16)—thus prox dem pron  
 n sg acc poss bly from *idan* with the na  
 sal dropped. See *ida*  
*idan* (3-5 4 9 6-5 7 7 5 9-8 23 10 34-8  
 46-34 68-5 to 6)—same as *idan* See *ida*  
 [T *idan*]  
*idriggonḍu* (60-9)—having come forth to  
 meet adv pp of *idriggol*—to come forth

- to meet receive *idir koḷ* ( *k > g* ) *idir*—  
infront. *edir* (NK, *eduru*) cf *iri > eri*  
• *kidu > kedu* See *edircci* (84 9) for *Koḷ*  
see below The use of this word *idirggoḷ*  
is now restricted to ceremonial occasions  
where one party receives another So in  
terms of Semantics, there is counteraction  
See *idir* in *idir-age* (92-10) [T *edirggon*  
*du* M *edirreffu* Te *edurkon*]
- idir* (92-10)—in front adv of place See  
*idirggondu*
- idu* (2 10 16-11 12 17 14 23 9 44-13 66-10)  
—this prox dem pron n sg nom See  
*ida* [T *idu* M *idu* Te *idi*]
- iduve* (108-25) this itself *idu v e* (empha-  
tic) See *ida* [Cf *aduve*]
- idon* (30 18)—thus prox dem pron n sg  
acc see *ida*
- idon* (24-10)—same as *idon*
- i(n)m*uḡa (23 8 to 9)—two-hundred. num  
adj s n sg gen qualifying *melum* < *ir*  
*nura* by assimilation Cf *innurvatatum*  
(92 59) N K *innuru eraḡu nuru* [T  
*innuru*]
- imlatu*(*ro*)}—?
- intum* (3 4)—this much adv of quantity  
Cf *imbarum* (94 21) *intu* (20-6) *antu*  
(49-7) [Te. *imta*—this much]
- imbarum* (94 21)—of these s m pl gen *im*  
*bara + um* (conj suff) < *imbar* Cf *sa*  
*sirvatar* N K *isfu janata mandiya* See  
*intum* (3-4)
- Indaballiyatan* (62-3)—he of *Indaballi* s m  
sg nom
- Indara* (78 3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW  
*Indra > Indara* with an epenthetic vowel  
*a* Cf *Indrana Indaran* below]
- intu* (20-6 32-4 to 5 51 8 67 13 75-7 92 2  
14 63 71 94 21 96-24 100-15 102 18 108-  
15 16 17)—in this manner adv of manner  
See *intum* (3 4) Cf *antu* (49 7) above  
N K *hige higa* (colloq) [M *innane* Te.  
*islu isfu isu*]
- Indrana* (61 5)—of *Indra* s pr m sg gen  
SLW Cf nom *Indara* (78-3 to 4) *In*  
*daran* (94 11) *Indaranaum* (78-6) *Indam*  
(94-38) Other form with the epenthetic  
vowel—*Indarana* (94 11)
- Indaran* (94 11)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Indran* See *Indara Indrana Indaran +*  
*um* (conj suff) (78-6)
- Indran* (94 38)—same as *Indaran*
- Indratmajam* (94-37)—*Indras* son. adj s m  
sg nom [SLW]
- ippatta arane* (48-2)—twenty sixth. num  
adj n sg *ippatta* < *ippatta arane* < *ara*  
*ne*—ordinal from *aru*—six [T *irupatt arā*  
*adu irupatt-aram*]
- ibhapparnateyoḷ* (92 9)—(in the) wealth of  
elephants. adj s n sg loc [SLW *pariṇa*  
*ti*]
- Ingalisara* (69 17)—*Ingalisar* s pr n sg nom.  
(dat. in sense) *isara* < *isara* < *isvara*  
[Pkt *isara issara*]
- indrajaladoḷ* (92 42)—in jugglery s n sg  
loc [SLW]
- iridu* (21 4 46 2 54 5 62-6 68 3 94 38 to  
39)—having struck or perced adv pp of  
*iri*—to pierce past 3 m sg —*iridon*  
(94-37) inf *iryal* (67 10) *iri > eri* in  
*eridu* (11 17 to 19) *eriven* (61 9) [T  
*erindu* T *eri* (8th)—vb conquer throw  
attack, plough —K P]
- iridon* (94 37)—pierced. past 3 m sg of  
*iri*—to pierce See *iridu* (21 4)
- iriva kannaram* (94 12) s pr sg nom [LW  
(*Kannaram*)]
- irida* (*negald*) (94 10)—(who) was d pp  
of *ir*—to be adv pp —*irdu*
- irdu* (80-5)—having been adv pp of *ir*—  
to be. *i* for *r* See *ire* below [T *irundu*  
M *irannu*]
- iryal* (67 10)—to spear inf of *iri*—to strike  
See *irida* above < *iryal* by syncope  
of *i* NK *iriyuvadake* Colloquial  
*iryoke* [T *eriyā*]
- irakṣiccidon* (49-10)—he who protects. adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *irakṣiccida*—pp of  
*irakṣicu* < *rakṣicu* *rakṣisu*—to protect. T  
*irakṣittavan irakṣittavan* M. *rakṣidava* Te.  
*rakṣicu*—to protect]
- ire* (72-18.22 73 15 17 19 74 5 80-2 to 5  
81 2.3 83 3 85-7 87 3 88-3 89 10 90-5  
92 17.58.63 84-2 19 95-5 9 96 5 22 97-3 8  
100-3 101 7 104 7 9 13 105-5 107-4 108-  
5 10)—while was inf of *ir*—to be.  
pp —*irida* (94-10) *irdda* (92 27) adv pp  
*irdu* (80-5) past 3 m pl *irddar* (92 61)  
ft p *irpṣa* (92 6) vb ft m pl —*irppar*  
(92 35) vb ft 3 n sg —*irppudu* (92-47)  
ft p —*irpputa* (92 29) absolute form *irke*  
(84 5) N K *irale*
- irke* (84-5)—while was absolute constr  
See *ire* Cf *akke* [T *irukka* M *irkke*  
*irikkate*]
- innurvatatum* (92-59 61 63 65 66 69)—the  
two-hundred people. s m pl appellative  
noun of number assimilation is not yet  
full here, later it > *innurvatatum* See *in*  
*nura* (23-8 to 9) *nn* is possibly on ac-  
count of the *r* or it might be a variant on  
in pronunciation. gen. *irnnorvata* (92 50)



- irnoruvāra* (92-50.51 52)—of the two-hundred people Appellative noun of no s m. pl gen of *irnoruvār* < *irṇuruvār* < *irṇurvar* See *irṇurvatum* (92 59) N.K. *irṇuru* or *eradu nuru janata*
- irdda* (92 27 34 50 59)—that was d. pp of *ir*—to be See *ire* [T *irunda* M *irunna*]
- irddar* (92-61)—were past, 3 m pl of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irundar* M *irunnar*]
- irppa* (92 4.27 51.53)—that has been ft p of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irukkam* M *irikkim* OK *irppa* M K *irppa iruva* N.K. *iruva* (< *iru*) See *iruva* in GOKI]
- irppattianalk(u)* (102 17) twenty four num. adj qualifying *agrabara* N.K. *irpatta nalku* *irppattu* > *irppattu* by assimilation
- irppattaydu* (93 10)—twenty five. [T *irupattayindu* (7th) 25 K P]
- irppatta ayi cālla* (2 34)—25 ballas (measure) [T *irpatt ayindu*]
- irppattu* (2 26)—20 num. adj to *paḥam* [T *irupatu* (7th) 20 two-tens—K P T *irupadu*]
- irppattunalku* (108-31)—see *irppatta nalku* (102 17)
- irppada enṇaneyolu* (49-2)—in the 28th. s n sg loc from the ordinal *irppada enṇane*
- irppada* > *irppata* < *irppatta* See *irpatta ayi cālla*
- irppar* (92-35)—are vb pres ft 3 m pl of *ir*—to be See *ire*
- irppudu* (92 24 47)—is vb ft n sg of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruvadu* T *irupadu* M *irppadu* *iriyunnadu*
- irppuva* (92 29)—that are ft p of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruva* (see *irppa* also) [T *irukkam* *irukkam* M *irikkim*]
- irbbāra* (21 5)—of two persons. s m pl gen. of the appellative. num *irbbār* num *eradu* —two [OK. *irvār* > *irvār* > *irbbār* N.K. *irbbār* (by assimilation) T *irvār* Cf *irnoruvāra* (92-50)]
- illa* (7 45 9-7)—is not neg pr part of *il*—not to be. *illam* (52-4) neg adv p—*illade* (16-13) neg d pp—*illada* (100-13 ?) [T *il illar*] Cf *nanil*—shameless *paṭṭil*—without teeth etc.
- illada* (100-13)—that which is not neg d pp of *il*—not to be See *illa* [T *illada* M *illada illatta*]
- illade* (16-13)—without being or having been neg adv p. of *il*—not to be See *illa* Cf for—*ade tappade* [T *illade* M *illade* Te *leka*]
- illam* (52-4)—? same as *illa* ? [T *illam*]
- illi* (2 21 79-3)—here adv of place p c bably the loc of the prox dem pron base *il* y-e (emphatic) (4 6) base : [T *inge* M *itide* Te *indu*]
- illiye* (4 6)—here only See *il* [T *inge*]
- ivan* (8-7)—of this man prox dem pron 3 m. sg gen.
- ivarim* (97-4)—by these pron n pl instr (prox dem.) See *ivu*
- ivara* (4 4)—of her prox. dem pron f pl (hon) gen. of *ivar*—she [T *ivaradu* *ivarudaya* M *ivarude* Te *ivir* nom m pl (hon) —*ivar* e (71 15) See *ivu*]
- ivare* (71 15)—he alone prox dem pron 3 m. pl (hon) nom of *ivar*—he See *ivara* (4-4) See *ivu* below [T M *ivar* (*ivar* —8th— these men —K P) Te *ivir*]
- ivu* (21 5 92 14 100-12)—these prox dem pron 3 n pl nom n pl acc —*ivan* (8 7) n pl instr —*ivarim* (97 4) m pl nom —*ivar* e (71 15) pl gen —*ivara* (4-4) base : [T *ivar* (*ivar*—8th— these things —K P) M *iva iduka* *araka* Te *ivi*]
- Iṣṭara* (106-3) for *Iṣṭara* s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭan* (90-12)—beloved adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭaprabhava* (92-14)—beloved in power adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭasir* (61 2)—two thousand num. adj [NW + LW *il* < *ir* T *ir-ayiram*]
- ilda* (74 8, 92 41 94-8)—that which is given or bestowed d pp of *il*—to give past 3 m sg —*ildam* (103 15) *ildom* (94 25) *ildom* (80-7) pl —*ildar* (92 66) ? adv pp *ildu* (67 9) ? (74 14)
- ildam* (103-15)—bestowed past 3 msg of *il*—to bestow See *ilda*
- ildar* (92 66)—for *ildar* ? have become past. 3 msg of *il* (or *ir*—to be)
- ildu* (67 9)—were for *irddu* ? N.K. *iddu* adv pp of *ir* to be ? in (74 14 17 76-6 79-3 92-23 30 69 100-7)—having bestowed. adv pp of *il*—to abandon or bestow Other meanings *il*—to pull to abandon M K. *il* (ir) [N K *ele* T *il*—to lose to sacrifice M *il* Te *iducu*—to pull—GOKI]
- ildom* (94 25)—for *irddom* ?
- ildom* (80-7)—abandoned. past 3 msg of *il*—to abandon See *ilda*
- ila[ma]ra* (92-59 to 60)—of Brahman. adj s m pl gen [SLW]

10 14 70-25, 27 71 17 18, 20, 22 72 27,  
73 21 78-11 81-4 92 11 94 10 24 26 28 29  
• 36 38, 39 97 11 29 100-15 101 11 13 102-18  
106-13 108-16 17, 35)—thus, prox. dem. adj  
substitute of *idu*—this See *i a* [T.M  
Te-*i*]  
*iyen* (96-8)—I will not give. neg pres 1  
m g of *i*—to give See *itta* [T *iyen*  
Tam, *i* (8th)—*v b* give—K.P.]  
*irppattu* (67 1) for *irppattu*  
*Isana sruange* (93 114)—to *isanasrua* s pr  
m.sg dat [SLW]

## L

*ugra gajendram* (92 3)—fierce elephant adj  
s nsg  
*un<sup>1</sup> atari* (73 22)—for *un<sup>1</sup>alam*—he who en  
joys adj s m sg nom  
*unbon* (78-9 to 10)—will eat or enjoy vb  
ft 3 m sg of *un*—to eat < *unvon* (*v>b*)  
[T *unban* M *unnuvan*]  
*uttama Pandyan* (17 3)—adj s pr m sg  
• nom [SLW]  
*uttamam* (2 14 25 to 26 36)—the highest.  
adj s nsg [SLW]  
*uttamamuninathar* (92 39)—the very emi  
nent holy men'  
[*uttaro*]*ttaram* (72-20 73-17, 87 2)—in  
creasingly s n sg nom [SLW]  
*utpathiyam* (92 70)—the sum realised. s n  
sg acc [SLW]  
*utsal angalge* (2 18 28 to 29 32)—for festi  
vals. s n plu dat instr sg —*utsahadin*  
[SLW]  
*utsahadin* (92-5)—with joy s n sg instr  
[SLW] *utsahadin* (96-20) See *utsahan*  
*gale* (2 18)  
*Udayapurada* (16-6 17 5 6 to 7)—of Udaya  
pura s pr n sg gen [SLW] acc. *Udaya*  
*puraman* (12 13 to 14) *Udayapuraman*  
(15-4 to 5) Cf *Udayapuramaygara* (16 8  
to 9)  
*Udaya(pu)ranaygara* (16-8 to 9)—of Udaya  
puranaygar i.e. the leader of Udayapura.  
See *Udayapurada* (16-6) *naygar* < *naya*  
*gar* < *nuyakar* (Cf *nagur* < *nayakur* in  
GOKI p. 365)  
*Udayapuraman* (15-4 to 5)—Udayapura. s  
pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Udayapurada*  
*Udayaturanian* (12 13 to 11 13-5 to 6 11-4  
to 5)—same as *Udayapuraman*  
*Udayaditya Uttama Pandya srimad Alutara*  
(sa) (16-3 to 6) s pr m pl. (hon.) nom  
[SLW + NW (*Alutarasar*)] See *Alu*  
*tasar* (18-5)

*udattam madu* (92 59)—displaying s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*udatta v<sup>1</sup>tiyo* (92-56)—in the noble con  
duct adj s n sg loc [SLW]  
*udanga* (92-48)—generous men s m pl  
nom [SLW]  
*udit oditam* (94-7)—that is born <sup>f</sup> adj s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Udugureyan* (61 3)—s pr m sg acc  
*ud[d\*]yotise* (92 62)—as is resplendent.  
inf of *udyotisu*—caus form  
*unnatiyan* (92 7)—greatness. s n sg acc  
[SLW]  
*uppu* (104 16)—salt s n sg nom [T.M  
Te.—*uppu* (T *uppu*—8th—salt—K.P.)]  
*upakariga* (89-3)—benefactor s m n pl  
(hon.) nom [SLW]  
*upasargamgalam* (108-2)—troubles s n pl  
acc. [SLW *upasarga*]  
*upastayam* (92-61 to 62)—home support. s  
n sg acc [SLW]  
*uralisi* (38-3)—for *ur alisi*? destroyed the  
village. adv pp of *ur alisu* See *ur* below  
*alilton* above  
*Urubhastara* (15-6 to 7)—of Urubhastar s pr  
m pl (hon.) gen for *bhastar* see *bhastara*  
*kar*  
*urkkumam* (92-43)—pride or steel s n sg  
nom [N.K. *ukku* Te. *ukku* T e *ku*]  
*uruvare* (92-46)—earth s nsg nom [SLW]  
*ur[vu] nparan* (92 9 to 10)—kings of the  
earth adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*uridu* (85 10 to 11)—having left excluded.  
adv pp of *uri*—to be left, to remain N h.  
*uri* d ft p —*ulipida* (8-6 to 7) [T *uyin*  
*du*. Also *uridu* (70-6) *uricokota* (61-3)]  
*ulipida* (8-6 to 7)—who has saved protected.  
d pp of *ulipu*—to cause to remain save.  
spare < *uri*—to remain. See *uridu*  
*uricokota* (61-3)—that will be saved d ft p.  
of *uricoko*—*urici* + *ko* N h. *uricokolluta*  
*uridu* (70-6)—same as *uridu*

## U

*uduta* (92 28)—blowing ft.p of *udu*—to  
blow [T *udukin<sup>1</sup>* M *udum*]  
*Unara laisikan* (65-11 to 12) s pr m sg  
nom. [SLW]  
*ur alitunol* (21-3)—in the destruction of the  
city s n sg loc *ur*—city village. See  
*ur* below *alitunol*—from *aliru* vb noun <  
*ali*—to destroy See *alilton* *ur alitunol* (61 2)  
[T *alilul* *alirul* (T *ur*—8th—s n  
village—K.P.)]  
*ura* (20-8)—of the village. s n sg gen of

*ur* See *urāṭivinol* *ur* loc *urul* (31 15)  
*uroṭu* (34-2) nom—*ur* (21-3) dat—*urḡge*  
 (60-10)  
*uuruṭ* (31 15)—in the village. s n sg loc of  
*ur* See *ura* *ur* [T *urul*] Other forms.  
*uroṭu* (34 2) *uroṭi* (66-2)  
*ur* (21-3 92 48)—village. s n sg nom in  
 form gen in sense) See *ura* [T *ur*  
*M ur* *Te uru*]  
*urḡgan* (79-3)—to the place s n sg dat. of  
*ur urḡge + an*. See *ur ura*  
*urḡge* (60-10)—same as *urḡgan*  
*urṭṭam* (92-16)—ennobled, great, adj s n.  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*urappuvudu* (92 81) agrees with, leaks out,  
 oozes. vb ft 3 n sg of *urppu* < *uru*—to  
 agree with to be to exist to leak out to  
 ooze to spring as water

E

*Eḡavaycayya* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
*eḡeyoṭ* (92-45)—in the place s n sg loc  
 [T *ida*—middle *idam* *M eḡa*]  
*enisu* (92 12)—enumerating ft p of *enisu*  
 —to enumerate. [T *eṇ* *Te enu*]  
*enchasiram* (108-19 20)—eight thousand  
 num. adj N h *entu savira*  
*enṭu* (51-5 58-5 83 10)—eight [T *eṭṭu*]  
*enṭu nur ayḡane* (82-8 to 9)—805th num.  
 adj *enṭumurayḡaneyā* (81 2 to 3)  
*enṭu-nura tor bhatta muraneyā* (104 7 to 8)  
 —893rd, num ad *enṭu nura tombhatta*  
*mureneyā* (103 3 to 6)—*r* for *ṭ* in *murene*  
*ya*  
*enṭu nura lambhatt (e)laneyā* (103-5 to 6 —  
 897th num adj  
*enṭu nuṭa-nalvattondaneyā* (91-3 to 4)—  
 841st num. adj  
*enṭu nura-pattombhattaneyā* (89-10 to 11)—  
 819th num. adj (N h—*enṭunuraha tom*  
*bhattaneyā p > h*)  
*enṭu nuṭa-paḡin-ayḡaneyā* (85-2 to 3)—  
 815th (N K *enṭu nura haḡinaḡaneyā p*  
*> h*)  
*[e]nṭu nura paḡmalkaneyā* (84-3)—814th  
 num. adj  
*[enṭu nu]ṭa paḡin enṭane[ya]* (87-3 to 4)—  
 818th. num. adj  
*enṭu nuṭa-paḡin elaneyā* (86-3 to 4)—817th  
 num. adj  
*enṭu nura muṭaneyā* (79-1)—803rd num. adj  
*enṭu nuṭ-ayḡane* (80-3)—806th num. adj  
 N h *enṭumurayḡaneyā*.  
*enṭu nuṭ-ayḡall eradaneyā* (93-2)—852nd  
 num. adj

*enṭu-nur ippattaneyā* (90-4 to 5)—820th  
 num adj  
*enṭu nura* (83-14)—800  
*enṭu nur enbhatta nalkaneyā* (98-2)—884th.  
*enṭu-nur enbatt araneyā* (99 9 to 10)—  
 886th.  
*enṭu nura enbhatt elaneyā* (101 1 to 2)—  
 887th.  
*enṭu nur ombattaneyā* (83-2)—809th  
*enbattu* (83 14)—80 *en + pattu > enbattu*  
*p > b*  
*enbhatta na(na)lvāra* (104 17)—of the 84  
 people Appellative noun of no dat—*en*  
*bhattanālvarggam* (104 14 to 15)  
*enbhattayāttar* (71 13)—85 *matṭars* See  
*matṭar*  
*enbhatt-alaneyā* (70-25) for *enbhatt araneyā*  
 —86th  
*ettalum* (92 40)—everywhere adv of place  
 [T *engum* *M ennum* *Te endu*]  
*ettis* (50-6 to 7)—having caused to raise  
 adv pp of *ettisu*—caus of *ettu*—to raise.  
 [T *eluppu* *M eṭṭi* *Te ettunai*]  
*edṭi* (84-9)—having faced adv pp. of  
*edṭicu*—to face. causal form *i* causative.  
 [Cf *nirisi* N K, *edṭirisi* *edṭir*—in front  
 Cf *idṭir* in *idṭirḡgonḡu* above]  
*enna* (51 13)—my pron. 1st sg m gen of  
*an*—I oblique base *en*—also the gen sg  
 See *en* (49-20) [T *ena*]  
*enal* (92 10 11.33.35)—when said in  
 of *en*—to say v b ft —*enikum* (94-13 to  
 14) adv pp caus —*enisu* (92-32) d pp  
 —*enisida* (92 12) past 3 m sg —*enisidam*  
 (94-11) Other form—*ene* (92-34) adv  
 pp—*endu* (9-6) ft. p. *emba* (92-2) *T*  
*enna* [T *en* (8th v b say—h. P *Te*  
*enu anu* N K *annu ennu*]  
*enikum* (94 13 to 14)—will say v b ft of  
*en*—to say See *enal* [T *engum* Cf  
*akkum* above.  
*enisu* (92-32.50 56)—having known as, hav  
 ing made to say adv pp of *enisu*—caus  
 of *en*—to say See *enal*  
*enisida* (92-12.18.38 45 66 94 10)—that was  
 called. d pp *enisu*—caus of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [M. *enna*]  
*enisidam* (94-11) caused to be called. past  
 3 m sg of *enisu*—from *en*—to say See  
*enal* [T *ennuvittam*]  
*ene* (92-34)—when said. inf of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [T *ena*]  
*en* (49 10)—my obl base of *an*—I See  
*enna* [T *en*, (*en*—8th—my pron. 1 sg  
 —K.P.) *M. enḡe* *Te. na*]  
*entu* (92-31 106-18)—in whatever manner

adv of manner Cf *antlu intlu entum* (94-10) [N K. *hege* T *erū*—like what  
 • M *ennane* Te *erū* Tu *emca* See GOKI]  
*end* (9-6 34-56 60-6 70-20 71-15 84-67 8  
 10 85-10 86-11 90-12 91-32 92-4 824-58  
 66 94-29 96-78)—having said adv p of  
*en*—to say See *enal*. [T *erū* M. *ennu*  
 Te. *ani*]  
*enjaneya* (108-24)—8th num adj  
*emfu* (108-19.20.33)—eight. s n sg  
*erū nūa padin emfa tarisa* (88-2)— 818  
 years num. adj s n sg for *varisa*, see be-  
 low See *enjunura padinenjaneya*  
*enju n ju* (108-19.20)—800.  
*eriba* (92-2 4 14 23 24 70 93 2 100-12)—  
 that which is called d ft p of *en*—to say  
 See *enal* [*emba* < *emva* < *empa* T *ennum*]  
*eydi* (70-18)—having attained adv pp of  
*eydu*—to get attain go See *eydi* (60-7)  
*ayduion* (72-23) past 3 m.sg—*eydidom*  
 (96-23) pr adv p—*eyduttu* (92-63)  
 ft p—*eyduva* (92-10) inf—*eyde* (92-1 to  
 •2) [T *eydu*—to approach to obtain M  
*eydu*—to get, obtain Te. *eyidu eydi*—to  
 get, to follow T adv pp—*eydi* M *etti*]  
*eydidom* (96-23)—attained. past. 3 m.sg of  
*eydu*—to obtain, get See *eydi*  
*eyduttu* (92-63)—reaching pres. adv p of  
*eydu*—to go travel See *eydi*  
*eyduta* (92-10)—approaching ft p of *eydu*  
 —to go approach. See *eydi*  
*eljde* (92-1 to 2.4.5.27.56 64 69)—if tra-  
 velled inf of *eydu* [M *ettuka ettare*]  
*eragi* (60-8 61-9)—having bowed. adv pp  
 of *eragu*—to bow down. [N K. *namaskara*  
*maḍi* T *iragi*—having bowed *iragi*—  
 having come down, Te. *eragi*]  
*Eranagana* (52-3)—of *Eranagan* s.n.m.sg  
 gen.  
*Eramman* (39-4 to 5)—apr r sg nom  
*eramke* (92-31)—wing. s n sg nom [M K.  
*rekke* N K. *rekke e*—disappears prob-  
 ably due to accent on the second syllable.  
 T *irakka*—*iragu iram eragu* (KRT) M.  
*eraka eraku*—*iragu erū* (KRT) Te  
*rekka eraka*—*erake rekke* (KRT)]  
*eridu* (11-17 to 18 12-15, 13-7 14-9 15-7  
 36-4 40-3 50-5 56-5 64-3 to 4 9 to 10  
 60-4 to 5)—having pierced. adv pp of  
*eri* < *iri*—to pierce strike. See *eridu* (21  
 11) N K. *iridu* pres 1st m. sg—*eriren*  
 (61-9).  
*eriren* (61-9)—I shall strike ft 1st m. sg  
 of *eri*—to strike. See *eridu* [M *eriren*  
 —I strike]  
*Ereogayyam* (108-17)—apr sg nom *Ere* <

*Ereya*—lord master *Jogayya* < *joga* +  
*ayya* and *ayya* < *arya* y> ; Cf *Jogappa*  
*Jogamma Jogati Jogi* < *jogi*  
*Ereyana* (92 24.28.29 to 30 32.53.57)—of  
*Ereyan*. s pr m sg gen  
*Ereyammam* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom  
*Ereyammarasar* (58-1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
 (hon) nom  
*ereye* (97-11)—when poured (water)  
 inf of *ere*—to pour to pour liquid cover  
 with water (KRT) [T *irinja* M *irakka*  
*ie*]  
*eripattum aydu* (47-5)—75 num adj < *el*  
*pattum aydu* [T *elupatt ayindu*]  
*eradaneya* (108-30)—second. num adj <  
*eradu*—two  
*eradu aru nugu* (92-25)—the two 300 coun-  
 tries viz. *Punigere* and *Bilvola* (total 600)  
 s n sg (pl in sense) nom  
*eradu* (29-22 34-4 60-5 91-31.36 93-15 16  
 90-13)—two num adj [T *irandu* (ir  
*anju*—8th —two—K P) Te. *irandu*  
*degulam eradu* + *un* < *um* (conj suff)  
*eradu* (108-36)—both. num. adj qualifying  
*degulam*  
*eradam* (107-16)—qualifies *irigudetarage*  
*ere* (93-11 13 14)—a dark red or brown  
 colour soil of a dark colour black soil—  
 KRT (Sind *bhuviṣṭa*) s n sg nom cf  
 N K. *ere bhum* *eremannu* gen. *ereya* (93  
 10) Te *ere*]  
*Erediyurulam* (44-10 to 11) *Erediyurul* +  
*um* In *Erediyur* s n sg loc  
*ereya* (93-10)—of black soil s n sg gen See  
*ere*  
*ereyu* (108-18)—same as *ere*  
*Elampalli* (Modern Mantravadi a village  
 in the Bankapur Taluka Dharwar D's  
 Bombay Presidency)  
*ella* (73-10)—all pron adj  
*ellam* (92-49 96-22, 97-9 108-30)—same as  
*ella*  
*ellammam* (94-26.28)—pron. adj related to  
*dhammam*  
*ella* (108-20)—same as *ella*  
*elliyum* (92-12)—anywhere. adv of place  
 [Te. *ekkaja*]  
*Elampalli* (71-9) of *Elampalli* s pr sg gen  
 < *Elampalli* (See *Elampalli* above)  
*Elaseya* (99-12 to 13)—of *Elase* s pr n sg  
 gen  
*ele* (5-4 97-9)—leaf s n sg nom (gen in  
 sense) [T *ilai* Māi *ila* Te *aku* (KRT)  
 gen. *eleya* (106-7)]  
*eleya* (106-7 108-26) of leaf s n sg gen  
 See *ele*

- esakam* (92-60)—brilliance s n sg nom  
Other meanings shine, splendour beauty  
appearance, form state of being fate de  
light.
- esegum* (92 26 38)—will appear beautiful ft  
3 n sg of *ese*—to shine, appear < *esekum*  
See *akkum* adv pp —*esedu* (92 28.29 40)  
inf —*eseyal* (92-74) adv pres. past —  
*eseyutu* (92 50 to 51) d ft p —*eseva*  
(92 13)
- esedu* (92 28 29 40)—having become mani  
fest adv pp of *ese*—to appear to be  
come manifest See *esegum*
- eseyal* (92-74)—while shining inf of *ese*  
See *esegum*
- eseyuttum* (92-63)—becoming manifest adv  
pres. part of *ese* See *esegum* *eseyutu*  
(92-50 to 51)
- eseva* (92 13 31.35 54 107-6)—shining d ft  
p of *ese*—to shine
- etadu* (48-3)—for *eridu*? See *eridu* above
- [*el*] *nura tombhatta eridaneyandu* (74 1 to  
5)—on the 791st num adj
- elnur ayvattu* (108-18)—750 num. adj
- eltina* (60 10)—of bullocks, s n sg (pl in  
sense) gen of *eltu*—a bullock nom *eltu*  
(60-10) loc —*eltino* (60-11) [O k *eltu*  
> *ertlu* > *eltu* (N K by assimilation) T  
*erudin* (*erutu*—8th— or —K P)]
- eltino* (60-11)—with bullocks s n sg (pl  
in sense) loc (in form and instr in sen  
se) See *eltina*
- eltu* (60-10)—bullock, s n sg nom See *elti  
na* [T *erudu* M *erudu* Te. *eddu*]
- eltu* (73 24) for *Tam eluttu*—writing s n  
sg nom
- elnura tombatta eradaneya* (75-4)—792nd,  
num adj
- el[lu]tu enbatta nalkaneya* (69-9 to 10)—  
784th num adj
- elpattara* (109 11) of seventy num adj *el  
pattara* > *erpattara* > *eppattara* See *el  
pattu* dat.—*elpattarkkam* (99-7)
- elpattu* (29 17)—70 s n sg *erapattu* >  
*eppattu* in N K.
- elpadinaru* (66-6)—70 people Appellative  
noun of no [T *elpadinmar*]
- Elpunuseya* (71 7)—of Elpunuse s pr n sg  
gen
- Ela arasar* (52-5)—prince s m pl (hon )  
nom *ela*—tender young For *arasar* see  
*arasa* above [T *ilan arasar* M *elcy raja*]  
E
- eka* (29-5)—one num. adj to *bhogam*  
[SLW]
- Ekacattugada* (79-2)—of *Ekacattuga* spr n  
sg gen
- ekacchattrachayeyin* (102 9)—with the sha  
dow of one royal umbrella. s n sg in tr  
[SLW]
- ekacchayeyol* (102 11)—in the only shado v  
s n sg loc [SLW]
- ekadasi* (103 9 to 10)—the 11th day of the  
waxing or of the waning moon on which  
Vasnavas Ramanujas and Smartas use to  
wake and fast. (Krr) s n.sg nom [SLW  
*ekadasi*]
- enan* (92 15)—what, inter pron 3 sg n acc  
nom *en em* (92-38) [T *edasi* M *endime*  
Te. *emitini*]
- em* (92-38)—what inter pron nom. n sg  
See *enan*
- erida* (92 3)—that was ascended d pp of  
*eru*—to ascend [T *erida eru*—8th—v b  
ascend —K P past 3 m sg —*eridan*  
(22-4) inf *ere* (92 71)]
- eridan* (22 4)—ascended past 3 m sg of  
*eru*—to ascend. See *erida* [T *eridan* M  
*erinan*]
- erum* (92-44)—wounds or casting s n sg  
nom —that with which one pierces or  
which one throws (Krr —a cut wound  
*kata*—smd.) [T *eru* M *eruka*]
- e[r]e* (99 71)—<sup>2</sup> amounting to, inf of *eru*  
—to increase ascend. See *erida*
- elu* (61 7)—seven num. adj [T *elu* Te  
*edu*] *el em* (2 16, 31-8)
- elko* (97 18.22)—70 millions num adj  
*[el] nula tomba[ttu] tarisamum* = *aru ta*  
*[ram]um* (77-4)—790 years and 6 years  
= 796 years num adj *l > l in el l* for *l*  
in *nula*
- elnuratombatteradu* (76-1)—792 num adj
- elnura tombha tombhateneya* (78-4 to 5)—  
799th num adj
- elnur* (67 1)—700 num adj
- elnur uppatt-araneya* (67 1 to 2) 726th  
num. adj *urppattu* for *urppattu* See above
- el[nu]r enbhatt enjaneya* (72 18)—788th  
num adj *en pattu* > *enbattu* > *enbhattu*  
> *embhattu*
- elnur enbhatt enjaneya* (73-15)—788th num  
adj
- elnur enbhatt enjaneya* 71-4)—787th num  
adj
- elara* (24 10)—of the 7 people. s m pl gen  
Appel noun of no from *elu*—seven. See  
*elpadinaru* above [T *elara*]
- elgeyan* (92 7)—increase growth, s n.sg. acc.  
of *elge*—vbl noun from *el* < *el*—to rise,

ness, glory (Kṛt) [T *ekuka* M *eruka*]  
increase, N.K. *elige elige*—increase, great  
ness.

## AI

*aiśvapakṣa paṇaneyumam* (92-45)—loyalty to  
the *pakṣa* (cause) of the (divine) Unity  
s n sg acc [SLW] *!* for *!*  
*ainurbbarum* (74 14)—500 people *ainurbbar*  
+ *um* s m pl *nurbbar* for *nurbbar* at  
*nurttar ainurbbar* in M.K. N.K. *ainuru*  
*mandi ainuru jana* See *elṣadinvaru*  
above

## O

*Okkal* (2 16 66-9 to 10) (108 23.29)—resi-  
dents, home (Kṛt) thrashing s n sg nom  
<*okku*—to tread out corn (GOKI) *akkal*  
—tenancy, tenant from *okku*—to tread out  
corn [N.K. *okkaltana*—agriculture loc.  
—*okkaluḥ* (31 20) T *okkal*—relations. This  
word *okkal* corresponds to Skt. *Kuṣumbi*  
*naḥ* in inscriptions]  
*okkaluḥ* (81 20)—in the household s n sg  
loc See *okkal*  
*Oḍḍavodige* (69 19)—to *Oḍḍavod* s pr n.  
sg dat  
*oḍḍuon* (11 11) he who puts or places adj  
s.m.sg from *oḍḍuva*—ft p of *oḍḍu*—to  
put place, present (Kṛt) See *oḍḍi* above  
[Te *oḍḍuāḍu*]  
*oḍe(dai)n* (11 14)—broke past 3 m.sg of  
*oḍe*—to break [T *Uḍattān*, M *uḍaṇṇan*  
*uḍaccān*]  
*oḍeya* (52 3 59 16 97 11)—owner In 52-3  
*oḍeya* is s m g nom (in form and gen.  
in sense qualifying *Eṇanāganā*) [T *uḍai*  
*yan* (<*uḍai*—to possess) (T *uḍaiya*—8th  
adj pt who owns—K.P.) M *uḍayavan*  
*oḍayayan* Te. *oḍayaḍu*]  
*oḍi* (60-6 92 53)—having overpowered (in  
60-6), having joined together (92 53) adv.  
pp of *oḍi*—to overpower (Kṛt), to join  
together, amass (Kṛt) also to push, to an-  
nex *oḍi* (?) [T *oḍi* Te. *oḍi*]  
*onte* (92-62) ? for *onde*—as (are) pre-  
sent (ed.), as united. inf of *ondu*—to unite,  
to obtain to be linked to (Kṛt) adv pp  
—*ondu* (92 29) Cf the num. *ondu*—one.  
[T *onṣa* M *onniyate*]  
*ondu* (92 29)—having congregated. adv.  
pp of *ondu*—to be one or united. See *onte*  
[T *onṣi* M *onnu onniccu*]  
*ondu* (1-4 3-4.5 23-7, 29-37, 31 7 to 8.16.17,  
49-8 61-8, 82-18, 92 7.8.45.53 95-14 97 15  
to 16 100-14 108-21.23)—one num. adj

s n sg [T *onru*] [ondu] m. (100-3—  
*ondu* + *um* (conj suff) acc.—*onduvam*  
(94 23) *ondu* + *um* + *am*  
*onduvam* (94 23)—even a single s n sg  
acc. num ad qualifying *badhega*]  
*oppal* (92-6.38)—when manifest (displayed)  
inf of *oppu* to be manifested (Kṛt)  
*oppu*—to be beautiful, to agree with  
(GOKI) adv pp—*oppu* (92 28), d pp  
—*oppida* (92-64) ft 3 n sg *oppugum*  
(92-39), inf—*oppe* (92-61) [T *oppa*, M  
*oppal*—the act of being suitable Te. *op-  
pan*]  
*oppu* (92 28 34 54.57)—having become mani-  
fest (displaying) adv pp of *oppu* to be  
manifested See *oppal* [T *oppu*, M *op-  
piccu oppu* Te. *oppu*]  
*oppida* (92-64)—that was shuning d. pp of  
*oppu*—to be beautiful to agree with  
(GOKI) See *oppal* above [T *oppiya*  
M *oppicca*]  
*oppugum* (92-39)—displays itself ft 3 n sg  
of *oppu*—to be manifested See *oppal* Cf  
*akkum* [T *oppum* M *okkum*—equal]  
*oppe* (92-61)—display inf of *oppu* See  
*oppal* [T *oppa* M *okkave*]  
*o(m)d(u) sāśira* (3-5 to 6)—one thousand.  
num. adj *omdu* [T *or-āyiram* (onṣu—  
8th—'one'—K. P.)]  
*o(om)mānam* (3 4)—one *māna* 'a measure'  
s.n.sg nom. one *mana* =  $\frac{1}{2}$  *śēr* (Kṛt) *om*  
*mana* < or *mana* (by ass<sup>n</sup>) < *ormāna*  
*oydu* (92 63)—having deposited adv pp of  
*oy*—to deposit (Kṛt) [T *uy*—to escape]  
*orivaḥlak* (92-65)? for a section community?  
*orime* (2 12) once one time num adj N  
K *omme* (by as<sup>n</sup>) [T *orumal*—singular]  
*orivan* (90-12.13)—one (man) s.m.sg nom  
from numeral *or* i t an O. K. *orivan* M  
K *orian orban obbanu* N. K. *obbanu*  
See GOKI *orian* [T *orivan* M. *okka*  
Te. *okadu okaruḍu*—one man (GOKI)]  
*orivaḥla* (39 7)—one *balla* 'a measure' s n  
sg nom qualifies *ney* or *balla* < *orivaḥla*  
See *irpatta ayivaḥla* Kan *balla* a measure  
equal to about one *seer*? 4 *ballas* = one  
*koḷaga*  
*orṣu* (92-31)—goodness s.n.sg nom. (acc.  
sense) r is a mistake *orṣu*—dear noun.  
from *el*—good.  
*oḷaḷida* (108-4)—for *oḷaḷida* that served.  
d.pp of *oḷaḷu*—to serve (Kṛt)  
*oldu* (92-4)—having become pleased. adv.  
pp of *ol*—to be pleased. s n sg acc *ol*  
*dudan* (92-10) [T *ol* *ollu* M *ol oḷu*  
(Kṛt)]

*oldudan* (92 10)—that was liked. s n sg acc of *ol-* to be pleased See *oldu ma nam oldudan* (92 10) below  
*osage* (2 17) delight s.n.sg.nom. (dat sense) vb noun from *ose*—to be delighted *osage*—a gift a tax [Te. *osagu*—to give T *udavi*—a gift, Tu *uja ujar uar*—to be glad, T *uagat ogat*—joy Kan. *osage*—recording of news proclamation See *osa geyum* in GOKI]

*olā-konda* (92 47)—that possesses d pp of *olakol*—to possess contain include [T *uḷkonda* M *uḷkkonda* Te *lokomna*] adv pp *olakondu* (92-37)

*olakondu* (92-37)—having contained includ ed adv pp of *olakol*—to contain include See *olakonda* [T *uḷkondu* M. *uḷkkondu*] *olagana* (100-9)—of the inside adv of place gen

*olage* (91 41 92 25)—inside within adv of place [T *uḷle* M *uḷḷi* Te 15]

*Olangere e* (59 25)—s.pr.n.sg nom e (emphatic) Name of a tank. NK *Olage re*

*olar e* (92-11)—exist vb ft 3 mpl of *ol* < *u*—to be (Kir) Cf *unḷu* [T *ular* M *uḷḷavar*]

*olpan* (67 10 to 11 92 26.27 34 40)—good excellent adj n.sg acc of *olpu olpan* 92 259) instr—*olpin* (92 65) *olpininda* 92 29) *olpinum* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63) loc *olpinoḷ* (92-44) T *oli*—8th—s n splendour—K P [T *oliva*—8th—adj bril liant—K.P.]

*olpari* (92 2)—same as *olpan* nom. *olpani* (92 59)

*olpin* (92-65)—with distinction s.n.sg in str of *olpu*—excellent nice (Kir) See *olpan* Other forms—*olpininda* (92 29) *olpinum* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)—*olpinda + am*

[*ololpinoḷ* (92-44)—in the splendour s n sg loc of *olpu* See *olpan*

ō

*oje* (92 56 60)—strength s.n.sg nom. [SLW] instr—*ojezin* (92-62)

*oḍiddar* (30-7)—ran away past. 3 mpl of *oḍu*—to run *oḍiddar oḍi* (adv pp of *oḍu*—to run) + *iddar* < *irddar* past. 3 m pl of *ir*—to be *-dd* may be due to accent on i [T *odinar* M *oḍmar*]

*oḍida* (60-11)—that ran d pp of *oḍu*—to run. See *oḍiddar* [T *oḍina* M *oḍi ja*]

*oḍisi* (42 2 60 7 62-5)—having caused to

run adv pp of *oḍisu*—causative of *oḍu* —to run. See *oḍiddar* [T *oḍi*]

*or-ake* (2-12)—one rule num adj *or*—See *ake* above. *or urvu* (92-19)

AU

*audarya vṛttiyol* (92 9)—in practice of bounty s n sg loc [SLW]

X

*Kancī Abbe* (53-5)—s pr f sg nom [LW *abbe amba* (GOKI)]

*Kancayan* (64 2 67 7)—the town Conjeeva ram near Madras (Kir) s pr sg acc [SLW] loc —*Kanciyol* (64 7 to 8)

*Kanciyol* (64-7 to 8)—in Kancī s pr n sg [SLW] See *Kancayan*

*kaffi* (84 9 97 17)—having tied (84 9) hav ing fashioned (97 17) adv pp of *kaffu*—to tie bind fashion construct d pp —*kaffida* (96-4) caus.—*kaffisida* (91-36) [T *kaffi* M *kaff* Te *kaffu*]

*kaffinge* (78-5 to 6)—water course reservoir? s n sg dat *kaffi*—one who applies to or turns on as water on land (Kir)

*kaffida* (96-14)—that was constructed d pp of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffiya* M *keṭṭiya*]

*kaffisida* (91 34)—that was caused to be constructed. d.pp. of *kaffisu*—caus of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffu vitta*, Te *Kaffincina*]

*Kaḍatura* (51 11)—of *Kaḍatur* s pr n sg gen.

*kaḍamguvudum* (92-42)—lust or thickening vbl noun from *kaḍamgu*—to be lusty to become full of desire (Kir)

*kaḍe* (91-36)—side, limit, end adv of place [T *kada* Te. *kaḍa*]

*Kannaciyu* (16-11)—s pr m sg nom *Kannaci* + *y + um*

*Kannam* (85-8)—s pr m sg nom

*kane paṃṣaradoḷ* (60-8)—in a cage of arrows. s n sg loc [SLW *kane* arrow Tu *kane* (Kir) T *kaṇai*]

*kanḷe* (92 28)—to the eyes. s n sg (pl sense) dat of *kan*—eye. [T *kan*—8th—s.n eye —K.P Te *kannuku* M *kan nu*]

*kanḷettu* (66-10)—having lost the eyes. adv pp of *kanḷeḍu* *kan keḍu* to lose one's eyes [T *kanḷettu* M *kankettu* Te *kannuḍi*]

*kanḍu* (20-5 60-6 67 11 70-19 92 10 13)—having seen adv pp f *kan*—to see [T *kanḍu* M. *kanḍu* Te *kani*]

- kaṇḍagaḍaṅḡula* (53-6)—kaṇḍaga measure of 100 seers. *aṅḡula*—5 koḷagas See *aṅḡula* s n sg *kaṇḍaga*—20 koḷagas from 20 32 heru a heru = 128 seru (S Mhr) from 20-28 maunds—a maund = 48 seers. (Kīr)
- Kandovaja* (82 36)—s pr m sg nom —*ovaja* *Uvappa Upadhyaya* (?)
- kattaliṣa* (92-28)—that cast dark shades ft p of *kattaliṣu*—to cast dark shades N k. *kattaliṣu* *kattale* < *kartale* < *kaltale* [T *kartale* (for *kalattalai*)—early morning M *karukkum*—*karu* to darken *karuppu*—darkness]
- kadamkam* (94 9)—for *kadambakam* s pr m sg nom
- Kadaribakulacaloditadityam* (108-6)—a son born from the mountain of the Kadamba family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kadamburam* (49-3)—Kadambur s pr n sg acc gen *Kadambura* (51 11 to 12) nom. (acc sense) *Kadambur* (57 2 to 3)
- \**Kadambura* (51 11 to 12 52-5)—of *Kadambur* s pr n sg gen See *Kadamburam* *kadambur* (51 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom See *Kadamburam*
- Kannaradeva* (96-2)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Kannayyam* *Kannara* for *Kannara*
- Kannayyam* (94 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Kṛṣṇa*—*ayya* < *arya* Pkt. *Kanha* Pālī —*kanha* Cf *Kannayalal*
- Kannaradevana* (96-3)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaradevam* (99 3)]
- Kannarana* (94-35)—of *Kannara* s pr m sg gen [LW See *kannayyam*] nom *Kannaran* (94-38) nom *Kannaram* (93-6)
- Kannaram* (93-6 94 8)—s pr m sg nom [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaran* (94-38) gen—*Kannarana* (94-35) *Kannarasa* (95-7)
- Kannaturuvaye* (69-12 to 13)—in the country of *Kannavuri* s pr n sg loc [SLW *Kannavuri* Skt. *Kannapurī* (?) Skt *Kanna* Pkt *Kanna* *Kannavura* (SMD 75)—tbt. of *Kannapura*—an ear ornament (SM D 380)—Kīr]
- kaṇiṣṭha* (2 27)—*Kaṇiṣṭham* (2 38)—the smallest or least. s n sg nom adj [SLW *ṣṭha* in (2 27) for *ṣṭha* is common in Dravidian as there is no aspirate adj s m pl nom —*kaṇiṣṭha* (2 16) Other form—*kaṇiṣṭhasam* (2-27 to 28) *kaṇiṣṭhasar* (2 17) *kaṇiṣṭha* (2-16)—for *kaṇiṣṭha*—the young
- est adj s m pl nom [SLW] *kaṇiṣṭham* (2 27)
- kaṇiṣṭhasam* (2 27 to 28 38)—smaller less. adj s [SLW] See *kaṇiṣṭham*
- kaṇiṣṭhasar* (2 27)—younger adj s m pl nom [SLW] See *kaṇiṣṭham* *kanyadanam* (58-4)—giving a girl in marriage (without taking any fees)—s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Kanvillam* (78-11)—s pr m sg nom
- (*karu*) *kanran* (93 18)—calf s n sg acc *Karu* < *karu* — a calf (Kīr) [T *kanru* M *karre kannu* Te *kandu*—an infant Tu *kanu* (Kīr) Here the duplication may be for the sake of emphasis.
- kappamgoḷa* (67 7)—in order to take tribute *kappam*—tribute s n sg acc [T M *kappam* Te *kappamu koḷa*—to take inf of *koḷa*—to take T *koḷa* M *koḷave koḷe kappamgoḷa*—to take tribute (Kīr)]
- Kapulikkurukki bhatararukka* (51-3 to 4)—to the revered *Kapulikkurukki* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW for *bhatararukka* see below]
- kamalodbhava vamsa prottamaram* (92-74)—the eminent persons of the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl acc [SLW] *kamala* for *kamala* *hamulordbhava vamsajar* (92 57)]
- Kamciyan* (8-2 20-3 to 4)—same as *Kamciyan*
- kampamum* (92 43 to 44)—trembling or agitation s n sg nom [SLW] *kaṇiṣṭha* (92-29)—in fragrance s m sg loc of *kampu*—fragrance.
- Kampilge* (44-6)—to *Kampili* s n sg dat
- Kanba-Gavundana* (9-10)—of *Kanba Gavunda* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Ayca gavunda kanneyyam* (108-17) above.
- Kambayyan* (63-3 94 19)—s pr m sg nom *kayya* (60-6)—hand, side s n sg acc loc *kayyal* (105-17)
- kayyal* (104-17)—into the hands (ie into the trusteeship) s n sg loc
- Kayravamsadhipan* (19 1)—chief of *Kayra vamsa* s m sg nom [SLW]
- Karukanṣeṣṭaraku* (49-4)—for *Karukanṣeṣṭara* s pr n sg dat [Cf Skt *Nilakanṣha*]
- karam* (92-40)—most (s n sg nom) adj *karam*—greatly extensively much [M *karu kaḍu* (Kīr)]
- Karasar* (25-5)—s pr m pl (hon) nom *karisa* (97 10 14 107-6)—black, adj s n sg gen [T *karu* Te *karu*]
- karippu* (11 9)—a lion. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Karṇan* (92-10)—*Karṇa*, the son of *Surya*



- and Kuntī King of Anga known for his liberality (Kīr) s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*karbura* (60-12)—of *karbur* s pr n sg gen.  
*karivina* (108-27)—of sugarcane s n sg ger  
 [OK. *karvuu* MK *karbbu* Nk *kabbu*  
 T *karumbu* Te *carukū*]  
*kalla* (63-5)—of the stone s n sg gen of  
*kal*—stone. acc *kallam* (78 11) nom *kal*  
*lu* (63-6) pl *kalgaḷ* (21 5) [T *kal* M  
*kal* *kallu* Te *kallu*—later *royi* Tu *kal*  
 (GOAI)]  
*kallam* (78-11 89-14)—stone s n sg acc  
 See *kalla*  
*kallu* (63 6 70-25 27)—stone s n sg nom  
 See *kalla* *k* > *g* in *nirugal*  
*ka'la(ja)na varjitan* (15-8 to 9)—for *khala*  
*janatarptan*—shunned by wicked people.  
 adj s m sg nom Cf *kaṣṭajanavarjitan* in  
 GOAI  
*Kalā-kanti* (11 16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Kaligallan* (84 7)—s pr m sg nom *kal*  
*gallan*  
*Kalideva stamiya* (82 36)—of *Kalidevasvami*  
 s pr m sg gen [SLW *stami*—cf *sami*  
*sayi*]  
*Kali Doranan* (62-5)—the warrior or valiant  
*Doran* s pr m sg acc  
*Kali ballahan* (10-2)—s pr m sg nom [SL  
 W Pkt. *ballaha* < *lallabha*]  
*Kaliyammar* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom  
*ammam* was a common masculine suff in  
 OM cf *Ammar* a *Gandhavaranam*  
*Kaliyugadoḷ* (94 11)—in the fourth yuga or  
 Age of the world s n sg loc [SLW]  
*Kaliyuga Rava* (96-6)—*Rama* of *Kaliyuga*  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Kali Viṣṭayya* (99-14 to 15)—of valiant  
*Viṭṭayya* s pr m sg gen *Viṣṭayya* <  
*Viṣṇayya* Cf *Biṣṭideva* *Biṣṭiga* [Pkt  
*viṣṭha*]  
*kalgaḷ* (21 5)—stones s n pl nom See  
*kalla*  
*kalpa-vrkṣam* (94-13)—the trees of *svarga*  
 granting all desires adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*kavaldu* (92 28)—having branched off adv  
 pp of *katal*—to branch off (Kīr) [T  
*kavar* *kavvu* M *kavaru* Tu *kaba* *kabar*  
 (Kīr)]  
*kavi raja raja-vacal prabhaḥadante* (2 46)—  
 like the power of expression of an emperor  
 of poets adj s n sg used adverbially  
 [SLW]  
*kaviraja raja vibudha pravara* (92 74)—  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*kaviyeya* (97 17)—of brown cow s n sg  
 gen [SLW *kapila* > *kapile* in Kan and  
*p* > *v*] acc *kavileyan* (60-15)  
*kavileyan* (60-15 94 28)—brown cow s n sg  
 acc [SLW] See *kavileya* Other forms—  
*kavileyam* (72-27 to 28 73 21 92 72 73  
 109-20) *kavileyum an* (34 7 100-16)  
*kavileyumam* (2 53 54 7-6 23 11 29-11  
 83 12)  
*kaviley(u)(ma)n* (1 5)—same as *kavileyu*  
*man*  
*kavileyuvam* (108-37)—same as *kavileyumam*  
 (*m* > *v*)  
*kaṣṭe* (90-15) for *kuṣṭe*—a kind of worm that  
 destroys bamboos s n sg nom  
*kaṣṭani* (43 10 46-3 49 4 50-8 51 5 6 53 7)  
 —field rice land s n sg nom (acc in sense)  
 [T *kaṣṭani* (*kaṣṭani*—8th—s n pl paddy  
 fields—K.P) M *kaṇḍam keyi*—a field  
 (Kīr)]  
*kaṣṭi* (71 17 72 26 73 20 74 21 91-43 to 44  
 94 22 95-11 to 12 102-16 104 15)—having  
 washed adv pp of *kaṣṭu*—to wash. [M.K.  
*karci* Nk. replaced by *toṣedu* T *kaluvu*  
 M *kuṣṭu* Te *kaḍuḡi*]  
*Kalbappuvam* (108-37)—*kalbappu* mountain  
 s n sg acc [LW] *kalvappu* Other names  
*kalvappu kaṭavapra śaila giri tirthagiri*  
*ṛṣi giri sūle velgoḷa(d)adri* The Kan  
 names *kalvappu* and *kalbappu* can be de-  
 rived from *kaṣṭavapra* > *kaṣṭavpra* > *kaltap-*  
*pu* > *kalbappu* It is also possible that  
*kaṭavapra* might be a Sanskritised form from  
*kalvappu kaṣa*—a cemetery *vapra*—the  
 slope of a hill (cf *vapra kṛdā pari nata*  
*gaja prekṣantiyam dadarśa*—*Meghaduta*)  
*Kaḷḷabunuseya* (94-20 to 21)—of *Kaḷḷabu*  
*nuse*. s pr n sg gen *bunuse* > *punnuse*  
*Kaḷḷarvaḍiya* (59-17)—of *Kaḷḷarvaḍi* s pr n  
 sg gen. *vaḍi kaḷḷar*—nom in form and gen.  
 in meaning  
*kaḷamkamum* (92-42)—blemish or moon-spot.  
 adj s n sg nom [SLW *kaḷamkam*]  
*kaḷevor* (71 19)—shall reject. vb ft 3 pl m  
 of *kaḷe*—to reject lose  
*kaḷpa padapa danam* (92 23)—gift of wishing  
 trees s n sg acc [SLW *kaḷpa*]  
*kramadin* (92 28)—in due order s n sg  
 instr [SLW] nom *kramam* (92-62)  
*kramam* (92-62 65 to 66) due order s n  
 sg nom [SLW] See *kramadin*  
*kakambala* (94 19)—of *kakambal* (name of  
 a place) s pr n sg gen  
*Kacayyam* (94-36)—s pr m sg nom  
*Kaḍiyur* 92-32 28.53 to 54.51)—Name of a  
 place s pr n sg nom Now *Kaḷas*, a vi-

- lage in the Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar district, Bombay Presidency, Kāḍiyūr was in the Pūrigere 300 dist and Pūrigere—modern Lakṣmēśvar in Dharwar dist. acc Kāḍiyūran (92-47), Kāḍiyuram (92-24), gen Kāḍiyura (92-30), loc Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)
- Kāḍiyura (92 20 36 55 57)—of Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg gen See Kāḍiyūr
- Kāḍiyuran (92-47)—s.pr.n.sg acc See Kāḍiyūr Other form Kāḍiyuram (92-24)
- Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)—in Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg loc See Kāḍiyūr
- kaṇam (104-16)—a kind of grain s n sg nom [T Kaṇamḥoru gram Kāṇam also means—a corn or weight]
- adar (16-8)—they protected. past 3 m pl of ka(y)—to protect. adj s kadatange (73-21) See kadu
- Kadaḷaladuḷa (41-5)—in Kadaḷala s pr n sg loc. for Kōṭaḷaladuḷa?
- Kadaḷura (63-7)—of Kadaḷur, s n sg gen.
- kāḍi (60-7, 70-7, 66-79, 81-3 to 4 84 10, 98-10)—having fought adv pp of kāḍu—to fight. caus. inf—kāḍise (60-6), vb ft 1st. sg m—kāḍuvem (84-7) adj s m sg dat. kāḍuvomge (66-10) (92 1kause) ok
- kāḍise (60-6)—when caused to fight inf of kaḍisu—caus. of kāḍu—to fight See kaḍi
- kāḍu (16-13)—having protected adv pp of ka(y)—to protect past. 3 m pl kadar (16-8), adj s m sg dat kadātange (73-21), kadomge (71-20 to 21), kadonge (78-10), pl kāḍorge (89-14), nom sg nom sg kādōm (72-27) kāḍom (89-17), n. noun. kapu (83-11) ft 3 m pl kāḍu duiar (97-15) adj s m pl gen kāyvara (95-6)
- kaduiem (84-7 for kaduiem)—I will fight. vb ft. 1st. sg m. of kāḍu—to fight See kaḍi
- kaduiemge (66-10)—to him who fights for, adj s m ag dat of kaduvom < kāḍuiem > kāḍu—to fight. See kaḍi
- [k]adom (72-27)—he who protects adj s m sg nom from kāḍa-d pp. of ka(y)—to protect See kāḍu
- kadomge (71-20 to 21)—to him who protects. adj s m sg dat of kāḍom See kāḍu kadom
- kādonge (78-10)—same as kadomge
- [ka]dorge (89-14)—to them who protect adj s m pl dat of kādōr < kāḍa—p pp. of ka(y)—to protect. See kadu
- kāpu (83-11)—protector, guard. ad. s m. sg. T kapu—protection, M kaḥon Te kāpu] M.K. kavali kalgapu—foot guard (Kṛt) T kāpu—protection M gāḥon Te kapu]
- kadūḍuvar (97-15)—will protect vb ft 3 m pl of kadaḍu—to protect See kadu
- Kāmakōḍan (12-4 to 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kamesvarada (93-9)—of Kamesvara. s pr n sg gen s for s
- Kamcipuravaresvaram (107-14)—Lord of the town Kāma (Conjeevaram) adjs m sg nom [SLW] See kancayan
- kayvara (95-6)—of protectors adj s m pl gen of kayvar—from kayta—ft of ka(y)—to protect See kadu [T kappavar M kappavar, Te kāacuvāru] Other form kayvora (94-16)
- karunyam (92-14)—compassion, kindness s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Karttika māsada (91-7 to 8)—of the month of Karttika spr n sg gen [SLW Karttika (< kṛttika)—Oct Nov when the moon is full and near the Kṛttikas, the 8th month in the Cāndramana]
- kalakkam (108-25)—at times. s n sg dat [SLW] kalakke am loc kaladoḷ (67-6) acc. kalam (79-4), nom kalam (73-14) kaladoḷ (67-6, 96-3 97-8 to 9)—at the time s n sg loc [SLW] See kalakkam.
- kalam (79-4)—time s n g acc [SLW] adv See kalakkam
- Kālābeya (71-12)—of Kālābe s pr f sg gen
- kalam (71-17, 72-26, 73-10 20 91-43, 94-22, 95-11, 97-7 12, 102-16, 104-15)—feet s n sg, pl sense) acc dat kālge (97-11) [M kalu kal Te kalini]
- kālge (97-11)—to the feet s n sg (pl sense) dat. of kal See kalam
- kāḷvom)—whosoever protects adj s m sg nom. See kadu
- Kāsyapa gotra (84-12)—Kāśyapa lineage s n sg nom [SLW Kāsyapa < kāśyapa—name of a ṛṣi, a descendant of Manu and the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣa (Kṛt)]
- Kāṣigamge (93-11)—to the stone-mason (Kāṣiga one belonging to Kāṣi or Bena res?) s m ag dat
- Kāḷapriyadevargge (107-15 to 16)—to god Kāḷapriya. s pr m pl dat [SLW]
- Kāḷābe (89-13)—s pr f sg nom [SLW See kaṇci Abbe above]
- Kāḷi seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kāḷegaduḷ (44-8)—in the fight. s n sg loc [SLW kaḷaga SMD bandaya (Kṛt)]

- Kiṣālegadhīphannan* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
- kīṣṣṣon* (15 35)—he who destroys adj.s.m sg. from *kīṣṣa*—ft pl of *kīṣṣu*—to destroy N.K. *keṣṣuvāṇu* Other forms
- kīṣṣidon* (33 5)—dat *kīṣṣidonge* (78-10 to 11 *kīṣṣidom* (23-10) *kīṣṣaṇu* (33-6) adv pp. caus. *kīṣṣi* (60-10) *kīṣṣu* > *keṣṣu* in *keṣṣuvonn* (66 9) loc pl *keṣṣidoro* (67 13) *keṣṣidon* (24 10) *keṣṣidom* (61 13) opt.—*keṣṣuga* (31 21 to 22)
- kīṣṣidon* (33 5)—he who destroys *kīṣṣida*—d.pp of *kīṣṣu* (later *keṣṣu*)—to destroy See *kīṣṣon*
- kīṣṣi* (70-10)—having destroyed adv pp of *kīṣṣu*—to destroy See *kīṣṣon* [T M *keḍuttu Te ceḍu*]
- kīṣṣidonge* (78-10 to 11)—to the destroyer adj s n sg dat *kīṣṣon*
- kīṣṣidori* (23-10)—same as *kīṣṣidon* [T *keḍuttu* M *keḍuppon* Te *ceṣṣuṇavādu*]
- kīṣṣamam* (92-42)—artificial adj s n sg nom [SLW *kīṣṣama*]
- Kīṣṣiṅgaḍa* (68-2) of small *Ingāḷa*, s pr n sg gen *kīṣṣi*—small [T *cīru* M *cīru ceṣṣu* Te. *kīṣṣi cīru cīru cīṣṣi* Tu. *kīṣṣi kīṣṣu*]
- Kīṣṣamman* (94 8)—paternal uncle s m sg nom [Cf N.K. *cikkappa cīṣṣa*—small]
- kīṣṣaḍu* (93 10 12 108-18)—red forest (or dense forest) s pr n sg nom *kīṣṣu*—kern red (Kīṣṣ) SMD 215 Cf *keṣṣoḍa* [T.M Te *kaḍu karu* T also *kaḍṣu*—prest]
- kīṣṣe* (63 5)—for *kīṣṣe*—a lower tank, s n sg nom *kīṣṣu*—below under adv of place. [N.K. *keṣṣe* Te *kīṣṣa* kindi M *kīṣṣu* *kīṣṣi* to descend T *kīṣṣu* (Kīṣṣ) *keṣṣe* see *keṣṣe* below M *cīṣṣe* Te. *ceṣṣu* T *cīṣṣa*]
- kīṣṣon* (12 8 to 9)—he who pulled adj.s.m s g from *kīṣṣa*—ft p (past tense) of *kīṣṣu* to extract pull out (Kīṣṣ) N.K. *uttava nu kīṣṣavāṇu*
- Kīṣṣamman* (60-13)—s pr m sg nom *kīṣṣa*—probably *kīṣṣu* ere (a lord)—GOKI See *kīṣṣu* in GOKI [Cf T Te. *cīṣṣa*]
- Kīṣṣamman rāja paramesvara* (67 12)—the supreme lord *Kīṣṣarma* s pr m sg nom LW
- Kīṣṣamman* (55-3)—s pr m sg nom (fam ous one?) supreme lord, *Kīṣṣarma*. s pr m sg nom [SLW] dat *kīṣṣiṅge* (92-59) acc. *kīṣṣiṅga* (92-6) nom *kīṣṣiṅga* (92 64)
- kīṣṣiṅge* (92 59)—to the fame glory s n sg dat. [SLW see *kīṣṣiṅga*]
- kīṣṣiṅga* (92 64)—*kīṣṣiṅga* am (conj suffix.) See *kīṣṣiṅga*
- Kīṣṣa sumgaḍa* (78-6 to 7)—in *Kīṣṣasumga* s pr n sg loc
- Kūṣṣoṣṣaḍa* (4 5) s pr of pl (hon) nom Cf *Vinapoṣṣa Bāṣṣoṣṣa* *boḍṣa*—prostitute (Kīṣṣ)
- Kūṣṣurāḍa* (33-4)—of *Kūṣṣur* s pr n sg gen
- kūṣṣumuddan* (54 5)—s pr m sg nom *kūṣṣu* > *kuṣṣu*—inhabitant, tenant? *muddan*—a dear one (Kīṣṣ) See *kūṣṣumudda* (60-6)
- kūṣṣu* (2 13)—that has to be given. d ft p. of *kuṣṣu*—to give [N.K. *koṣṣu* (also M.K.) T M. *koṣṣukku*] vb ft 1st m.sg —*kūṣṣuven* (70-20) See *koṣṣa* below
- kūṣṣuven* (70-20)—I will give vb ft 1 m sg of *kuṣṣu*—to give. See *kūṣṣu* [T *koṣṣu* pen M *koṣṣuppen* *koṣṣukkuven* See *koṣṣa* below]
- Kūṣṣakūṣṣanayada* (79-2)—of *Kūṣṣakūṣṣa* lineage s pr n sg gen SLW Other form *koṣṣakūṣṣanayada* (90-5 to 6)
- Kūṣṣamgiya* (108-21)—of *Kūṣṣamge* s pr n sg gen
- kūṣṣurakke* (66-10)—may he become d-formed opt of *kūṣṣu* + *akkum* See *akkum*
- kūṣṣu*—deficiency s n sg
- kūṣṣu* (60-5)—horse s.n.sg nom (loc sense) loc. *kūṣṣurey* (60-5) [T *kūṣṣur* M *kūṣṣu* Te. *gūṣṣamu* (cf Skt. *ghoṣaka*) T M *kūṣṣu* T *kūṣṣu* M *kūṣṣu* (Kīṣṣ) T *kūṣṣur* (8th)—s n pl horses —(Kīṣṣ)
- kūṣṣurey* (60-5)—among horses. s n sg (pl sense) loc *kūṣṣu*
- Kūṣṣacarya-śikṣitam* (29 35)—written by *Kūṣṣacharya*. [SLW]
- Kūṣṣa* (67 17 18) s pr n sg nom name of a stream.
- Kūṣṣaseveya* (60-12)—of *Kūṣṣaseve* s pr n sg gen
- Kūṣṣavasiya* (61 10)—of *Kūṣṣavasi* s pr n sg gen
- Kūṣṣeyarasara* (70-13)—of *Kūṣṣeyarasara* s pr m pl gen.
- Kūṣṣeyan* (71-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom.
- kūṣṣa* (16-9 to 10)—boy s m sg nom [SLW] cf *komataka*
- kūṣṣasahayanum* (92-35)—helped of the white water lilies, i.e. moon. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kūṣṣakamlatar* (34-8)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom.
- kūṣṣarara* (90-8)—of the potters ampl

- gen [SLW] contraction of *kumbhakara* N K *kumbara*]
- kūlakṣayam* (90-15)—extinction of the race. s n sg nom [SLW]
- kulagṛibhūttiyinde* (92 33)—from the breaking open of the primitive mountains. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- kulatilakan* (16-3)—ornament to the family s m sg nom [SLW] *kulatilakam* (91 16 to 17)
- Kulappayya[m]* (72 22 24)—s pr m sg nom
- Kulamudda* (60-6)—s pr m sg voc See *kūḍimuddan* (54 5)—above
- kulamuddan* (58-3)—s pr m sg nom dear one to the family chief of the family
- kulamuddagamige* (60-11)—for the villager *kulamudda* s pr m sg dat *gamī* < *gramī*
- kulaharam* (94 13)—destroyer of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kuragamundar* (82 20 to 21)—s pr m pl nom [SLW] for *gamundar* See *Ayca ga ruunda* above
- Kurukṣetradol* (89-15 94 25 27 to 28)—in Kurukṣetra. S pr n sg loc [SLW] *Kuru kṣetra*—the field of the Kurus an extensive plain near Delhi the scene of the battles between the Kurus and Pāndus (Kṛt) acc *Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)
- Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)—*Kurukṣetra* + *am* + *um* s pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Kurukṣetradol*
- Kurula kamaseṭṭiya* (93 9)—of Kurulakama *seṭṭi* s pr m sg gen [SLW] *kurula*—curly hair for *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ayca-seṭṭi*
- Kuvalāla putarāresvata* (105-1 to 2)—Lord of Kuvalālapura the best of cities adj s m sg nom [SLW] *Kuvalālapura* N K [Kolara also *Kolala*]
- kula* (9-3)—measure s n sg adj qualifying *oḥam* cf *aygula* *Koḥaga* = 4 *baḥṣas* (Afys) cf *okkula* *ikkula* *mugula* *nagula* (Kṛt) [Te *kola*—measure *kolucu*—to measure T *kul* (7th) a *kulī*—a measure of land —5°6 ft.—K.P.]
- kulada* (92 57)—of the family s n sg gen [SLW] *kula*
- kula prasutam* (108-8 to 9)—born of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kulam* (92 50)—family s n sg nom [SLW] *kula* [ *kulam* + *am* (92-37)
- kṛta kṛtyar* (92-65)—those who have fulfilled their duties. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇa-pakṣada* (72 23)—of the dark fortnight adj s n sg gen [SLW]
- Kṛṣṇabermottarapathe* (69-14 to 16)—in the north of the Kṛṣṇa river s n sg loc [SLW]
- kūṭṭipa* (30-8) ?
- Kudaluru* (27-5)—s pr n sg nom
- Kuḍalurppadi* (52 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom (gen. sense)
- kudī* (62-3)—having joined. adv pp. of *kudū* & —to join unite [T M Te *kudī* inf *kude* (92 57)]
- kudē* (92-57)—when possessed of inf of *kudū*—to unite, endow with See *kudī*
- Kuntala* (92 24 to 25)—for Kuntala. N of the country s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- kul(u)* (2 30 100 13)—food s n sg nom [T *kul* Te *kudū* T M Tu *kuru* (Kṛt) cf Pkt *kura*]
- keḍipuvonu* (66-9)—he who destroys adj s m sg nom from *keḍipuvā* f p of *keḍipu*
- kedu*—to spoil See *kidipon* above. [N K *keḍisuvananu* T *keḍupavan* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucuvuḍu*]
- keḍisidarol* (67 13)—among those who destroy adj s m pl loc from *keḍisidar* < *keḍisida* < *keḍisu*—to destroy See *kidi pon*
- keḍisidon* (24-10 31 18 to 19)—he who destroys same as *kidisidon* (33 5) other form *keḍisidom* (61 13)
- keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)—may he perish, opt of *keḍu*—to spoil, perish [See *kidipon* T *keḍuka* M *keḍaṭṭe* Te *ceḍudan*]
- keyya* (93-10)—of the field s n sg gen *kai kay* *kayī* *keyyī* *keyyam* (78-7 97 13) [Kṛt T also *kalanī* *kaidai* *ceṭṭu* *ceṭṭuu* M *kaḷe* *kaye*—to thrive, bring fruit. Cf Skt *kedara* *kṣetra*]
- keyyam* (78-7 97 13)—rice-land s n sg acc see *keyya*
- keyi* (97 13)—land s n sg nom see *keyya*
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) 82-22 to 23)—doing pres adv p of *key*—to do Other forms (where *k* > *g* in intervocalic position) *geyyuttam* (102-11) *geyyuttu* (8-6 to 7) *geyuttam* (91 22) *geyuttu* (45-2 to 3) *geyṭu* (88-3) *geye* (3-2) *geyye* (71 11)
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) (102 11)—*keyyuttu* + *am*
- keyyuttu* (85-6 to 7) > *geyyuttu* same as *keyyuttam*
- keyuttam* (> *geyuttam*) (91 22)—< *keyyuttam*
- keyuttu* (45-2 to 3)—(> *geyuttu*) < *keyyuttu*
- keyṭu* (> *geyṭu*) (88-3)—same as *keyyuttu*. *keyyuttu* > *keyuṭu* > *keyṭu*

- keye* (22 1 24-3 26 9 27 2 30-3 31-3 to 4 33-2 35 2 50-4 57 2 58-1 66-4)—while doing inf of *key*—to do absolute construction > *geye* (3 2 10-3 25-2 29 2 to 3 38-1 39-2 42-3 44-3 47 2 51 2 52-2 53 3 54 2 61 1 62 1 63-3 70-3 76-4 78-3 82 6 7). The earlier form is *keyye* (> *geyye*) (23-3 37 2 71 11 72 24 75-2 99 3 to 4 102-3 103 8) [M *ceyyave cey ke*] pres adv past—*keyyuttum* (82 22 to 23) d pp *keyda* (35-3) past 3 m sg *keydan* (92-6) *keydam* (92 8) *keydom* (> *keydom*) (94 29) *keydon* (> *keydon*) (90-10) pl—*keydar* (> *geydar*) (44 12) adv pp *keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19) adj s m sg gen *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39-11) d ft p—*keyva* (> *geyva*) (92-69) past 3 m. sg caus *keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)
- k(e)y* (2 31)—hand s n sg nom [T *kai* (*keyi*—7th—s n hand—K.P) M. *kai Te cey*]
- keyda* (35-3 44 9)—that was done d pp of *key*—to do See *keje* [T *seyda* M *ceyda*] *geyda* (8 5) (83 5) *geyda* (9 6) *keydan* (92-6)—did past 3 m sg of *key*—to do See *keje* [T *seydan* M *ceydan*] Other form *keydam* (92-8)
- keydar* (> *geydar*)—made. past 3 m pl of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydar* M *ceydar*]
- keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19 60-11 12 69-24 79-4 92-60 94 19 96-9 to 10 108-3)—having done adv pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydu* M *ceydu* Te *cesi* (cf colloq Kan *maḍikeṣi banda-keṣi* mostly spoken by non brahmins)]
- keydo* (> *geydo*) (73-23)—he who does adj s m sg < *keydom*
- keydoni* (> *geydom*) (94 29 26 25)—d d Same as *keydon*
- keydon* (> *geydon*) (90-10)—same as *keydon*
- keydona* (> *geydona*) (39 11)—of the doer adj s m sg gen from *keydon* *keyda*—d pp. of *key*—to do
- keyta* (92 69)—that will be done d ft p of *key*—to do [See *keye* T *seyyum* M *ceyyum*]
- keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)—caused to do past 3 m sg of *keysu*—to cause to do *key*—to do See *keye* probably from *key sidom*
- kere* (30-9)—tank s n sg nom [GOAI T *kūlam ceṇu* to narrow down to fill up etc. M *ceṇukku Te. ceṇuru Tu kere*] Cf also T *karas*—bank bund as of a tank. acc. *kereyan* (92 17) dat *kerege* (93 15 to 16) gen. *kereya* (82 12)
- kerege* (93 15 to 16 106 13)—for the tanks. s n sg (pl sense) dat See *keje*
- kereya* (82-12 91-35 to 36 38 to 39 95-13 109-19)—of the tank s n sg gen See *keje*
- ke[re]yan* (92 17)—tank s n sg acc See *keje*
- Kesugolada* (29-36)—of *kesugola* s pr n sg gen Cf *kisukadu* (93 10)
- kelagana* (90-8 91-39 to 40)—below adv of place s n sg gen nom *kelagum* (23 8) cf *kulkeje* above
- kelagum* (23-8) below adv of place See *kelagana* [T *kil kile* M *kūlil Te kṛmḍa*]
- keleya* (15 12)—friend s m sg nom pl *keleyar* (62-3) [NK *geleya* (slang *gene ya*) Te *celi*]
- keleyar* (62 3)—friends s m pl nom See *keleya* [T *kūlayar*]
- Kekayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom [*ke kaya* Name of a tribe country and its kind (Kir)]
- kerya* (23 4)—of the street s n sg gen [T *seri* M *ceri*—part of a village Te *kerru* Te *geri*]
- kesari* (11-8 to 9)—lion adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- keli* (47-3 to 4)—having heard adv pp of *kellu*—to hear [NK *keli* T M *keḷḷu* Other form *kēḷdu* ("0 16)]
- keḷdu* (70-16 84 6)—having heard adv pp of *keḷ* (*kel*)—to hear [See *keli*]
- kakkoṇḍu* (92-4)—having undertaken adv pp of *kai koḷ*—to undertake [T, *kaiḷ konḍu* M. *kaiḷkonḍu* Te *cekoni*]
- Kongani* (45-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom Other forms *konguni* (29-16 to 17 64 2 to 3 65-3) *kongoni* (66-3 to 4) and *konguni* in apposition with *arasa arasar* [*kongu cera* or *kerala* especially the country about Coimbatore T M *konḷu* (Kir)]
- koḷḷa* (2-5 47 5-3 26-13 27 8 12 28-16 33 25 46-3 72-28 73-21 74 11 80-9 13 86-11 89-15 94 22 97 18 99-13 104 15 108-18)—that was given, d pp of *koḷu*—to give [T M *koḷuttu*] past 3 m sg—*koḷḷan* (19-6) *koḷḷam* (51 5) *koḷḷo* (83-9 pl—*koḷḷar* (24 4) (> *goḷḷar*) *koḷḷor* (45 4) past 3 f sg—*koḷḷaḷ* (10-7) adv pp.—*koḷḷu* (5-6) past 3 n sg—*koḷḷudu* (91 48)
- koḷḷan* (19-6 102-16)—gave. past. 3 m sg of *koḷu*—to give See *koḷḷa* Other forms *koḷḷam* (51 5 59-15) *koḷḷo* (83 9) [T M *koḷḷuttan*]

- koṭṭar* (24.4 42.6 61.12 71.17 75-7 78-8 82-24 97.13.8)—gave past 3 m pl \* (hon) of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* > *goṭṭar* in *brahmadeyam goṭṭar* (29-4) [T *koṭṭar* Other forms *koṭṭ(a)ra(r) koṭṭor* (45-4)]
- koṭṭaḷ* (10-7)—gave past 3 f sg of *koḍu* —to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭaḷ* M *koṭṭaḷ* Te *iccenū*]
- Koṭṭigadevam* (103.7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Koṭṭiga* < Skt. *Koṣṭha*—granary treasury]
- koṭṭu* (5-6 50-11 58-4 77.8)—having given adv pp of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭu* Te *koṭṭuḷ*] > *goṭṭu* in *danamu(ma)m goṭṭu* (4-6 to 7) [T *koṭṭu* du M *koṭṭuḷ*]
- koṭṭa* (83-9)—gave past 3 m sg of *koḍu*—to give. *koṭṭon* See *koṭṭan koṭṭa*
- koṭṭor* (45.4)—same as *koṭṭar* See above
- koṭṭange* (61.12) a gift. s pr m sg nom
- Koṭṭaṣeṭṭiyara* (18-12)—of *Koṭṭaṣeṭṭi* s pr \* m pl (hon) gen [SLW] for *seṭṭi* > *ṣreṣṭhin* see *Ayca seṭṭi* above
- koṭṭeyan* (4.8)—umbrella s n sg acc of *koḍe*—umbrella [T *kuḍaṣ* (*kuṭaṣ*)—8th—umbrella—K. P.] M *kuḍa koḍa* Te *goḍugu koḍe* > *goda* in *beḷgoḍe* (92-13)]
- konṣu* ? (84.9)—having given Same as *koṭṭu koṭṭu* was sometimes written with *ḥ* represented by a dot(\*) and a single *f* This dot was mistaken by the editors as having a nasal and hence they wrote it as *konṣu* Cf *bhaṇṭaraka* for *bhaṭṭaraka* in GORY
- konda* (51.5)—that was taken. d pp of *kol* —to take. [T M *kondaḷ* inf—*kolal* in *kappamgoḷal* (67.7) vb ft 1 m sg—*kol* en (84-6) *koṭṭem* (84.10) adj s m sg—*koṭṭom* (2|50) *koṭṭonu* (66-9)]
- Koṇḍakundaniyada* (90-5 to 6)—same as *Kundakundaniyada* See above.
- Koṇḍaligeṛe* (92-34)—*Koṇḍali* tank s pr n sg nom.—*keṛe* see above. dat. *Koṇḍaligeṛe* ḡ (92.69) gen *Koṇḍaligeṛeya* (92-86)
- Koṇḍaligeṛege* (92.69)—for the *Koṇḍali* tank. s pr n sg dat. See *Koṇḍaligeṛe*
- Koṇḍaligeṛeya* (92-36)—of the *Koṇḍali* tank s pr n sg gen. See *Koṇḍaligeṛe*
- [*Ḥe*]ndū] *agolramalam* (96-22)—sprung from the *Koṇḍaliya* race adj s m sg nom [SLW *Kaṇḍūya* < *Kaṇḍūmya*]
- konḍu* (20-4 24.7 51.9 12 62-4 104.18 108-4.33)—having taken adv pp of *kol* —to take. See *konda* [T M *konḍu* Te. *konu* > *gonḍu* in *poṭegonḍu* (92-3)]
- Koṇḍojange* (93-12)—to *Koṇḍoja* s pr m sg dat
- konda* (1-5 2.54 to 55 3-6 5-12 6-6 29-11 30-12 33-6 34.7 39-10 74.13)—that killed d pp of *kol*—to kill [T *konṛa* M *konnaḷ*] past. 3 m sg—*kondam* (94.37) adj s m pl gen *kondara* (20-9) adv pp—*kondū* (61-4) adj s m sg nom *kondon* (7.6) gen *kondona* (23.12) *kondōna* (60-15) inf *kolal* (92.11) vb noun *kole* (33-6) vb ft 3 m pl *kolvaru* (108-33)
- kondam* (94-37)—killed. past. 3 m sg of *kol*—to kill see *konda*. [T *konṛaṇ* M *konnan*]
- kondara* (20-9)—of those who have killed adj s m pl gen. See *konda*
- kondu* (61-4 62.6)—having killed adv pp of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *konṣu* Other form *komdu* (92-5)]
- kondon* (7-6)—he who has killed. adj sm sg nom from *konda*—pp of *kol*—to kill gen—*kondona* (23.12) see *konda* [T *konṛon* M *konnon konnavan*]
- kondona* (23.12)—of him who has killed adj sm sg gen of *kondon* See *konda kon donara* (9-10) Other form *londona* 60-15)
- [*Ko*]mmagureyammam (81-4)—s pr m sg nom
- komalara* (44.7) of *Komala*. s pr m pl (hon) gen (*Komala* < *komara* < *kumara* boy ?)
- Komgoni Muttarasarkku* (48-1)—to *Kongon* Muttarasar s pr m (hon) dat. Tam. dative form seems to have been used here See *Kongani* (45.2 to 3)
- kon da* (92-33)—same as *konda*
- komdu* (92.5 94-38)—same as *kondu*
- Kollipallata Nolambam* (60-3 to 4)—s pr m sg
- kolal* (92-11)—to kill inf of *kol*—to kill. See *konda*. [T *kolla* M *kollal*]
- kole* (33-6)—murder s n sg nom vb nom from *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolat* M *kola*]
- koliaru* (108-33)—will kill vb ft 3 m pl of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *koliar* M *kollutar*]
- Koṭṭalada* (63-6)—of *Koṭṭalla* s pr n sg gen
- Kosagaeṭṭinōl* (29-28 to 29)—in *Kosagaeṭṭi* fu s pr n sg loc [*teṭṭu*—hill N. Ḥ. *beṭṭa kosagu*—a kind of tree (Ḥ. 17) *teṭṭu*—a hill N. Ḥ. *beṭṭu*]
- Kolpōkara* [Giriyayena] (89-18)—by *Kolpōkara* Giryaya s pr m sg instr [SLW

- Skt instr termination *ena Gṛīyena* < *Gṛīyayena*]  
*koḷaga* (97 17) for *koḷagu*—the hoof s n sg acc [T *kuḷamba* (*kuḷagu*) M *koḷambu* Te *goriga* NK *gorasu*]  
*koḷen* (84 6)—I will take vb ft. 1 msg of *koḷ*—to take [See *koḷa* (51 5) T *koḷven* M *koḷḷven*] Other form—*koḷvem* (84 10)  
*koḷvom* (2 50)—he who takes. adj s m sg nom from *koḷva*—ft p *koḷ*—to take [See *koṇḍa* T *koḷvon* M *koḷvon* Te. *konuadu* *koḷvonu* (66 9)—same as *koḷvom*  
*Kogaḷya* (108 13 14 28.36)—of *Kogaḷi* s pr n sg gen  
*Kogaḷivarayya* (108-16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom  
*koḷi* (39-8)—a crore or ten millions num adj [SLW] also in (74 12 92 72) acc *koḷiyan* (92 73)  
*koḷiyan* (92 73)—10 millions num adj s n sg acc See *koḷi*  
*Koḷiṣeṭṭi* (108-14) s pr m sg nom [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Ayca seṭṭi* above]  
*koḷeyan* (62 5)—fort, s n sg acc of *koḷe* (T *koḷṭai*—8th—s n fort—K.P.) (*koḷu* *koḷṭai*—Kṛt) M *koḷa* (*koḷu*—Kṛt) Te *koḷṭam* i] Other form *koḷeyan* (60-4) loc *koḷeyuḷ* (76-7) [T M *koḷṭṭa*]  
*Koḷejammam* (99-12)—s pr m sg nom  
*koḷeyan* (60-3)—same as *koḷeyan* See above  
*koḷeyuḷ* (76-7)—in the fort s n sg loc See *koḷeyan* [Te. *koḷalo*]  
*konamu* (77 9)—male or he buffalo s n sg acc (Skt *gona*—an ox—Kṛt) [Te M *kuḷa* (Kṛt) *konam* + u (<um conj suff or acc suff) Cf also Dravidian *guḷi*—an ox]  
*koṣṭha koṣi vidhādima* (97-38)—like a crore of store houses adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*koṣigara* (99-12)—of *koṣigar* s pr m pl (hon) gen  
*Kauṇḍiḷyagotrada* (86-7)—of *Kauṇḍiḷya* race s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Krodhana* (101 2)—the 59th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*kṛameyam* (92 58)—patience s n sg acc [SLW *kṛama*]  
*kṣanti* (97 7)—patience s n sg nom cf *kṛame* acc *kṣantiyumani* (92-46)  
*kṣudropadrata badhegaḷ* (94 23)—troubles from the wicked. adj s m pl nom [SLW]

## KH

*khaṇḍa sphuṭita jṛṇnoddharanakkam* (92-12)

—for the repair of broken (*khaṇḍa*) torn (*sphuṭita*) and dilapidated (*jṛṇa*) adj s n sg dat [SLW] *oddharanakke* + *ana* *kharam* (98-2)—the 25th year in the cycle of 60

## G

- Gaṅgapuradul* (55-4)—in *Gaṅgapura* s pr n sg loc [SLW]  
*gaṇeṇḍram* (92 3 13)—lord of elephants s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Gaṇadharadeva-bhaṭṭarakar* (108-13 to 14)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW] See *bhaṭṭarakar* below  
*gaṇḍam* (90-2 to 3 21 105-3)—a manly person a hero s m sg nom One of the *Tatsamas* (Kṛt) (SMD 384) [T.M *kaṇṇa kanda* (Kṛt)] *gaṇḍa marttandau* (92-21) gen. pl *gaṇḍara* (105-3) loc pl —*gaṇḍaroḷ*  
*gaṇḍa marttandam* (92 21)—a sun of heroes adj s m sg nom See *gaṇḍam*  
*gaṇḍara* (105-3)—of heroes s m pl gen. See *gaṇḍam*  
*[gaṇḍaroḷ]* (92 21)—among heroes s m pl loc See *gaṇḍam*  
*Gaṇbe naḍar* (46 2)—those of *Gaṇbe* country adj s m pl nom *gaṇbe* < *kanbe* < *kanbe*—a mine valley? for *naḍar* < *naḍu*—a country See *naḍu* below  
*gadyanam* (104 15 108-27)—a weight equal to a *ruvi* or farthing (Kṛt) s n sg nom [Skt. *gadyanaka*—a weight = 32 *gunjas* or 64 *gunjas* with physicians, a kind of small gold coin (Kṛt)] *gadyana me* (emphatic) 51 4) acc sg *gadyanam am* (108-25) *gadyanatan* (108-29)  
*gadyanamam* (108-25)—*gadyana*—coin See *gadyanam* s n sg acc Other form *gadyanavan* (108-29)—*gadya am* + *an* > *ga dyanatan*  
*Gaṅga Permmaḍi* (68-4)—s pr m sg nom For *Permmaḍi* see *Permmaṇaḍi* below acc *Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94 38)  
*Gabhu daran* (94 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*gabhirateyoḷ* (97-58)—in profundity s n sg loc [SLW]  
*gabhiroddani* (92 7)—profound depth. adj s n sg nom (acc sense) [SLW]  
*Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94-38)—*Gaṅga Permmaḷi* < *Permmaḍi* (ḍ > ḷ) s pr m sg acc See *Gaṅga Permmaḍi*  
*Gaṅga aru sasitumam* (53-4 to 5)—*Gaṅga* six thousand s n sg acc NW + LW *aru* <

- aru six *sasiram* < *sahasram* *sasiram* + *am* (conj. suff.) [T *aṣṣayiram*]
- \**Gamgavaḍṣiya* (57-2)—s of *Gamgavaḍṣi* s pr n sg gen—*vaḍṣi*
- Gamgadharam* (92-21)—Ganges-bearer i.e. *Śiva* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Gayeyoḥ* (94-26)—in *Gaye* s pr n sg loc loc [SLW *Gaya* a place of pilgrimage in Behar (Kīṛ)]
- Garuda lanchanam* (72-16)—having the mark of *Garuḍa*, s n (in form m in sense) sg nom [Garuḍa—the bird and vehicle of *Vṛṣṇa* the enemy of the serpent race (Kīṛ)]
- garvadinḍa* (92-3)—with pride s n s instr [SLW]
- galde* (90-13 108-27-31)—field s n sg nom [OK *galde* > Mh. *garde* > Nk. *gadde* (cf. *eltu* > *ertu* > *eltu* Nk. *kaṭte* > *katte*) (*gadde* = *garde*—a field especially a paddy land. [Te. *kayye* T M. *kalan* *kayn* (Tu. *konḍa*)—Kīṛ)] Cf. \**kayya* *keyya*—rice-field and *kaṭam*]
- grahanadandu* (97-5 ti 68)—on the day of the eclipse (of the moon) s n sg used adverbially [SLW] loc *grahanaḍṣoḥ* (72-25)
- grahanaḍṣoḥ* (72-25)—same as *grahanadandu* s n sg loc [SLW]
- ganaduḥ* (1-4)—on oil mill s n sg loc [T *kanattis* Te. *ganuga* Mar. *ghana* (Kīṛ)]
- gandharvage* (6-2-4)—to the singers s m pl dat [SLW *gandharva*—a singer (Kīṛ)] Other meanings of *gandharva*—1 a celestial musician 2 a ghost 3 a wife or a beautiful woman, 4 a horse 5 a kind of deer 6 the cuckoo 7 a kind of bee 8 the sun (Kīṛ)]
- gaman* (58-2)—villager s m sg nom LW [Skt *grāma* Pkt *gama*] See *gamuṇḍa* below (hon.) pl. *gamigar* (58-3)
- gamigar* (58-3) villager s m pl (hon.) nom. see *gaman*
- gamuṇḍa* (97-6 11 to 12)—headman of a village. s m sg nom [LW See *Ayca* *gamuṇḍa* above] *gamuṇḍan* (60-13) f pl *gamuṇṇabbegaḥ* (67-5) m pl *gamuṇḍaru* (82-11) m pl gen *gamuṇḍasamigaḥ* (86-7 to 8) m sg nom—*gamuṇḍasamiyu* (82-30 to 31) m > v in *gamuṇḍagaḥ* (108-28 to 29) gen pl *gamuṇḍa* (108-22) *gavunḍuḥ* (108-21) dat pl *gamuṇḍagaḥ* (25-26) [Pkt *gamaṇḍa*—headman of a village (*Paṭissiddhamahanaṭo*)]
- Gamuṇḍabbegaḥ* (67-5)—s pr f pl (hon.) nom LW See *gamuṇḍa* above.
- gamuṇḍaru* (82-11)—head men of the village s m pl nom [LW] See *gamuṇḍa* above
- gamuṇḍa-samigaḥ* (86-7 to 8)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW] See *gamuṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)
- [*ga*] *muṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)—see *gamuṇḍa*
- Gavadiṇḍa* (74-10)—of *Gaḍṣiṇḍa* s pr n sg gen
- gavarisuta* (92-27)—murmuring pr adv pl of *gavarisu*—to murmur to sound make a noise (Kīṛ) < *gavarisutta*
- gavundam* (94-19)—same as *gamuṇḍa* (m > v) [*gavila*—(Tbh of *gramma* SMD 367)—the headman of a village (also a rustic)—Kīṛ]
- gavundagaḥ* (108-28 to 29)—s m pl nom See *gamuṇḍa*
- gavundara* (108-22)—of *gavunḍar* s m pl gen See *gamuṇḍa*
- gavunḍagaḥ* (108-21)—of *gavunḍagaḥ*—s m pl gen See *gavunḍagaḥ* *gamuṇḍa*
- gavunḍagaḥ* (108-25 to 26-35)—to *gavunḍagaḥ* s m pl dat [SLW] *gavunḍagaḥ* ge + am Other form *gavunḍagaḥ* (108-17 to 18, 20)
- giḥvunḍu* (92-29)—flock of parrots, s n sg nom *giḥ*—parrot [T *kiḥi*—parrot M *kiḥi*—a thurd, Te. *ciluka* (Skt *cimika*—Kīṛ)] *giḥi kannadavakki* *paṇḍitavakki* *puruḥi* (Kīṛ) *vinḍu* < *pinḍu* group flock collection Nk. *hinḍu* M *inḍa*—group Te. *pinḍu* *pinḍu* Tbh of *pinḍa* a collection flock (Kīṛ)]
- guḍi* (92-13)—flag s n sg nom Other meanings 1 a round, circle, 2 a pole erected on the New Year's Day before the house-door (*guḍi paḍava*) 3 Skt *kūḥi*—a house a temple (Kīṛ) [M *koḍi*—baner T *koḍi*]
- Gunasagara* (27-8 28-16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gunamal aratna brajakke* (92-64)—to the series of the precious gems of their virtues adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- gunamgaḥ* (92-12)—virtues s n sg acc. [SLW]
- gun-agraṇi* (92-16)—pre-eminent in virtues adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- [*gu*] *nambhodhi* (97-17 to 18)—ocean of virtues adj s (m sense) sg nom [SLW]
- Guṇḍan* (9-4)—a pr m sg nom (dat. in sense qualifying *amṛanta acarige*)
- guttam* (2-22)—contract or monopoly or tax thereon. s n sg nom [Nk. *guttige*—



- contract rental on land (Kṛt) T *kuttakari* M Te *gutta*]
- Kurukṣetradolaṃ* (97 19) for *Kurukṣetra* *laṃ*—in *Kurukṣetra* s pr n sg loc [SLW See *Kurukṣetra* above]
- Guligatere Nagam* (97 28)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- geldan* (94-38)—won, past 3 m.sg of *gel*—to win M.K. *geldan* *geddan* N.K. *geddanu* adv pp *geldu* (60-7) [T *gilittan* (T *kets vellu* M *iclu* Te *gelucu*—Kṛt)]
- geldu* (60-7 62 6)—having won adv pp of *gel*—to win See *geldan* [T *venṇu* (8th) —K.P. M. *kī kī*—to obtain win Te *gellic*]
- Goggiya* (94 21)—of *Goggi* s pr n sg gen *Goggiyaduvam* (92-3 47 to 8)—s pr m sg gen. *Goggiyana* (92 11) acc. *Goggiya-bhupaṇan* (92-10) *Goggiya-tallabhanam* (92 9) nom *Goggiya-vallabham* (92-21 to 22) *Goggiyana* (92-11)—of *Goggiya*, s pr m sg gen See *Goggiyadevami*
- Goggiya-bhupaṇan* (92 10)—s pr m sg acc [SLW *bhupala*] See *Goggiyadevami*
- Goggiya-vallabhanam* (92-9)—*Goggiya-vallabha* s pr m sg acc [SLW for *tallabha* see below]
- Goggiya-valla[bhavi]* (92 21 to 22)—same as *Goggiya devam*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (10-4)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi* s pr f sg gen [*Goyinda* *Gotinda*] *poḍḍi*—N.K. *poḍḍi*]
- Goyindara Bhaṭṭarara* (67-3 to 5)—of *Goyinda Bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- Goyindara ballahan* (93-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ballahan* < *tallabham* Skt. and Pāli *vallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha* > Kan. *ballaha*]
- goratar* (71 17 97 10)—master spiritual teacher (GOKI) s m pl nom [SLW Skt. *guru guratar* > *goratar* (cf *kuḍu koḍu tuḍu toḍu*) T *kuratar*—elders (Te. *gora* *ta goraga gorata*—a class of *Saṃa* beggars (Kṛt) probably from *guru* + *aram* the teacher—he Acc to R. NARASIṂHĀ CĀR *gorata* is the Tbh of *guru* T *kuratar*—elders, *gurus*—religious preceptors and ministers—GOKI] pl *goratarakka* (71 19) dat pl *goratarogge* (67 11)
- goratarakka* (71 19)—*gurus*, s m pl nom SLW See *goratar*
- goratarogge* (67 11)—to the *gorataras*, s n pl dat [SLW] See *goratar*
- Govinda paḍḍiya* (63-9)—to *Govindapaḍḍi* s pr m sg dat LW gen. *Govindapaḍḍiya* (63-8)
- Govinda paḍḍiya* (63 8)—of *Govinda paḍḍi*, s pr m sg gen *paḍḍi paḍḍi*—a gang of workmen (Kṛt) *paḍḍi*—a settlement, hamlet village *paḍḍi* to repose (Kṛt)
- Gokarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭarogge* (71 15 to 16)—to *Gokarnapaṇḍita bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat for *bhaṭṭarar* see below
- goḍina* (91-36 to 37) of the weir s n sg gen. of *goḍu* < *koḍu*
- gotram* (59 16)—race lineage s n sg nom [SLW]
- Goleyabhaṭṭam* (69-26 to 27)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW Skt. *bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa bhaṭṭa T paṭṭan*—a learned man M *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭuḍu*—a learned man, Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest, (*bhaṭṭa*—any learned man (Brahmaṇa) doctor or philosopher used also as a title—best excellent) Kṛt]
- Gotannayya* [num] (74-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Gopanna* > *Gotanna* (*anna*—an elder brother a respectful compellation for an elder male. MT Te *anna* Tu. *anne*—(Kṛt))
- Govindayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom [*Govindarya* > *Govindayya* (Cf Pkt. *ay yavatta* < *aryavarta*) Cf also *Govindappa*]
- Govindara tallahan* (62-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW see *Goyindara-ballahan* (93 4) above. Skt. *tallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha*]
- goṣṭi* (71 22)—(representative of) the assembly s n (m in sense)—sg nom [LW *goṣṭhi goṣṭhi*—an assembly a meeting (Kṛt)]
- gosane* (7-4)—declaration s n sg nom [SLW *ghoṣana* (*goṣane* Tbh. of *ghoṣane ghoṣana* SMD 338, Te *kosunne* (Kṛt))]
- gōsahasram* (99-12)—1 000 cows, s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW Other form *gosahasram* (103 14 to 15) *gosasam* (10-5)]
- gosasam* (10-5 80-6 to 7)—same as *gosahasram* (?)

## GH

- ghaṭṭigeya* (20-8)—of the assembly s n sg gen. [SLW *ḥ* > *ḥ* in *ghaṭṭige* (92 13) *ghaṭṭige* (92 13 40)—assembly hall s n sg nom [SLW see *ghaṭṭigeya* Skt. *ghaṭṭika* > *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige*

## C

- Caffavya* (108-16)—a pr m. sg. nom. (dat sense qualifying *govinda gajam*) (*caffa*

- caṭṭe saṭṭi seṭṭi*—Tbh of *sreṣṭha* in the sense of *sreṣṭhi* the head or chief of a trade—clever merchant T *caṭṭu*—trade merchandise also fineness Kīr ) It is quite possible that the word *Caṭṭayya* is from Skt. *Chaitra*]
- Caṭṭayyadeva* (102 15)—same as *caṭṭayya*
- Caṭṭigadevam* (102 2)—s pr m sg nom LW < *chatrika*? See *Caṭṭayya* above
- catuṛaḥṣṭadoḥ* (108-28)—within the four boundaries. adj s n sg loc [SLW *aḥṣṭa*—boundary]
- catuṣṣamayada* (92-38 to 39)—of the four boundaries or directions s n s (pl sense) gen [SLW]
- canna* (53 7)—s pr n sg (Cf *cannu*—beauty excellence *canna*—a man of beauty cf *cannapaṭṇa* *cannabasava* *purana* *cannagī* etc [T *cenna* *cennai* Te *cannu*—Kīr ]]
- Candraditya* (73 14)—of *Candraditya* s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]
- candṛārkkatarambaram* (94 2 36 107 4)—as long as moon and stars last adj s n sg nom [SLW *baram* NK *varge* T *varai* Te *varaku*]
- Camdramauḥ bhājarata* (103 16)—of the venerable *Camdramauḥ bhājarata* > *bhājarata* > *bhājarata* (f > j) Cf *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige* above for *bhājarata* see below
- catanaravunda yugalam* (102 3 to 4)—the pair of the lotus-like feet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- caritam* (94 13)—conduct, deed s n sg nom [SLW]
- capa vadyeṇa* (92 41 to 42)—in the art of archery adj s n sg loc. [SLW] (used as one of the signs of princely rank)
- Cavunḍayyange* (93 14)—to *Cavunḍayya* s. pr m sg dat [LW *Cavunḍa* < *Camunḍa* < *syamavodha* (?) Cf *gavunda* < *gamunda* < *gramavodha*]
- Caḷukya paṇcanana[m]* (105-4)—a very lion to the *Caḷukyas*. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukya Raman* (100-4)—s. pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukyabharanam* (107 2 108-2 109-4)—an ornament to the *Caḷukyas* adj s. m. sg nom [SLW]
- Ciṭṭayyana* (109-17)—of *Ciṭṭayya*. s pr m sg gen (*ciṭṭ*—smallness littleness—Kīr ) [Skt *Citra* > *citra* > *Ciṭṭa* (?) Cf *Sannappa* *Cikkappa* in colloquial NK.]
- citradaṇḍam* (92-13)—a cunningly worked staff s n sg nom [SLW]
- Citrabhanu* (69-10 to 11)—the 16th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg [SLW]
- Citravahanan* (60-36)—s pr m s nom [SLW]
- citra vedemgaṃ* (104 5)—skilled in fine-arts s m sg nom qualifying *koṭṭigadevam* [SLW see *vedemgar*]
- Cidanna* (80-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom
- Cintamani* (108-9 to 10)—s pr m sg [SLW] (—a gem of *svarga* supposed to yield to its possessor everything wanted, the philosopher's stone—Kīr )
- Cimmacanura* (94 20)—of *Cimmacanur* s pr n sg gen.
- Cimcila[da]* (89-11 to 12)—of *Cimcila* s pr n sg gen
- cimcuvimda* (92 29)—with the beaks s n sg (pl sense) instr [Cf Skt *cancu* M *cancu* (*cumdu* T *cuvavu*—Kīr )]
- cūta kuja[mga]foḥ* (92 28 to 29)—in the mango trees. adj s n pl loc [SLW *kuja* earth born tree (Kīr )]
- cūta maṇḍariyōḥ* (92-43)—in the flower clusters of the mangoes adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Cannavuroḥ* (39 4)—in *Cannavur* s pr n sg loc See *Canna*
- Celva śampanna* (15 8)—endowed with beauty adj s m sg nom [SLW—*śampanna* for *śampanna* (*celva calva calva*—beauty handsome man (Kīr )] instr n sg *celvim de* (92 14)
- celvimde* (92 14)—with splendour s n sg instr See *celva śampanna*.
- Collamman* (31 5)—s pr m sg nom for *amman* suffix to *masc.* see *Kaliyamma* above Cf *Ammana gandhavarāṇa* [Cot *ta* < *sottu*—wealth? (cf Skt *dhanka*)]

## CH

*chalamme* (60-10)—by fraud s n sg in str [SLW *chalam me* (emphatic)—*chala* fraud deceit (Kīr )]

## J

*Jagati cakradoḥ* (92 1)—in the domain of the world, adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*Jagatumgana* (94-10)—of *Jagatunga* s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom. *Jagatumgam* 94 10)

*Jagatumgam* (94 10)—s pr m sg nom

*Jagatunga gavunḍana* (98-6 to 8)—of *Jagatunga* *gavunḍa*. s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Jagatumgana* For *gavunḍana* see *Ayca gavunḍa gamunḍa*

- jagadekatara* (105-2)—the sole of the world  
adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Jatti bhāṭarkka* (61-4)—for *Jatti bhāṭark*  
*ka* (?) of *Jatti bhāṭarkka* s pr m pl  
gen [SLW *bhāṭar* < *bhāṭar* *bhāṭa*—a  
warrior]
- janapadam* (92-25)—people (community)  
s n (m in sense) pl instr [SLW]
- ja[n-asrayan]* (92 21)—an asylum for men.  
adj s m sg nom [SLW] *janasrayan*  
(73 17 to 18)
- jayada ullatamgan* (94 17 95-7)—a superior  
one of victory s n sg nom [SLW]
- Jayamitrān* (65-9 to 10)—s pr m sg nom  
(friend of victory) [SLW]
- Jaiya*m (77 5 to 6)—the 28th year of the  
cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- jaladulam* (16-7)—in water s n sg loc  
[SLW]
- Javam* (94-16 95-6)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW *Java* < *Yama* (Kīr) Cf *Yamaduta*  
= *Javanaduta* (Kīr)]
- Jasamam* (92 59)—glory s.n.sg acc [SLW  
*asa* Tbh of *laśa* (Kīr) (*jiya*—master  
(Kīr) *jiya* < *jiṭa*)
- jiya manasadim* (108-22) ?—with controlled  
mind. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- jivitangalan* (29 to 10)—lives s n pl acc  
[SLW]
- Jesṭhamasada* (73 19)—of the month *Jyestha*  
s pr n sg gen [SLW *Jyestha* > *Jesṭha* >  
*Jesṭa*]
- Jogimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat. sense qualifying *pannasigargam*)  
[*jog* < *yog* Skt *yoga* Cf *Jogappa* *Jog*  
*amma* *Jogali* etc.]
- jotiśa sakuna nimittamgaṇam* (69-22 to 23)—  
astrology omen etc s n pl acc [SLW  
Skt *jyantiśa* > *jyotiśa* > *jotiśa* (> *joyiśa*)  
Skt *jyantiśa* *jyotiśa*—Pkt *joyiśa*]
- joṭam* (7 4)—Jwan corn s n sg acc (LW ?)  
T.M. *colam* Te. *jonna* (*joṭam*—Tbh of  
*yavanala*—varieties of millet Mhr M  
*jauari* (Kīr)) Cf Pampa—Bh *joṭada*  
*paṭi* etc.]

JH

- jhaṭambam* (92 13)—robe s n sg nom  
[SLW (*jaṭm̐ba*—a cloak veil)]
- Ji anasita bhāṭara*[r] (93 7)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW see *bhāṭarakar*]

T

- ṭṭiṭi* (72 16) for *ṭṭiṭi*—musical instrument.  
s n sg nom [SLW]
- ṭṭikam* (92 54)—interpretation (commentary  
s n sg acc [SLW]

TH

No words

D

- davanam* (11 10 to 11)—rope s n sg acc  
LW *davan* is a Tbh of *daman* a long  
rope to which calves are tied by means of  
shorter ropes (MONIER WILLIAMS) (*da*  
*vani*—Tbh. of *daman*—a rope stretched  
along and secured at the ends unto which  
cattle are tied up by means of tie-rope  
Mar *davana* *ḍamani* *kaṭṭu*—to tie cattle  
in a row to a long rope fastened by two  
peps—Kīr))

No words with initial DH and N

T

- Tagap(pu)* (7 3)—complaint s n sg nom  
[O.K. *tavu*—to mistake (?) (N.H. *takara*  
*ru* Te *tagavu*—justice dispute. (*tagahu*  
*tagavudu*—an obstacle, a hindrance—Kīr)]
- Taṭṭaggeṇya* (63 5)—of *Taṭṭaggeṇ*. s pr n  
sg gen *Taṭṭa* + *keṇ* tank (?) *taṭṭa*—  
flatness, levelness. [Te M *taṭṭe* T *taṭṭa*  
*taṭṭu*—to flatten—Kīr) *Taṭṭaggeṇ*—a flat  
tank (?)]
- tadiyo*l (67 8)—on the bank s n sg loc  
[SLW *taṭa* T *taṭi* M *taḍa* (*tadi*—Tbh  
of *taṭi* (SMD 338)—Kīr)]
- tanipi* (92-5 17)—having satisfied adv pp  
of *tanipu*—to satisfy *tanu*—to be satis-  
fied. [T *tanittu* (T *tan*—to appease  
*tan*—cool cold M *tan*—cold, *tanuyuga*  
Te. *tanuyu* Tu *tanuyum*—to become cold  
GOKI)]
- tadanantaram* (92-23)—thereupon. adv of  
time
- taḍvarṣabhyantara*da (95 9 to 10 96-6 100 7  
104 9 106-4 to 5)—during that year adj  
s n sg gen [SLW]
- tanna* (91 25 96-20)—his reflex. pron 3 sg  
gen of *tan* cf *enna* oblique base *tan*  
(31 20) [T *tan* (T *tan*—8th—K.P) M  
*tana* Te *tana*—GOKI)] nom. sg *tanum*  
(60-8) acc sg *tannan* (32-3) dat pl  
*tamaga* (3-3) gen. pl *tamma* (32-3 loc  
pl *tammol* (92-61)
- tannan* (70-8)—him reflex. pron 3 sg acc  
See *tanna* [T *tanna* M *tannu* Te  
*tannu*]
- tanayan* (94-9)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- tan* (31 20)—his. reflex. pron. 3 sg gen. and  
oblique base. See *tanna* [T *tan*, M *tan*  
*de* Te *tana*]
- tanda* (61 5)—that was brought d pp of

- tar*—to bring [T *tanda* M *tanna*]  
*tandeya* (70-5 94 11)—of the father s m  
 \*sg gen [T *tandai* (nom) *tandayin* (gen) M *tanda* (now it is not used in de cent society) Te *tandri* (*tande*—is said to be a Tbh of Skt *tata* SMD 338 Ved c *tata*—father also Te *tadda*—Papa a child's word for father—Kir)]
- tappade* (94 24 97 11 16)—without failing neg inf of *tappu*—to fail to commit must take [T *tappu tavaru*—to deviate M *tappu* Te *tappu*—to commit a blunder Tu *tappu*—a fault derived from *tavu*—to decrease?] Cf *tagapu*—complaint above and *tave*—destruction below adj s m sg nom —*tappidata* (100-15) *tappade* OK *tappade* (see GOKI) T *tappade* *tappama* M *tappade*
- tappidata* (100-15)—he who commits a mis take adj s m sg nom See *tappade* [Te *tappinavuḍu*]
- tappari* (79-4 94 25)—penance s n sg acc [SLW]
- tapojanakkam* (97 18)—to the people of au sterities, adj s n (m in sense) dat [SLW *tappojana kke + am*] acc *tojojana* (n u)man 97 22)
- tapojana(mu)man* (97 22)—people of austerities adj s n (m in sense) acc [SLW] see *tapojanakkam*
- tapodhanaram* (94 27)—ascetics, adj s, m pl acc [SLW]
- tafovttiyoḷ* (92 45)—in the practice of au sterities adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- tamma* (32 3 82 11 92 60 61)—their reflex pron 3 sg m pl gen of *tam* they oblique base *tam* (also gen) see *tanna* above loc *tammoḷ* (92-61) dat *tamage* (3 3)
- tamma* (98 9)—younger brother s m sg nom [T M *tambi* Te *tammuḍu* T *tampi* (8th) younger brother—K P]
- Tamma gavundanu* (68-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [NW + LW] For *gavundanu* See *Ayca gavunda gamunda* above
- tammadondu* (92 8)—their special one re flex pron 3 sg
- tammoḷ* (92 61 62 to 64)—in them reflex pron 3 pl loc see *tanna tamma* [T *tammil* M *tannaḷ* Tt *tamalo*]
- tamage* (3 3)—to them reflex pron 3 pl dat see *tanna tamma*
- tambulam* (108-35)—areca nut leaves etc s n sg acc [SLW] Skt *tambulam* Pkt *tambola* Pali—*tambula*) M T *tambala* Te *tamalq paku*—the betel leaf]
- taruvom* (83 15) ?—will bring vb ft 3 n sg of *tar* (for *tar?*) to bring [T *tarum* M *tarim*]
- tarkkam* (92 54)—logic s n sg acc [SLW]
- tale* (49 10) head s n sg nom (gen sense) [T *talai* (*talai* 8th—s n pl heads—K P M *tala* Te *tala*]
- tave* (90 13)—?
- talpu* (92 63)—lustre s n sg nom (*tala pa talapu*—splendour lustre shining *tala pu*—Kir) Cf *polapu* N K *holapu*
- talai* (97 9) ? for *tajir* ?—sprout s n sg nom [T *tajir taliru*—T M Tu *taliru*—Kir T *tajir*—tender leaves]
- taleda* (92 29)—that is held d pp of *tale*—to hold get assume (Kir) T *talaita* M *tana talna*] See *taldu* (92 17) past 3 m pl —*taledar* (92 2)
- taledar* (92 2)—assumed past 3 m pl of *tale*—to get assume [T *talindar* M *tal nar tanar*]
- trayodasa varṣamum* mu(mu)ru—*timgaḷ* (1 2)—13 years and 3 months s n sg (pl sense) loc [LW + NW]
- tanum* (60-8 62 6)—himself reflex pron 3 sg nom oblique base *tan* (also gen) See *tanna tan-e* (emphatic) 2 21) *tan* (94 10) [T *tan* M *tan* Te *tanu*]
- tane* (2 21)—himself *tan + e* (emphatic) see *tanum* [Te *tane*]
- tan* (94 10)—himself See *tar + um* [T *tan* (8th)—reflex pron 3 himself—K P]
- tayvira* (70 5)—mother s s f pl (hon) gen of *tayvir* < *tay*—mother T *tayar* M *tayvir* Te *tallula*]
- Tarkṣya pakṣada* (92 45)—wing of Tarkṣya (Garuḍa) s n sg gen [SLW]
- taldu* (92 17)—having distinguished adv pp of *tal*—to display distinguish assume See *taledar* Other form—*t[a]ḍi* (92-64 to 65) [T *talndu*] adv pp d pp *tal dida* (92 59)
- t[a]ḍi* (92 64 to 65)—having possessed adv pp of *tal*—to obtain See *taldu* [M *tal*—to bear]
- talḍida* (92 59)—that is possessed adv pp *taldu* + d pp *ida* < *idda* < *irdda* [T *talnda*] Cf *bhadram agida*
- Tipperuran* (59-15)—Tipperur s n sg acc [(*tippa*—a heap a hillock—Kir) N K *tippi tippe*—a heap of dirt Cf T *tipai* (dibba)—mound elevated ground]
- timgaḷ* (1 2)—in months s n sg (pl sense) loc see *trayodasa varṣamum muṣu timgaḷ* (1 2) [T *timgaḷ* *timgaḷ*—

- moon M *tinga* (T M Te *nele* T M *tinga*—to shine—KIT)]
- timbaiam* (90-13)—will eat vb ft 3 sg m of *tu*—to eat [T *tinban* M *tinnu* *ian*]
- tirutar* (108-25 29-30)—will give offer *tiru* *var* ? (97 10 to 11 14) vb ft s m pl of *tu*—to offer give (KIT) *tiru*—end finish
- [*tri*]*śu*[*la*]*man* (84 9)—a three-pointed pike or spear a trident s n sg acc [SLW]
- tirttham* (67 10)—a holy place especially in the vicinity of streams or springs. s n sg acc [SLW] dat *tirtthakkam* (79-3) gen *tirtthada* (67 9) loc *tirtthado* (92 73) *tirtthakkam* (79-3)—to *tirttha* s n sg dat [SLW] See *tirttham*
- tirtthada* (67 9)—of *tirttha* s n sg gen [SLW see *tirttham*]
- tirtthado* (92 73)—in *tirttha* s n sg loc [SLW see *tirttham*]
- tuppa* (104 16 100-14)—ghee s n sg nom acc. *tuppam* (73 22) gen *tuppada* [T (T *tuppu* *tuppaga* Mar *Tup*—KIT) *tuppam* *tuppu*—ghee T *tuppu* also means food enjoyment Mar *tup*—ghee (74 11) T *tuppu*—food]
- tuppada* (74 11)—of ghee s n sg gen [see *tuppa*]
- tuppam* (73 22 77 9)—ghee s n sg acc see *tuppa*
- Tumgabhadrēya* (67-8)—of *Tumgabhadrē*—the river *Tumgabhadrā* in the Mysore territory formed by the junction of the *Tunga* and *Bhadre*—KIT s pr f sg gen [SLW]
- turugi* (92-28)—having become crowded adv pp of *turugu*—to be crowded closely packed (T M *tur* cf *timbu*—KIT) [T *turu* *vu*—to come together (Te *torru* T *tozu* *tozuvu*—a herd of cows M *tuṭu*—a heap Te *tuḍimū*—a crowd—KIT) Cf also N K *turuku*—to press]
- turugoḷol* (75 5 to 6)—in a cattle raid s n pl loc gen. *turupina* (22 3)
- turupina* (22-3)—of cows s n sg (pl in sense) gen *turupu* *turuvu* *turuvu* N K (also *turuhu*)
- turagaman* (61 6)—horse s n sg acc nom *turamgam* (92 13) [SLW *turāiga* > *turāga* by the disappearance of the preconsonantal nasal Cf *bhujamga*—*bhujaga* vi *hamga*—*vihaḡa* Aḷo *eramke*—N K *rekke*]
- turamgam* (92 13)—horse s n sg nom [SLW see *turagaman*]
- tulaḡu*[*ruṣam*] (92 22 to 23)—own weight s n sg acc [SLW (weight of gold jewels, sugar etc obtained by weighing them against one s person It is to be given away to Brahmins on the occasion of accession—KIT)] *tulapurūṣam* (94 25)
- tunt* (92-4)—having caused to enter i e driven adv pp of *tuntu*—to cause to enter (KIT) [*tundi*—pressing, pushing M *toṇḡi* Cf N K *tutlu*—mouthful food *tutu*—hole]
- turyyam* (92 13 to 14)—musical instruments s n sg nom [SI W]
- ten ka* ("1 11)—south s n sg adv of place T *teru* M *tekkū*—KIT] *te(m)kana* (8 11)—same as *temka* *tekkanam*
- temkay* (29 25 29 59 24)—same as *temka* < *temka* + *ay* < *temka* + *agi* i e *temka* *agi*
- tembelaram* (92 28)—zephyrs of the south s n sg instr (south wind *tembu* + *elar* (*temberal*) *tembu* = *ten ka*—KIT) [T *tenral* M *tennal*—southern wind i e cool breeze Te *temmera*—wind. Or *tembelar* > *tambelar* > *tanpu* + *elar*—cool breeze]
- tere* (2 14 29-6 22 23 108 24)—tax s n sg nom (also acc senst) [T *tirai* M *tiṇe* (N K *tere*) *tere* *deṇe* in *tuppadeṇyam* (72 26 73 20)]
- Telambayar* (25-5)—s pr m pl nom *tela*m (14) for *tailam*—oil s n sg nom LW [T *tilam* Mar *tel* *taila*—originally oil from *seasamum* now oil in general So there is extension of meaning]
- Tairura* (86-6)—of *Tairur* s pr n sg gen *Tailaparasar* (100-5)—King *Tailapa* s pr m pl (hon) noun
- toḡam* (24 7) ?—joined (put on) vb past 3 m sg from *tudu*—to join to put to or on (KIT)
- tombhattanēya* (102 13)—90th num adj *tombhattarusasramamam* (104 11 to 12)—96 000 num adj s n sg acc *tombhattarusasram* (96-4)
- toradu* (70-17)—having abandoned adv pp of *toṛe*—to give up abandon [N K *toṛe* du (Aḷo *biḡubiffu*) T *turandu* M *turan* *ni*]
- torugoḷol* (81 3)—same as *turugoḷol* see above.
- toṛe* (67 18)—stream. s n sg nom [T *turai* M *tara*—opening]
- toraradāyamam* (57-3)—*torēnal* 500 s pr s n sg acc (Ru. r-country)
- tole* (2-29)—a meas c, s n sg nom, (a *tole* weight of one *Pape*—KIT) [T *tulai* M *tulagum* Te. *tulam* (weight of Re. 1)]

*toḷ* (66-10)—for *toḷ* arms s n sg (pl sense)  
acc NK *toḷu*  
*tonṭada* (71 14)—of the garden s n sg  
gen of *tonṭa* [NK *toḷa* (coll *tuḷa*) T  
*toḷṭa* (*tonṭu*—8th—vb to dig—KP) M  
*toḷṭam* Te *tota tonṭa tonṭa tonṭ* >  
*toḷa* by disappearance of the pre consonant  
al nasal Cf Skt *viḥaga bhujaga turaya*  
(SMD 17) nom. *tomṭam* (108-21) acc  
*tomṭamurū* (108 23) *tomṭamam* (97 8)  
*tomṭavondu* (95-13 to 14)]  
*tomṭamam* (97 8)—acc of *tomṭam*—garden  
See *tonṭada*  
*tomṭamum* (108-23)—same as *tomṭamam*  
*tomṭam* (95-13 to 14 108-19 21 27 31)—gar-  
den s n sg nom (or acc) *tomṭav* in *tom*  
*ṭavondu*  
*tonṭigalge* (93 15)—to gardeners s n pl dat  
of *tonṭigaḷ* < *tonṭa*—garden [T.M *toṭṭak*  
*karan* (oṭs an inferior village servant es-  
pecially one who performs the lowest offi-  
ces a sweeper a scavenger etc. (My)  
T.M *toṭṭi* Te *toṭṭi tonṭiga*—Kṛt Q]  
*tor* (70-23)—having appeared, adv pp of  
*toru* to appear [N.K *tor* T *tonṭ* M  
*tonni* (Tu *toṭ*—Kṛt) vb ft 3 sg n—  
*toṭugum* (92 28) *toruvudu* (92 34) vb  
ft 3 m pl—*toṭuvar* (92 57) d ft p—  
*torṭpa* (92 52)]  
*torugum* (92 28 54)—will appear vb ft 3  
n sg of *toru*—to appear ste *tor* [T *tor*  
rum M *tonnum*]  
*toruvar* (92 57)—will appear vb ft 3 m  
pl of *toru*—see *tor* [T *toruvar*]  
*toruvudu* (92 34)—will appear vb ft 3 sg  
n of *toru* See *tor* [T *toruvadu* M  
*torunnalu*]  
*torṭpa* (92 52 56)—that will appear d ft  
p of *tor* (< *tor*)—to appear

## D

*dakṣiṇe* (92 70)—fees, s n sg nom [SLW]  
*danda* (108 32)—fine s.n.sg nom [SLW]  
*dandam* (94 18 95 8 108-34)  
*danda dosam* (108-28)—fine and fault s n  
sg nom [SLW *doṣa* Pkt *doṣa*]  
*dandadhīpati* (92 23)—general adj s n sg  
nom [SLW]  
*Dandiga[vu]ndaru* (82-26 to 27)—s pr m  
pl nom (*dand*—power might—Kṛt) for  
*garuṇḍaru* see *Ayca gaviṇḍa*  
*dattaman* (67 12)—gift s n s acc [LW  
cf *datta putra*]  
*datti* (5 3 4 to 5 69 22 74 14)—grant s. n  
sg) nom (acc, also) see *dattaman datti*  
*yam* (93 9)

*dattiyān* (1 5)—same as *dattman*  
*Dantigan* (94 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
gen *Dantigana* (94 8)  
*Dantigana* (94 8)—of *Dantigan* s pr m  
sg gen [SLW]  
*damavan*? (30-10 to 11)—religion (?) s n  
sg acc [LW skt *dharma* > Pkt *dham*  
*ma* > *dhama* > *dama* (RICE reads as  
*darmavan*)]  
*daye* (60 11 12)—mercy s n sg nom (acc  
sense) [SLW Skt *daya*]  
*Daytan* (97 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW  
*Dayita*]  
*darpanamgaḷan* (92 15)—mirrors s n pl  
acc [SLW]  
*dasa* (2 19)—ten num adj [SLW]  
*danam* (29-36)—donation gift s n sg  
acc [SLW] also in 94 25 97 18)  
*danamu(ma)m* (4 6 to 7)—*danam* + *um* +  
*am* same as *danam*  
*danamum* (10-7)—*danam* + *um* *danamum*  
(92 41)  
*damaragarum* (83 11)—those who terrify the  
enemy by shouts etc s m pl nom [SLW  
< *damarah* > *damara*]  
*Dasamm Ereyar* (21 2 to 3) s pr m pl  
(hon.) nom  
*Dasammān* (64 5 to 6) s pr m sg nom  
hiatus retained  
*divasam* (31 9 to 11 16 to 17 17 to 18 101  
4)—day s n sg nom  
*diseya* (9 11 to 12) of the direction s n  
sg gen adv of place [SLW loc. *diseyol*  
(71 10)]  
*diseyol* (71 10)—in the direction, s n sg loc  
[SLW adv of place See *diseya* T *disa*  
Te *desa*]  
*Diḷipāṇṭpanum* (94 15)—by King D | pa s  
pr m sg instr [SLW]  
*Duggamarā-Ereyappan* (44-4)—s pr m sg  
nom hiatus is retained here  
*Duggamarā* (56-4)—of *Duggamarā* s pr  
m sg gen [SLW *Durgamara*]  
*Duggamarā* (44 9)—same as *Duggamarā*  
*Duggamaror* (55) s pr m pl (hon.) nom  
acc *Duggamarā*  
*Dumdubh* (98 43)—the 56th year in the  
cycle of 60 s pr sg n nom [SLW]  
*Durvini Ereyappor* (66-4)—s pr m pl (hon.)  
nom Hiatus is retained here  
*Duṣṭan* (90-13)—wicked s n sg nom SLW  
acc pl *duṣṭaram* (108-3)  
*duṣṭaram* ("08-3)—wicked people s m pl  
acc [SLW]  
*devasadoḷ* (70-13)—in the day s n sg loc  
SLW See *divasa* (SMD 357)

*degulakke* (5-4 91-31 to 32)—to the temple s n sg dat [LW (*degula*—Tbh *derakula* (SMD 382) Mar *devul*—Krr) Pkt *deula* (Pali has no *devakula* but *devagaha*) Other form *degulake* (84 8) gen. *degulada* (3-3) acc *degulamam* (86 9 to 10) *degulaman* (9-3) *degulam* (103-13 to 14) *degulake* (98 4-8) same as *degulakke* See above

*degulada* (3-3 10-3 to 4 91 39 94 21 95 12) of the temple. s n sg gen [LW see *degulakke*]

*degulamam* (86-9 to 10)—temple s n sg acc [LW see *degulakke*]

*degulaman* (9-3)—same as *degulamam*

*degulam* (103 13 to 14 108 30 36)—same as *degulamam*

*deaganikkeyar* (60-9)—female attendants on gods s f pl nom [SLW T *deaganikkaiyar*]

*Devanayyam* (72 21)—s pr m sg nom also in (72 24 73 18 74 7)

*detatā-mlayam* (92 39)—god's dwelling adj s n sg num [SLW *nlaya* for *nīlaya*]

*Devana* (94-10)—of Devan s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom *Devan* (94 10)

*detana* (4 7)—of god s m sg gen [SLW]

*Devan* (94 10 11 36)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

*detabhogam* (51 9 93 7)—wealth of god adj s n sg acc [SLW]

*Devarayan* (94 20)—s pr m sg nom

*devara* (71 10)—of god. s m pl (hon) gen [SLW]

*Devarajasutam* (94 12)—son of *Devaraja* adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*devarge* (30-8 to 9)—to the god s m pl (hon) dat [SLW < *devargge* by epen thesis or < *devatimge*]

*devarge* (20-5 to 6 84-8 97 8 9 16 102 12 16)—same as *devarge*

*Detacarya bhagatantarge* (5-6)—to the venerable *Devacārya* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW]

*Detat* (78-9)—s pr m sg nom [LW]

*devalayamum* (92-40)—the residence of the god heaven adj s n sg nom [SLW]

*Devendra pemmadigala* (24 5)—of *Devendra pemmadigal* s pr m pl (hon) gen *Devendra*—the chief of gods—Indra *Perrumadi* > *Pemmadī* by assimilation See *Perrumadi* below

*Devendraru* (24 6 to 7)—s pr m pl nom

*desadhipatigaḷ* (2 13)—the chief or ruler of a country adj s m pl (hon) nom (qualifying dat *apporoge*) [SLW]

*desadhiparam* (108-2 to 3) adj s m pl acc [SIW same as *desadhipati*]

*Dommaru Kadavam* (22 4)—Kaḍavam belonging to the Dommaru community? s pr m sg nom

*dosigana* (9-7 to 8)—of one who is guilty s m sg gen [LW Skt *doṣa*—Pkt *dosa* Pali *dosa*]

*Drammamam* (97 10 14) for *drammam* am *dramma*—a coin s n sg acc. [SLW]

*dūjaroḷ* (92 59)—among the twice born brahmins s m pl loc [SLW]

## DH

*Dhannagavaḍiyam* (29 3)—s pr n sg acc.

*dhanam* (2-21)—wealth s n sg acc [SLW] other form—*dhanaman* (20-5)

*dhanaman* (20-5)—same as *dhanam*

*dharanisara* (92 14)—of the kings s m pl gen [SLW]

*dharataḷam* (92-25)—earth s n sg nom [SLW *dhrataḷa*] instr *dharataḷaḷaḷam*.

*dharadhīpalalamam* (923)—exalted among kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*dharamaranvayam* (92 16)—Brahman race adj s n sg nom [SLW]

*dhare* (96 22)—earth. s n sg nom [SLW]

*dharegi(sa)nge* (15 9) to 10)—for *dharegisange*—to the lord of the earth i.e. king adj s m sg dat [SLW NK *dharegisange*]

*dharma* (23-6 74 11 to 12)—the religious grant s n sg nom [SLW acc.—*dharmanam* (24 6) *dharmanam* (29-10) *dharmanam* (72 27) *dharmanaman* (49-10) dat *dharmanakke* (5-10) gen *dharmanada* (20-7) *dharmanada* (2 9) loc. *dharmanadaḷ* (71 22)]

*dharmanam* (24 6 10)—religion religious grant s n sg acc [SLW see *dharma* Other form *dharmanam*]

*dharmanakke* (5 10 13)—to the religious grant, s n sg dat [SLW see *dharma*]

*Dharmanandanam* (94 14)—by Dharma nandana s pr m sg instr [SLW]

*Dharmananayan* (18 13)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nayan* < *nayagan* < *nayakan* cf *nagiri* < *nayakiyar* (GOAI p 365) Jam *bunaygir*]

*dharmanada* (20-7)—of the religious grant s n sg gen [SLW see *dharma*]

*dharmanada* (2 9)—same as *dharmanada*

*dharmanadaḷ* (71 22)—in the religious grant s n sg loc [SLW see *dharma*]

*dharmanaparam* (94 12)—pious adj s m sg nom [SLW]

- dharmmaman* (29 10) same as *dharmmam*  
Other form *dharmmamam* (72 27)  
• *dharm namaharajadhiraja* (105-1) title of the  
king adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*dharmmaman* (49-10)—same as *dharmma*  
*man*  
*Dharmmarasibhajarara* (94 21 to 22)—of  
Dharmmarasibhajarar s pr m pl (hon)  
gen [SLW for *bhajarar* see]  
*dharmasasanada* (93 9)—of the royal grant  
charter s n sg gen [SLW]  
*dhavaṭṭakachatrachaye* *inda* (60 2)—under  
the shadow of his sole white umbrella  
adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*Dhatram* (92 10)—creator (Brahman) adj  
s m sg nom [SLW *dhatr*]  
*dhatrīyol* (92 63)—on the earth s n sg  
loc [SLW]  
*dharapurbbakam* (95 12)—a present received  
or given wet from the water that has been  
poured over it in the donor's hand (Kīṭ)  
s n sg acc also adv [SLW for *Dhara*  
• *puruvakam*]  
*Dharavarṣa sū pīthuvallabha maharajadī*  
*raja paramesvara bhaffara* (10-11 44 1 to  
3 53 2 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*bhaffara* < Skt *bharta* Dharavarṣa the fa  
vourite of the world the supreme king of  
great kings, the supreme lord the wor  
shipful one  
*dhalige* (84 6)—for the invasion s n sg dat.  
(*dal* *dal* Tbh of *dhoṭi* (SMD 30 220)  
desolating assault an attack —Kīṭ)  
*dhikkarisaḷ* (92-51)—to put to shame inf  
of *dhikkarisa* [Skt *dhik* + *kr*]  
*Dhoram* (84 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

## N

- nakarakkam* (108-35)—for the town city—  
i.e. the people of the city merchant guild  
s n sg (m pl sense) dat [SLW T *na*  
*kara*] The inscript on belongs to Bellary  
dist Cf *naṭu*  
*nakṣatradol* (92 22)—under the constellation  
s n sg loc [SLW *nakṣatra*]  
*nakṣatramum* (97 5)—*nakṣatram* + *um* s n  
sg nom [SLW]  
*Nagakumaram* (17 13)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nagarakke* (16 7 17 6 18-8)—to the city  
s n sg dat [SLW see *nakarakkam*] *na*  
*garakkum* (2 3 to 4) nom *nagara* for  
*nagara* (16 6)  
*Nagarajam* (92 7)—the king of mountains  
(Himalaya) s n s nom [SLW]  
*nagaradhīṣṭitam* (108 7 to 8)—superintend  
ent of the town adj s m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*nadadu* (29 89 63 4)—having walked adv  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
—to walk M *nadannu* (*nadakke*) Te  
*nadaci* (*nadacu*) (vb noun—*naḍa* a  
walk Tu *nadapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*  
(92 53) caus *nadeyise* (92 72) adj s —  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16) d ft p —*nadeva*  
(107 6) vb ft 3n sg —*neḍevudu* (101 13)  
*nade* (92 53)—walking inf of *nade*—to walk.  
See *nadadu* [T *nada nadakka* M *nalok*  
*re nadakkaave*]  
*nadeyisidatam* (97 16 94 24 to 25)—he who  
causes to manage adj s m sg < *nadeyi*  
*sida*—d pp of *nadeyisu*—to cause to ma  
nage See *nadadu* [T *nadattinavan* M  
*nadattinavan* Te *nadapmavadu*]  
*nadeyise* (92 72)—if caused to continue  
inf of *nadeyisu* See *nadadu* [T *nadal*  
*ta*]  
*nadeva* (107 6)—that takes place d ft p of  
*nade*—to walk, to take place [N K. *nade*  
*yuta* T *nadakinra* Mal *nadakkum*]  
*nadevudu* (101 13)—will continue vb ft 3  
n sg of *nade* See *nadadu* [T *nadap*  
*paḍu* M *nadappadu nadakkuradu nadak*  
*kunnadu*]  
*nadukamum* (92 43)—fear or quivering s n  
sg nom [N K. *nadugu* (cf *nakarakkam*  
above *natu* below) T *nadukka* (*nadugu*—  
Kīṭ) (T *naṭunku*—8th—v b terrible —  
K P) M *naṭunuka ṭunnu caṭunnu*—  
Kīṭ) Te *naḍugu* (rarely used), *oṭukku*—  
a shock]  
*Nannigastayam* (91 17 to 18)—(an abode of  
goodness) s pr m sg nom [*nannu*—truth  
affection love beauty T *nannu nannu*—  
good what is right *nangu*—good M *nannu*  
*nannu*—a good—Kīṭ) Cf *nal*—good]  
*Nandagirinatham* (105 2)—lord of Nanda  
gin adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Nandana ranam um* (108-31)—s pr n sg  
acc SLW Indra's pleasure garden *nanda*  
—happiness joy Skt *nand*—to be pleased  
*Nandavilmudyara* (14 6 to 8)—Nandavilmu  
mūḍhyar s pr m pl (hon) gen  
*Nandi Gundarge* (29-36)—to Nandi Gundar  
s pr m sg dat  
*namaskaram* (96 8 to 9)—obesance s n sg  
acc [SLW]  
*Namdana* (108 11)—the 24th year of the cy  
cle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*narakaṇa(m)* (92 73)—hell s n sg acc  
[SLW *naraka* cf *naragakke* in GOKI]



- nata mokaraman* (66 6 to 7)—the chief of the men, s m sg acc SLW *mokara* < *mukara* < *mukhara*
- nallatam* (97 2)—good one adj s m sg nom *nallatam* [from *nal* adj—good. T *nal* (*nal*—8th—good—h P) *nalla*—good excellent M *nal*—good *nalam*—goodness Tu *nal*—good cheap *naltapa*—good penance—GOKI] T *nallavan* Te *mancivadu* cf *nanin* in *Nannigastaya* above
- Nara nandana byndadin* (92 27)—by a multitude of new parks adj s n sg (pl sense) instr [SLW]
- nata mekhale* (92 34)—a new girdle s n sg nom [SLW *mekhala*]
- narambaramgalam* (92 15 to 16)—new robes adj s n pl acc [SLW]
- navina tamnaneyin* (92 74)—in new eulogy adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- Naṣa* (87-4)—the 50th yea in the cycle of 60 spr nom [SLW]
- Nahuṣan* (94 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] (Traditional name of a king who took possession of Indra's throne for a time but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent—KIT) Dat *Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)
- Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)—to Nahuṣa s pr m [SLW see *Nahuṣan*] *Nagadevan* (71 22) s pr m sg nom [SLW *Naga*—any great or pre-eminent man—KIT Q]
- Nagan* (37 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- [Nal]gadhora* (84 5)—s pr m sg nom
- Naga [pa]ritaru* (82-29 to 30)—s pr m sg (hon) nom [LW + NW]
- Nāgamman* (19 4)—s pr m sg nom *amma* cf *Kaliyamma* *Kongiyamma* Cf *Nugappa* in N K
- Nagammayya* (36 8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom
- nagara* (16 6)—for *nagara* See *nagarakke*
- Nagararmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pani asigarggam*)—*ayya* < *arya*
- Nag[a]rjunam* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Nagimayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pannasigarggam*)
- Nagiyabbegam* (91 29)—to *Nagiyabbe* s pr f sg dat LW (*al ba* < *amb* GOKI) nom pl *Nagiyabbegaḷ* (91-32 to 33) Cf *Na ranabbe* (91-33 to 34)]
- naṣu* (16-5)—country s n sg nom cf *na karakkam naṣukamum* above. [T M Te *nadu* (T *naṣu*—8th—land country—h P) acc sg *naṣari* (71 5) *naṣan* (80-4) loc *naṣolage* (92 25) inf caus *naṣayise* (80-5) adj s n sg loc *naṣadhyakṣade* (93 17) *ḍ* of *naṣu* becomes *l* in *naṣ*—*gam unṣana* (93 16) *naṣgaṣṣigaḷ* (62 2)]
- naṣa[m]* (71 5)—country s n sg acc [See *naṣu*]
- naṣadhyakṣade* (93 17)—under the superintendence of the assembly adj s n sg loc [SLW *adhyakṣa* is here used as abstract neut noun. See *adhyakṣadeḷ*]
- naṣayise* (80-5)—when assembled inf of *naṣayisu*—caus from *naṣu*—country
- naṣan* (80-4)—same as *naṣam*
- naṣu* (31 5 to 6 39-3 to 4 44-5 53-4 54 3)—country See *naṣu*
- naṣolage* (92 25) in the country s n sg loc See *naṣu*
- nana phala viṣasanadim* (92 51)—by (its) display of manifold fruits adj s n sg instr [SLW, *l* for *l* in *phaṣa* and *viṣana*]
- nan* (96 8)—I pron 1 sg nom oblique base *nan*
- Nuranabbeya* (91-33 to 34)—of *Naranabbe* s pr f sg gen [LW See *Nagiyabbegam* (91 29) above]
- nalageyan* (12 8)—tongue s n sg acc [N h *nalige* *nalage* T *nakku na* M *naṣu* Te *naluka* *nalika*]
- nalku* (60-10 11 93 15)—four num adj [T M *nangu* Te. *nalugu* *nalkum* (108-14 23) becomes *nal* in *nal chasiram* (2 23) *naltattu* (23-6)]
- nalchasiram* (2 23)—4 000 num adj [NW + LW s > ch after *nal* (cf *ilchasiram en chasiram* etc) T *nal-ayiram*]
- nalitteradaneyandu* (53 1 to 2)—42nd (year) qualifying *Vijayasambatsara*
- naltattu* (23-6)—40 num adj + *l pattu* (p > t) [T *narpatu*]
- naladinaruru*—40 people s. m. pl nom, *nal padimbar* [N h *naltattu mand* *jana* T *narpadimmar*]
- nalgamundana* (93 16)—of the headman of the country adj s m sg gen [LW < *naṣ gamundana* See *naṣu Aycagaxunda* for *ḍ* < *l* Cf *noḷ* < *n ḍ* *maṣike* < *maḷ ke*]
- naṣgaṣṣigaḷ* (62 2)—headman of the village adj s m pl (hon.) nom *gaṣṣiga* < *gaundiga* < *gaṣṣiga* < *gamundika* < *grama* *unika* (?) *gaṣṣiga* *gaṣṣiga* (a formation from *gaṣa* *grama*) The (generally *sudra*) chief officer of a village (though occasionally not so powerful as the *sana bhoga*—KIT)]
- naṣaṣṣigrahanam* (92 41)—destitution or lack

- of worldly ties s n sg nom [SLW for *nīṣṇāgrahamum* visarga for *ṣ*]  
*nīṣam* (92 3)—appropriating (true) s n sg acc. [SLW]  
*nījakūḷakkam* (92 17)—to his own race adj s n sg dat [SLW *ī* for *l* in *kūḷa*]  
*nīgrahasi* (108 3)—having subdued adv pp of *nīgrahasi*—to subdue punish [SLW *nig ruha*]  
*nīṭar* (6 4)—confirmed past 3 f pl (hon) of *nīl* to set up See *nīndan*  
*Nītyavarṣadeva* (104 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*nīnda* (84 6)—stood past 3 m sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīntanu* T M *nīl* (T *nīntan*) M *nīnnan* Te *nīlu* Tu *nīl*—to stand causative. *nīrisu*] adv py *nīndu* (90-17) past 3 n sg —*nīndudu* (70 25) caus. pp *nīrisida* (15 13) *nīrisida* (6-2 to 3) past 3 m sg caus —*nīrisidam* (58-4 to 5) (also) *nīśasidan*? (41 8) neg adv p *nīlalarade* (60-10 11) opt *nīlpudakke* (17 14 vb ft m pl—*nīlvar* (108 22) adj in *nīru gal* (71 12)  
*nīndu* (70 17)—having stood adv pp of *nīl* —to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnru* M *nīnnu*]  
*nīndudu* (70-25)—stood past 3 n. sg of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnradu* M *nīnnidu*]  
*nīppariya* (91-37)—of the channel s n sg gen for *nīppariya*? < *nīr pari* (*pari*—stream channel) *nīppuri*—great heat (Kīr)  
*nībaddham* (97 10)—appointed s n sg nom [SLW (*nībaddha*—written confined set—(Kīr))]  
*nībiddonnatam* (92 38)—massive height adj s n sg nom [SLW (< *nīviḍa* (*nīvīla*)—dense full close—Kīr)]  
*[Nī]mbiccarā Bam[m]ayya* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom *Bammayya* [< *Vammayya* < *Varmayya* or from *Brahmayya*]  
*nīyamam* (92 61)—religious discipline s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrisida* (15 13)—that was set up d pp of *nīrisu*—caust from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan* here *ī* seems to have been used for causative as it is found only in causal forms [T *nīruṭiya* M *nīrttiya*]  
*nīrisidam* (58-4 to 5)—caused to stand past 3 m sg of *nīrisu* [see *nīndan* T *nīruṭti* an M *nīrttinan*]  
*nīrisida* (6-2 to 3)—same as *nīrisida*  
*nīrisidar* (71 20)—caused to set up past. 3 m pl of *nīrisu*—from *nīl*—to stand [see *nīndan* T *nīruṭtinan*] Other form *nīrisi dor* (81 4 89-14)  
*nīrugā* (71 12)—the stone that is set up adj s n sg nom *nīru kal nīru* from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan*. for *kal* see *kal* above  
*nīrantaram* (92 6)—constant s n sg nom used adverbially [SLW]  
*nīrahakaratēyol* (92 58)—in lack of concert. s n sg loc [SLW]  
*nīrakūḷam* (105-5)—without any disorder s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Nīrupamange* (94 9)—to *Nīrupama* s n m sg dat [SLW (*nīrupama*—matchless unequalled)]  
*Nīrupamadevam* (4 9)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrodhamum* (92 44)—constraint or spiritual self suppression. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*nīrṇayam* (92 62)—verdict. s n sg acc [SLW]  
*nīrṇamālate* (2 61)—punty s n sg nom [SLW *nīrṇamālate*]  
*nīlalarade* (60 10 to 19)—without being able to stop neg adv p of *nīl*—to stand stop See *nīndan* [T *nīrkade nīrkamūḍi yade* M *nīllade* NK *nīlalarade nīlala rade*]  
*nīlpudakke* (17 14)—let this stand opt pron *nīlpudu* + *akke* for *akke* see *akkum nīlpudu*—vb ft n sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīlūvudu* See *nīndan* T *nīrpadark ku* M *nīlpu nīkkunnu*]  
*nīlvar* (108-22)—will stand. vb ft 3 m pl of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīrppar M nīlppavar*]  
*nīvedyakke* (93 15)—for the offering s n sg dat [SLW *nīvedya*]  
*nīśasidan* (41 8)—for *nīrisidam*? *ī r* See *nīndan* Other form—*nīśisidom* (77 13 to 14)  
*Nīrpatungan* (92-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nīr*—for *nī Nīrpatunga*—exalted among kings]  
*nīn* (60 6)—you pron 2 sg nom oblique base *nīn*. [T M *nī Te nīvu iṇu nīne* (emphatic) (16-6)]  
*nīra* (92 30)—of water stream s n sg gen [T *nīr M nīr nīru Te nīru nīra*—of water in (108-28)]  
*Nīrggundada* (54 3 72 26)—of *Nīrggunda* s pr n sg gen  
*nūdida* (47-4)—that is said d pp of *nūdi*—to say. [N.K *heḷida* T *nūḍitta* (T M. *nōḍi* Te *nūḍucu nūḍuvu nōḍuru*—Kīr)]

*nṛpaḡuna-gananmam* (92 8)—a number of  
kingly virtues adj s sg (m pl in  
sense?) nom [SLW]  
*nṛparkkaḡan* (61 9)—kings s m pl acc  
[SLW]  
*nuraḡattu* (108-4)—150 num adj  
*nuru* (51-4)—100 num adj *nurum* (82 24)  
*negarte ṛaḡedu* (92-66)—having obtained  
fame *negarte* < *negalte* fame from *ne-  
gal*—to become manifest or famous, (shine)  
[T *nigal*—to shine, vbl. noun—*nigalci* M  
*nigaluka nigaruka*—to shine Te *negadu*  
from *negadu*—to shine—GOKI *negarte*]  
instr sg *negarppin* (99 6) inf—*negale*  
(97 29) d pp *negalda* (92 26) past. 3  
m sg—*negaldam* (92-3) m pl—*negaldar*  
92 63] In Nk replaced by *prasiddhi*  
*ṛaḡedu* < *paḡedu*—having obtained. adv  
pp of *paḡe*—to obtain [T *paḡaittu* see  
*paḡegum* below]  
*negarppin* (99-6)—with valour adj s n  
sg instr of *negarppu* < *negalpu* < *negal*—  
to shine. See *negarteṛaḡedu*  
*negale* (97 29)—to be famous. inf of *negal*  
—to shine, became famous See *negarte*  
*ṛaḡedu*  
*negalda* (92 26.33 94 10 to 12)—that has be-  
come famous. d pp of *negal*—to be fam-  
ous [T *ṛigalnda ṛigal*—to shine M *nṛ-  
kanna*] See *negarteṛaḡedu* [T also *nikal*  
—to shine]  
*negaldar* (92-3)—became famous past 3 m  
sg of *negal* to become famous. See *negar-  
teṛaḡedu* [T *nigalndan* M *nṛkanna*]  
*negaldar* (92 63 94-39)—became famous  
past 3 m pl of *negal*  
*netlam* (97-44)—gambling s n sg acc cf  
*letlam*  
*nendu* (92 30)—having become soaked. adv  
pp of *nene*—to become wet [T *nanam*  
*du* M *nanannu*]  
*ney* (39-7)—oil s n sg nom [T *ney* (now  
used for ghee only) (T *ney*—8th—s n  
ghee—K P) M *ney*—ghee Te *ney* re-  
placed in Nk by *tuppa* (*ney*—Tbh of  
*sneha*—Kṛt) cf—*ney* = *enṇe* means origi-  
nally oil extracted from sesamum but now  
applied to oils generally Cf *bevineṇṇe*  
*khobbarṇeṇṇe* etc. (R *Narasirihucur*  
HKL p 141) cf *ney* - *ṛeṇṇe* > *veṇṇe*  
> *benne* = butter]  
*neredu* (92 29 108-24 to 25)—having assem-  
bled. adv pp of *neṛe*—to become full to be  
united [Nk *neredu* T *niṇandu* M  
*nirannu* (T *nirai*—to become full M  
*nirai* Te. *neṛayū*—vbl noun *neṛaya*—ful-

ness—GOKI] cf *mainṇe* in Nk to be-  
come full in body i.e. to arrive at the age  
of menstruating] neg. part—*nerēyada*  
92 56] adverbially used—*nerēye* (92-53)  
inf—*neradīralu* (89-12)  
*nerēyada* (92-56)—that is not filled. neg. p  
of *neṛe*—to become full [See *neredu* T  
M *nirayada*]  
*neṛeye* (92-52)—perfectly used adverbially  
from *neṛe* to become full or perfect See  
*neredu* [T *niraya* M *niraye nirayare*]  
*neradīralu* (89-12)—when it has become full  
*neredu* + *īralu* *neredu*—adv pp of *neṛe*  
< *neṛe*—to be full See *neredu* (T > r)  
*īralu* inf of *īr*—to be. See *īr*  
*nella* (93 15)—of paddy s.n.sg gen of *nel*  
—*nellu* (66-8) [T *nel* (*nel nellu*—8th—  
paddy—K P) M *nellu*]  
*Nellaiḡaḡarūḡana* (108-22)—of *Nallaiḡaḡa*  
*ḡarūḡa* S pr m sg gen [LW *Nella*  
*īal* *Nellaiḡaḡa* For *ḡarūḡana* See *Āy*  
*ḡarūḡaḡa*]  
*nellu* (66-8)—paddy s n sg nom (acc.  
in sense?) See *nella*  
*nela* (33-2)—ground s n sg nom (from  
*nīl*—to stand?) [T *nīlam* (*nīlam*—7th  
8th—land—K P) M *nīlam* Te *nela* acc.  
*nelanum* (71 14) loc *neladoḡ* (91 10)]  
*neladoḡ* (95-10)—on the earth s n sg loc  
of *nela*. See *nela*  
*nelanum* (71 14)—*nelan* + *um* (conj suff)  
—ground s n sg acc See *nela*  
*nelas* (92-32)—having settled. adv pp of  
*nelasu* to settle to settle to stay from  
*nīl*—to stand stay [T *nīlattu* M *nīlac-  
cu* past. 3 h sg—*nelasidan* (97-33)]  
*nelasidan* (92-33)—settled past 3 m sg of  
*nelasu*—to settle [See *nelas* T *nīlattan*  
M *nīlaccan*] Other form—*nelasidam*  
92-32)  
*Noḡa(m)baḡantaka deṛa* (105-2)—destroyer  
of the Nolaḡa race, adj s m sg nom.  
[SLW } for *ḡ* in *baḡantaka*]  
*Noḡambadhīraja* (86-5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
[*Noḡa*] *mḡba ḡa* [vū] *ndaru* (82-31 to 32) s  
pr m nom  
[*Noḡa*] *mbha doḡḡaru* (82 28) to 29)—s pr  
m pl (hon.) nom *doḡḡa*—great  
*noḡ* (29-8 9 48-2)—having seen adv pp. of  
*noḡu*—to see. [T *noḡam*—scrūḡiṇy *nok*  
*kam*—a look, M *nokkuga*—to see *noḡam*  
—examination Tu *noḡa*—sight *noḡadrum*  
—to show GOKI] inf *noḡe* (105-3) adj  
s m pl dat *norppuṛarḡe* (92-53) gen pl  
*rorppara* (92 28) (Synonym—*kaḡḡu*) [T

- neḍi* < *nedu*—to seek]  
*noḍe* (100-3)—when seen. inf of *noḍu*—to see. See *noḍi* [M *nokke nokave*]  
*nonlu* (79-4)—having practised penance  
 adv. pp of *non*—to practise penance Re placed in N K. by *tapassu maḍi* [T *non ju* M *noḍḍu* (T *nompu nonpu*—religious austerity M *nompu* Te *nocu*—to celebrate a religious performance. *nomu*—a religious vow Tu *nombu*—fast penance, *nompu*—any meritorious act K. *noḥi*—same as *nompu*—GOKI)]  
*norppuvargge* (92-53)—to those who look at adj s m pl dat from *norppuvar* (< *noḍ puvar* < *noḍpuvar*) N K *noduvavarige noḍ(u)*—to see See *noḍi* [M *nokkuna tar*]  
*norppara* (92-28)—of those who look at adj s m pl gen N K *noḍuvavara* See *noḍi* *norppuvargge*

## P

- paḥsam* (92-66)—the position (taken up) s de s n sg nom [SLW]  
*paccaṭam* (108-33)—cloak? s n sg acc [Cf *paccaḍa*—cloth. N K *paccaḍa* Te *paccaḍamu*]  
*panca patakam* (45-5)—guilty of 5 sins adj s m sg nom [SLW See *pancamala patakam* *panca pataka samyuktam* (45-5 to 6)]  
*panca maḥṣa sṭhanakkam* (108-18 35)—to the place of 5 *maḥṣas* (or monasteries) nom. *panca maḥṣa sṭhanaram* (108-31)  
*panca-maḥa patakam* (4-9 5-13 to 14 17-17 18-19 to 20 24-11 28-17 29-11 to 12 31-19 to 20 34-7 to 8 35-6 66-9 72-29 to 30 82-40 to 41 85-13)—guilty of the 5 great sins (1) killing a Brahman (2) drinking intoxicating liquor (3) theft or stealing gold (4) committing adultery with the wife of guru or teacher (or incest with one's mother) (5) association with any one guilty of above crimes—Kṛt gen — *pancamahapatakana* (97-22 to 23) m pl *pancamahapatakar* (42-6 to 7 86-17 to 18) *pancamahapatakasamyuktam* (60-14)  
*pancam* (106-5)—the fifth day  
*panca tafaḍol* (90-11)—in *Pancavaḥa* s pr n sg loc [SLW N of a place at the source of the Godavari where Rama resided i.e. Nṛsiṅk]  
*Pancaladita* (104-14)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]  
*Pancala deṣar* (105-4)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*pancananam* (72-15)—five faced lion (Śiva) —adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*paṭṭagarara* (23-4 to 6)—of weaver s m pl gen [LW (*paṭṭa*—*paṭa* cloth a tatsama word SMD 384—Kṛt)]  
*paṭṭam gattisi* (14-3)—having tied the frontlet of authority *paṭṭam* a thing given as royal favour *gattisi* < *kattisi*—adv pp of *kattisi*—caus. of *kattu*—to tie bind (*paṭṭa kattu*—to tie the frontlet of dignity or authority—Kṛt) [T *paṭṭamgattu* M *paṭṭamgattu* Te *paṭṭamu*]  
*paṭṭaman* (99-5)—kingdom. s n sg acc  
*paḍegum* (92-73)—will obtain vb ft 3 n sg of *paḍe*—to obtain. [T *paḍakkum* M *paḍakyum*] past 3 m. sg—*paḍedam* (69-26) *paḍedam* (59-22) pl—*paḍedar* (6-8) past 3 n pl—*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16) adj s m sg—*paḍedom* (32-6) pl *paḍedor* (17-10) inf—*paḍeye* in *upaśra yam baḍeye* (92-62) adv pp—*paḍedu* in *negarte vadedu* (92-66)  
*paḍedam* (69-29)—obtained. past 3 m sg of *paḍe* See *paḍegum* Other forms *paḍedam* (92-14) *paḍedan* (59-22) [T *paḍaittan* M *paḍaccan*]  
*paḍedar* (6-8)—obtained. past 3 m pl (hon) of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum*  
*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16)—obtained past 3 n pl of *paḍe*—see *paḍegum*  
*paḍedom* (32-6)—he who has obtained obtainer adj s m sg from *paḍeda*—d pp of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍet ton* M *paḍakyuga*]  
*paḍedor* (17-10 18-11)—obtainers adj s m pl nom See *paḍegum* *paḍedom* [T *paḍaittar* N K *paḍedararu*]  
*paḍeyam*? (29-6-21)—produce. s n sg nom *paḍeye* (> *baḍeye* in *upaśrayambaḍeye*) (92-62)—when obtained. of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍakk* M *paḍakke paḍakyate*]  
*paḍura* (71-12)—west. adv of place replaced by *pascima* in N K. [T *kuḍakku* M *paḍinnaru* Te *paḍamaru*] Other form *puḍuray* (29-7 to 8 26-30 to 31 59-23)  
*panam* (29-23 108-27 33-34)—money, a certain coin. (1) a sum reckoned in coins or cowries. 2 a *fanam* a small coin of a certain weight 4 *āṇes* and 8 *kaṣas* (Mys. as *hana*) 4 *pagas*, 3 a coin of a certain weight 80 cowries, 4 price 5 money wealth property—Kṛt) [N K. *hana*—synonyms *duḍḍu rokka* acc *panamam* (97-16) T M *panam*]

- paṅgoleyam* (92 29)—cluster of fruits s m sg acc [T *paṅam kulaṭ* Te. *paṇḍu gola* *paṇḍu gela* *paṇ*—fruit, N h *hannu gole* < *kole* < *kula* (?)—group N h *gone* (M *kule* Te *gola*)]
- paṭṭi* (108-23)—cotton s n sg nom [O h. *paṭṭi* M h. *paṭṭi* N K *haṭṭi* *paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *paṭṭi* > *haṭṭi* T M *paṭṭi* Te *paṭṭi* (T *paṭṭi* *paṇṇi* *paṇṇi* *paṇṇi* *paṭṭi* M *paṇṇi* *paṭṭi*—Kīṭ) Cf also *haṇṇi* in N h.]
- paṭṭu* (2 15 27 29-6 61 2 108-51)—ten num adj s n sg [N h. *haṭṭu* T *paṭṭu* *paṭṭu* becomes *paḍin* in numeral compounds from 13 to 18 e.g. *paḍimuru* *paḍimalu* *paḍi* *naydu* *paḍinaru*]
- paṭakan* (74 13)—for *paṭakan* See *panca mahapaṭakan*
- paṭakan* (96-23 to 24)—one who has a banner adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- paṭṭadu* (76-5)—in the way s n sg loc [SLW]
- paḍinaydu* (2 27)—fifteen num. adj See *paṭṭu* [N h. *paḍinaydu* T *paḍinayindu*]
- paḍinaru* (17 10) for *paḍinaru*—sixteen num adj see *paṭṭu* [N h. *paḍinaru* T *paḍiṇaru*]
- paḍinaru* (17 8) see *paḍinaydu* above [T *paṭ in-aru*—8th—16 lit. six of the series ten —h P.]
- Paḍumannan* (60-12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW + NW *Paḍumannan* < *Paḍmannan* (epenthesis) Cf *Paḍmappa*—proper name in N h.]
- Paḍmajam* (92 52 to 53)—the Lotus-born (Brahman)—s n sg nom [SLW]
- paḍmopa seṭṭam* (108-5)—one whose lotus-like feet have been worshipped. adj s m sg nom [SLW —*seṭṭam* for *seṭṭam*]
- paḍḍhiyam* (71 19)—custom s. n. sg acc [SLW]
- paṇṇaradu* (101 11)—for *paṇṇeraḍu*—twelve num adj N h. *hanneraḍu*
- paṇṇasiḡar* (108 28)—50 people appell noun of number from *paṇṇasu* or *paṇṇasu* —50 [Skṛ *pañcasat* Pkt *paṇṇasa* *paṇ asa* Mar *paṇṇasa* Hindi *pañasa*] See *paṇṇasugalan* (7 2 to 3) dat. *paṇṇasiḡar* *ga* n (108-16 25) *paṇṇasiḡar* (108-19)
- paṇṇasugalan* (7 2 to 3)—fifty s n pl acc of *paṇṇasu*—fifty See *paṇṇasiḡar*
- paṇṇirakhaṇḍagan* (29 23)—12 *khaṇḍaga* *paṇṇeraḍu* becomes *paṇṇir* in num. compounds.
- paṇṇirmattar* (93-12 14 97 13)—12 matters. See *mattar*
- paṇṇircharasimam* (22-2)—12 000 for *paṇṇircharasimam* + *um* (metathesis) s n sg (pl sense) acc [NW + LW *saṣira* > *chasiṣa*]
- paṇṇircharasirada* (99-4 to 5)—of 12 000 s n sg gen
- paṇṇircharasimam* (108-20)—12 000 num adj see *paṇṇircharasimam*. [T *paṇṇircharasimam* acc *paṇṇircharasimamuman* (102 9) *paṇṇircharasimam* (61 2)]
- paṇṇirbbar* (100-16)—12 people Appell noun of no from *paṇṇirbbar* (t > b) [N h. *hanneraḍu* *jana* *maṇḍi* N h. *irbbar* N h. *irbbar*]
- paṇṇirbbar* (29 5)—12 brahmins *paṇṇirbbar* > *paṇṇirbbar* for *paṇṇirbbar* see below gen *paṇṇirbbar* (24 9 to 10)—with u (< um) *paṇṇirbbar* (28-13)
- paṇṇircharasimam* (61 2)—same as *paṇṇircharasimam*
- paṇṇircharasimam* (61 7)—in the twelve s n sg loc N h. *hanneraḍu* *roḷage* nom *paṇṇeraḍu* (29-23) [N h. *hanneraḍu* T. *paṇṇircharasimam*]
- paṇṇeraḍu* (29-23 108-21.22.32.33 to 34)—twelve num adj see *paṇṇircharasimam* [Tel *paṇṇendu*] acc *paṇṇircharasimam* (72 23) *paṇṇircharasimam* (108-10)
- paṇṇoribbar* (64 8 to 9)—11 people Appl noun of no s m pl acc from *paṇṇoribbar* N h. *hannendu* *janarannu* *oribbar* *oribbar* T *paḍinoribbar*
- paṇṇormattar* (93 13)—eleven matters. *paṇṇor*—N h. *hannendu* for *mattar*—a measure. see below
- paṇḍigalan* (67 10)—boars s n sg pl acc [T *paṇṇi* M. *paṇṇi* Te *paṇḍi*]
- paṇḍi-maṣa sṭhanamam* (91-41 to 45)—place of five monasteries adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- paṇḍi-maṣa pataḥam* (101 16 to 17)—same as *paṇḍi-maṣa pataḥam*
- paṇḍi-maṣa pataḥam* (16-16 to 17)—same as *paṇḍi-maṣa pataḥam*
- Paṇḍikṣarake* (107 7)—*Paṇḍikṣara* (temple) spr n. sg. dat [SLW cf *Paṇḍi-gisaraḍarake* (GOKI)]
- Paṇḍipayanam* (94 20 96-21)—s pr m sg. nom *Paṇḍipayanam* (96-7.21)—nom N h. *Paṇḍipayanam* Cf *Paṇḍipayanam*—*Paṇḍipayanam*
- Paṇḍikṣarake* (93-12 to 13)—to the server in palace (or beater of drum) s m. sg. dat. [Tel *paṇḍi*—a drum T M *paṇḍi*]
- paṇḍi-maṣa* (108-34)—another person s m. sg nom cf *paṇḍi-maṣa* (GOKI) [Skṛ *paṇḍi*

- iaruman* (73 22) dat pl *parvargge* (97 18)
- parvur* (29 5)—*brahmans* s m pl nom  
See *paruvan* [T *parppar parvur* > *par var* (33 4)—with u *parvaru* (29-9 82 11)]
- p(a)rvuaruman* (73-22 77 11)—*brahmans* also s m pl acc um Other form *parv varuv* (< um) + a (108 37) *parvbaru mam* (83 12) (*vv* > *vb*)
- parvargge* (97 18)—to the *brahmans*. s m pl dat See *paruvan*
- palsuvor* (49-6)—will protect ft 3 ra pl of *palsu*—to protect [Skt *pal*] See *prati palanam* (94 18)
- Palgunamasada* (83 5 to 6)—of the month *Phālguna* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Palguṇa* < *Phalguna* (< *Phalguna* < *Phalguni*—Feb March) Name of a double nakṣatra or asterism (*purva* and *uttara*)—KIT]
- prana lallabhe* (4 3)—beloved wife. adj s f sg nom [SLW cf *pranakante* (M *prana lallabha*)]
- Puṭṭayyam* (97 11)—s pr m sg nom (< *Puṭṭayya*)
- puḍidu* (> *biḍidu* in *arghambīḍidu*) (60-9)—having held adv pp of *puḍi*—to hold [NK *kuḍidu* T *puḍittu* M *puḍuccu* Te *puḍici*]
- Pitamahaṇ* (8-8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pipparage* (69 20)—s pr n sg nom Name of a place Modern Hipparage in Bijapur district.
- Pingalan* (89-11)—Name of the 51st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Pingala*]
- pinḍaran* (94 26)—a ball or lump of rice (or meat) mixed up with milk, curds flowers etc. and offered to the Manes.—(KIT)
- periya* (90-9 91 38 95-13)—great adj s n sg gen [TM *periya* Te *pedda* (T *periya*—great *perugu*—to increase *perukkam*—increase M *perukuka*—to grow large. Te. *perugu peruvu*—to increase *pedda*—great old. *pelucu perucu*—to increase, Te *periya*—large—GOKI] adj s m pl *periyar* (92 57)
- periyar* (92 57)—great superior people adj s m pl nom see *periya*
- p[ha]man* (4 7)—seat (of a god) s n sg acc [SLW]
- pugiḷu* (7 5)—a kind of tax? s n sg nom [KITTEL does not give this word]
- pugal* (92-4)—> *bugal* in *śaran bugal* when (they) come inf [cf *pugu*—to enter T *puka* M *pukan*] Other form *puge* (> *buge*) (92 10) neg part *pugada* (92 56) > *bugada* pr adv p *puguttandu* (60 6) adv pp *pokku* (60-6), adj am sg dat *pokkalangam* (94-29)
- pugada* (> *bugada* in *hṛdayam bugada*) (92 56)—that does not enter neg d p of *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pugadu* M *pukatta pukate* < *pukyuka*—to enter]
- puge* (> *buge* in *śaran buga*) (92 10)—when entered inf of *pugu*—to enter [T *puka* M *puka pukave*]
- puguttu* (60-6)—entering pres adv p of *pugu*—to enter [T *pugu pugudu puru pudu* M *pugu pugu pukyuka* see *pugal*]
- puṭṭade* (31 21)—without being born neg adv p of *puṭṭu*—to be born. NK *huffade* [Te *puṭṭu poḍamu poḍalu* T *puṭṭu puḍavan*—a son M *poḍi*—to spring up—KIT Te *puṭṭaka*] past 3 m sg —*puṭṭidan* (94 9) vbl noun
- puṭṭige* (17 7)—for the basket s. n sg dat *puṭṭi*—a basket made of cane bamboo etc.—KIT [NK. *buṭṭi* T *puṭṭi puṭṭil poṭṭi* M *puṭṭil* Te *puṭṭike*—KIT]
- puṭṭidan* (94 9)—born past 3 m sg of *puṭṭu*—to be born See *puṭṭada* NK *huffidanu*
- puḍidudu* (73 24)—for *puḍidudu*—put into. past. 3 n sg of *puḍi*—to join put into (KIT)
- puṇname* (92 22)—full moon day s n sg nom [SLW *puṇṇima* NK *hunnime hunnime*] with um *puṇnameyum* (97 5 101 4)
- Puṇṇisur* (66 7)—s pr n s nom (gen in sense) NK Hunsur in Mysore Dist
- puṇuse* (63 6)—tamarind s n sg nom N K. *hunuse hunise* [from *puḷi* (TM Te *puḷi pulusu*) and cf *puḷicay*—a broth of sauce made of tamarind salt etc.—KIT] *huḷisaru haṇsennu* T *puḷi* (Tirukkural) M *puḷi* Te *pulusu*—sour *puṇuse* e (59-24)]
- puṇyam* (72 25)—merit s n sg nom [SLW]
- puṇyaphalaman* (72 28)—reward of the merit s n sg acc [SLW]
- Puttur Attanige* (42 4 to 5)—to Attanige of Puttur s pr m sg dat *Puttur*—name of a place gen *Puttura* (42 3) loc *Putturolu* (43 8)
- Puttura* (42-3)—of Puttur s. pr n sg gen *Putturolu* (43 8)—in Puttur s pr n sg loc
- Puddhana* (93 16)—of *Puddha*. s pr m sg gen
- puṇṇalol* (22-3)—in the striking i.e. fight

- s n sg loc [OK. *puyyal* MK *puyyal* NK *huyil* *huyyal* (*puyyal* *puyal*—beat ing striking from *puy*—to beat strike. M *poyyu*—to fight. *puy* *poy* *poyi*—NK *huy hoy* *hoy*—KIT)]
- puraman* (96-23)—abode s n sg acc [SLW *puta*]
- Purakara nagarada* (92-26)—of the town *Purakara* s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Purigeṭeya* (23-3)—of *Purige* s pr n sg gen name of a place Modern Lak ṣmeśvar in Dharwar dist. Bombay Province Other form *Ponigeṭeya* (2 2 to 3) nom *Purige* (71-5) instr—*Purigeṭeyim* 70-26) loc *Purigeṭeyol* (96-23)
- Purigeṭeyim* (70-26)—from *Purige* s pr n sg instr see *Purigeṭeya*
- [*Pur*] *geṭeyol* (96-23)—in *Purige* s pr n sg loc See *Purigeṭeya*
- Purige* (71 5)—*Purige* s pr n sg nom See *Purigeṭeya*
- Pururavan* (94-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Pururava nandanam* (94 5)
- pullu* (25-4)—grass s n. sg nom (acc sense) [N h. *hullu* *pullu* T *pul* (T *pullu*—8th—grass—h.P) M *pul* *pullu* Te *pullu* Tu *pullu* *hullu*]
- puli* (58-3 60-9)—tiger s n sg nom [NK *huli* T.M Te *pul* Tu *pili* acc *puliyān* (T *puli*—8th—s n tiger—h.P)]
- puliyān* (68-3)—tiger s n sg acc
- Pulejarmman* (18-14)—s pr m sg nom
- pulu* (90-11)—worm s n sg nom < *pulu* NK *hulu* [T *pulu* M. *pulu* Te *purugu* *pututu* Tu *puti*—a worm—GOKJ *pulu*]
- puyje* (92-39)—for *puye*—worship s n sg nom. [SLW *puya*]
- puḍa* (92 27)—that had bloomed, d pp of *pu*—to bloom flower (KIT) (T.M *Pu* Te *puḍi* *puyy*—KIT) N h. *hu hu hiḍu* *havaḡu*]
- Punaḍaman* (76-5 to 6)—s pr n sg acc—a place plenty with flowers. cf modern *Hu tina Hippange*
- pu(r)ṇṇa—masaduḷ* (1 2)—on the full moon day ad s n sg [SLW] loc
- purva kramadoḷe* (92-72)—in (its) ancient order adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- purviacaram* (2 20)—former social constitution. adj s n sg acc [SLW] See *acara* *iyasithe* above gen. *purviacarada* (60-11)
- puttada* (107-6)—of the olden days s n sg gen [SLW]
- puttā maryadeḡaḡan* (6-3)—former honours.
- s n pl acc [SLW] loc sg *puttā maryadeḡol* (108-32)
- purva sthiti* (67 17)—ancient usage decreḡ s n sg nom [SLW]
- Purvalagosasigara* (1-3)—of *Purvalagosasi* gar s pr m pl (hon) gen. See *gosasam*
- Puliyar* (61 10)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom
- prayan* (13 3)—dear one adj s m sg nom [SLW Skt. *prīya*]
- prithuṛajyam* (3 2 10-2 to 3 29-2 to 3 31 2 to 4 35 2 37 1 to 2 39 2, 42 3 44-3 45 2 to 3 47 1 to 2 52 2 53-3 54 2 58 1 61 1 62 1 63-3 66-3 to 4) for *prithuṛajyam*—kingdom s n sg acc [SLW] Other forms for *prithu* *prithuṛajyam* (88-3) *prithuṛajyam* (85-6), *prithu*—(34 2) gen. *prithuṛiya* (9-6) *prithu* (72 2 76-4 78-2 to 3 86-5 to 6) 91 21 99-3 101 6 102-2 to 3 103-8
- prithuṛalabha* (107 1 13 to 14 108 1)—favourite of the world adj s m sg for *alabha* see below Other forms for *prithu*—*prithu* (106-8 to 9) *prithu* (91 14 to 15 96-1 97 1)
- prithuṛajivam* (92 20)—a lotus on earth adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Prithuṛisagarān* (14 1 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pekkariya* (27-5)—of *Pekkari* s pr n sg gen
- Pennandurole* (55-3)—in *Pennandur* s pr n sg loc
- Pennigaḡangada* (88 7)—of *Pennigaḡanga* s pr n sg gen
- peṇḡaḡaram* (100-16)—wives. see *peṇḡan* below T *peṇḡlati* Te *peṇḡlamu*
- peṇḡiran* (84 8)—wives s f pl acc [N h. *hendurannu* *hendatirannu* T *peṇḡir* M *peṇḡadi* Te. *peṇḡli*—marriage *peṇḡi*—she. O h. *per* = a girl (*peṇḡa*—a woman female T *peṇḡu* M *peṇḡi*—a girl woman Te *peṇḡi*—the female of any animal—KIT)]
- Peddoreḡareya* (83-8)—of *Peddoreḡare* s pr n.s.gen (O h. *per* + *tore* > *per* *dore* > *peddore* *per*—great (see *Permmāḡadi* below *pinya* above *perḡaḡe* etc) *Tore*—stream, river See *tore* *naḡu* above *p* > *b* in *Beddoreḡareya* (83 9 to 10)
- Periḡeḡutina* (91-44)—of *Periḡeḡu* s n sg n gen
- pempam* (92-58)—grandeur s n sg acc loc *pempinol* (92-35) [Te *pempunu*—growth *pempu*—to grow]
- penya* (63-6)—great See *pinya* *per*—great *per* > *per* before consonants. *perḡaḡe*—

- chief (97 6) *pergeregalin* (97 27) *Permma*  
*diya* (76 6) [T *per* (8th)—adj big,  
 —K P—*peru perum* K P]  
*perggade* (97-6 100-12 101 7)—head chief  
 s m sg nom [O K *perggade*—M K *peg*  
*gade* NK *heggade*] dat pl *perggadega*  
*ge* (108 21)  
*Pergguniya* (60-4)—of *Pergunji* s pr n sg  
 gen (of great *Gunji*)  
*perggeregalin* (92 27)—with great tanks s n  
 pl instr *per*—great *geregalin* < *keregalin*  
 see *kere* above  
*Permmadiya* (76 6) of *Permmadi*—of great  
 feet revered one s pr m sg gen See  
*Perggade* Other form *permmannadiya*  
 (83 4 to 5) nom *Permmadi* (96-3 to 4)  
*Permmannadi* (83-9) see *Rajamalla Perm*  
*manadigal* (76-4)  
*Pervattiyura* (29-24)—of *Pervattiyur* s  
 pr n sg gen  
*pervudi* (92 13)—great cow elephant s n  
 sg nom  
*Pesadora* (3 2)—of *Pesadora* s pr m sg  
 gen  
*Pesarajan* (46-4)—s pr m sg nom  
*pesar* (8-7)—name s n sg (pl sense)  
 nom. [N K *hesaru* T *peyar per* (T  
*piyar* (8th)—s n name fame —K P 3  
 M *per peru* (*piyar peyar*—K I T) Te  
*peru* Tu *pudar* (K I T)] instr *pesarum*  
 (96-23)  
*peldore* (105 5)—*Tungabhadra*? s pr n sg  
 nom O K *peldore* > *perdore* > *peddore*  
 See *peddoregareya*  
*pelci* (60-6)—having increased adv pp of  
*pelcu*—to increase [O K *perci* > M K  
*perci* > *pecu* > N K *hecci* Te *perci* M  
*peruki perukki*] inf *pelcical* (71 15)  
*pelcical* (71 15)—when increased inf of *pel*  
*cisu*—to cause to increase See *pelci* [T  
*peruke* M *peruke perukave* Te *perecin*  
*cen perccimpan*]  
*perige* (3-4)—per load s n sg dat *peringe*  
 (1\* 8 to 9) [N K *herige* > i in  
*ele i erige bhandar erige*] loc *perinol*  
 (97 15)  
*peringe* (17 8 to 99)—same as *perige* see  
 above  
*perin(o)*] (97 15)—in the load s n sg loc  
 see *perige*  
*pokkatamgam* (91 29)—to him who has en-  
 tered. adj s m sg dat from *pokkata*  
 [See *pugal* N K *hokkalanige hokkalamge*]  
*poklu* (60-6)—having entered. adv pp of  
*pogu* < *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T  
*pukku* M *puki*]  
*pogalal* (92 8 11 66)—to praise inf of *pogal*  
 < *pogal* (< O K *pugal*—to praise) O K  
*pugal* M K *pogalu* N K *hogalu* T *pugala*  
 M *pugallan* (T *pugal* Te *pogadu* Tu  
*pugar*—K I T) Te also *povuđu*] vbl noun  
 —*pogarte* (92 2) ft p—*pogalta* (96-22)  
*pogarttege* (92 2 37)—to praise s n sg dat  
 see *pogalal* [N K *hogalkke* M *pukaltuka*  
*pukalca* Te *pogadta* O K *pogalte* >  
*pogartte*]  
*pogalta* (96 22)—praising ft p of *pogal*  
 See *pogalal* [T *pukalkura pukalum* M  
*pukalum*]  
*Potevadiya* (29 7)—of *Potevadi* s pr n sg  
 gen  
*potti makka*? (31 20 to 21)—*potti* < *poſſi*  
 < *poſſe*?—womb for *makkal* see below  
*potti*—helpful (ed)  
*podalda* (92 27)—extending along d pp of  
*podal* < *podal*—to come in sight manifest  
 (K I T)  
*ponnadi* (59-16)—to *Ponnadi* s pr n  
 sg dat  
*Ponnavara gavundanum* (94 21)—s pr m  
 sg nom [SLW] for *gavundanum* see  
*Ayca garunda*  
*ponnu* (29-23)—gold money s n sg nom  
*ponnu* [N K *honnu* T.M *pon* (T  
*pon*—8th—gold —K P) Te *ponnu*]  
 Other forms *pon* (34-6 51 4), *pom* (99 13  
 104 19) instr pl *pongalin* (92 22)  
*Ponulcada* (18 7 to 8)—of *Ponvulca* s pr  
 n sg gen Other form—(v > b) *Pom*  
*bulcada* (17 5 to 6) *Ponvulca* > *Pom*  
*bulca* > *Pombucca* > *Hombucca* > *Humca*  
 (now)  
*poyta* (49-4)—for *pojda*?—pouring  
*poyda* (24 10 51-4)—which was poured i e  
 given d pp of *poy*—to pour (K I T) past  
 3 m pl *poydar* (29 21) [T *poyda* M  
*peyta*—rainfalling]  
*poydar* (29-21)—poured stands for *dhare*  
*poydar* i e gave by pouring water past  
 3 m sg of *poy* See *poyda* [T *pey*  
*dar*]  
*poydamge* (108-33)—to him who beats. adj  
 s m sg dat [N K *hoydavamge hođe da*  
*vanige*]  
*Poranallu* (60-5)—having gone out adv pp  
 of *poramadu*—to go out start [M K *po*  
*raju* N K *horaju* T *porappallu* M *pur*  
*appellu* Te *velunadi pora*—outside T.M  
*puram* Te *pora porugu* N K *horage*  
*poragu* (108 26) *porajalal* (92 27) *po*  
*rada* (67 10)]  
*porajalal* (92 27)—in the outer domain



*poṛa poṛaloḥ* ( *p > v* ) s n sg loc *poṛa*—outside See *poramaṣṭu* ( < *pura* cf *kuḍu > kodu* etc.) *poṛaloḥ* < *poṛaloḥ* [*poṛa*—a town a city Te *prolu* T *polil*—a country cf *poṛalica*—a man born in town—Kīṛ ) See *poṛalan* (224)

*poragu* (108-26)—outside adv of place see *poṛamaṣṭu* Other form *poṛago* (90-9) for *poṛage* gen sg *poṛada* (67 10)—NK *horagina*

*Poṛgeṛeya* (22 to 3)—same as *Puṛgeṛeya* ( *u > o* ) cf *kuḍa koḍu mudal modal*

*pola* (66-7 71 11 12)—field s n sg nom [Nk. *hola* T *pulam* M *pula* Te *pola mu*] acc *polana* (84 6) *polamana* (84-7) M k. *polava*—Nk. *holavannu*

*Polettaḥvor* (37 2)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom *Poleyannana* (70 26)—of *Poleyanna*. s pr m.sg gen

*Polakku Priyaelva* (15-7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom

*poṛalan* (224)—a town city s n sg acc see *poṛavolaḥ* [Mk. *poṛal* Nk. *hoḥalu* (cf SMD 236—*poṛalica*—a man born in a town—Kīṛ (T *polil*—8th—s n grove—K P )]

*Polma-Vimīṣṭavarakkum* (24 3 to 4)—s pr m pl (hon.) dat

*Pocayya seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense) cf *Pacayya-seṭṭi*

*pokum* (97 23)—will go vb ft 3 n sg of *po(gu)*—to go [Nk. *hoguvudu* TM *pokum*] adv pp *pogi* (63 5) d pp *poda* (70-25) See *puṇu pokku*

*pogi* (63 5)—having gone adv pp. of *po(gu)* —to go. [Nk. *hogi* T *poy egi* M *poyi* Te. *poyi*]

*poda* (70-25 77-5 97 23)—that is gone. d pp of *po(gu)*—to go See *pokum* [Nk. *koda* T *pona* (7th)—K P M *pōṇa poya*]

*paṇṇuṣṭeya-karamiyam* (92 62)—the duties of humanity adj s.n.sg acc. [SLW]

*Paṇṇya bahula* (108-11)—the dark half of the lunar month *Paṇṇya* s pr n sg nom [Skt *bahula*] *Paṇṇya-masa bahula* (99 10) gen. *Paṇṇya masada* (103 9)

## PH

*phalam* (73 21 89-15)—fruit s n sg nom [SLW] *phalam* (71 21 78-10 97 18) *phala* (71 12 108-28,27) *phaḥam* (97-20) acc *phalama* (51 9) *phalaman*. Other form *phaḥalam* (92 73) *phaḥamam* (92-72 to 73)

*Phalguṇam* (92 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Phalguṇa*] Arjuna

*Phalguṇa masada* (100-7)—of the month of *Phalguṇa* (Feb March) s pr n sg gen [SLW]

## B

*Bancapaya* (40-3)—s pr m sg nom < *Ban cappayya*

*Baṭṭageṛe* (84 7)—s pr n sg nom < *Baṭṭakeṛe* modern *Betiṛeṛe* in Gadag Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province [*Baṭṭa* Skt *vṛtta* (*baṭṭa* Tbh. of *vṛtta*—that is round (TM *vaffa vaffu*)—that is regular or beautiful—Kīṛ ) Cf *baṭṭalu* in NK T *taṭṭam* M *vaffakulaṇi*—round tank for *geṛe* < *keṛe* see *keṛe*] gen *Baṭṭeṛeya* (84 5)

*baḍaga* (71 12)—north. s n sg adv of place replaced in Nk. by *uttara* [Te *vadaku* TM *vaḍakku* (Kīṛ )]

*baḍatanam* (92 42)—poverty or slenderness s n sg nom *tana* secondary suffix [Te *baḍugu*—lean poor]

*baḍuvudum* (92 41)—trouble or striking s a sg nom vbl noun from *baḍi*—to strike [T *aḍippadu* M *aḍippadu aḍiṇṇadu*]

*bannisal* (92-32 to 33)—to praise extol inf of *bannisu* < *varṇisu*—to praise describe see *varṇisuttu* below [T *varṇikka* Skt *varṇa*—Pkt *varṇa*] Other form *bannise* (92-60)

*batta* (106 13)—paddy rice s n sg nom [LW Nk. *batta bhatta* (Skt *bhaktā*—Pkt *bhatta* (shared out)—M *bhat*—GOKI *bhamtamam*) *battamam* (83 14 to 15) Cf *bhaktā* (49-9)]

*Baddiyamma seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭiyarṅgam*) [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Ayaseṭṭi*] *Baddega* < *Bad de*—a woman + *ga* i.e. a son to another woman

*Banamasī paṇṇurcharasīnum* (22-2)—*Banamasī* 12 000 *Banamasī*—*Banamasī* (Skt *Vanavasī* HITTEL a forest spring also *Vaijayanti* DKD p. 278. IA 3 273 8.244 13.329—GOKI) *Chandombudhu* 31 *Banamasī* (i.e. wood-spring *bana bane* or *bane san* scintised *tana tasi*), the ruins are still extant near the river Varada, east of Gokarna on the Western Coast. of IA 1 157 For the description of *Banavasī desa* see PB

*Banavasī puratāresīaram* (108-8)—Lord of *Banavasī* the best of towns. adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*Banavasī maṇḍalamam* (60-2)—*Banavasī* circle s n sg acc [SLW]

*bandu* (59-23 60-10 84-6)—having come

- adv pp of *bar*—to come See *vandu*  
below [T *vandu* M *vandu* Te *vacci*]  
*Bandugiyar* (60-10)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom  
*Bappaiyam* (99-4)—s pr m sg nom  
< *Bappamma* ?  
*Bamkayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)  
*bangevomge* (71-21)—for *bagevomge*—to  
hum who aims, intends adj s m sg dat  
[M *h* *bagevomge* N *K* *bagejuvaranige* cf  
Mar *bagne*—to see]  
*bayalam* (90-8)—for *bayala*—of the field  
s n sg gen [T M *vayal* Te *bayalu*  
(*bayilu bayilu*—Kīṛ)] loc *bayalalu*  
(90-23)  
*bayalalu* (95-13)—in the open field s n sg  
loc. *bayalalu* See *bayalam*  
*Baragur* (91-46 to 47)—of Baragur s pr  
n sg gen Other form *Bargura* (91-30)  
*barisakke* (97-9-14)—for a year s n sg dat  
[SLW Skt *varṣa* > *varisa* > *barisa* (cf  
*harṣa* > *harisa*) Pkt *varisa*] nom *bari*  
*sam* (108-29)  
*baredan* (97-29)—wrote past 3 sg m of  
*bare*—to write < *vare* see *aredan* below  
[N *h* *baredanu* T *arandan* (< *varṣa*)  
*vare* Te *vra*—Kīṛ) M *varaccan*] inf  
*bareyal* (92-54)  
*bareyal* (92-45)—to write inf of *bare*—see  
*baredan* [T *vareya* M *varakyugan*]  
*Bargura* (91-30)—see *Baragura*  
*Ballalarasar* (77-7)—s pr m pl nom *Ballā*  
*ra* < *Valabala* for *arasar* see  
*ballahage* (69-23)—to one who knows s m  
sg dat [T *alalarukku* Te *vallabhuni*  
*ki* (T *allalan*)] nom *ballatam* (90-3)  
*ballatam* (90-3)—one who knows s m sg  
nom see *ballahage*  
*balada* (60-5)—of the strength s m sg gen  
[SLW *bala* (*bal*—strength greatness T M  
*al alu* Te *balu*—Kīṛ)] *bal maleya*  
(92-3) Other form *balada* (108-21)  
*Baladitanum* (74-8)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]  
*bal maleya* (92-31)—of the excessive rain.  
*bal*—great excess. See *balada* see *maleya*  
—(of the rain) below  
*basadige* (108-28-30)—for the monastery or  
Jaina temple s n sg dat SLW (*ba*  
*sadi*—*basali basiti* Tbh of *asati* a Jaina  
monastery or temple—Kīṛ) gen. *basadi*  
*ya* (90-7 108-22) T *asadi* M *asati*  
*bahulada* (94-3)—of the dark half of the  
lunar month s n sg gen [SLW *bahu*  
*la*]
- balikke* (8-5 70-25)—afterwards Adv of  
time [*valikke* (*v* > *b*) N *h* *balike a*  
*balika* (T *ali* Te *tenake tenuke*—  
Kīṛ)] Other forms *balike* (58-3 94-9)  
*baleke* (32-7) *baliyam* (94-7) *balakke*  
(108-18 to 19) *balikke* (108-23) *balike*  
(108-22) *balika* (90-11)  
*baliya* (101-10)—of vicinity nearness adv  
of place N *K* *pakkada hattirada baliya*  
*baliyam* (94-7)—after adv of place see  
*balikke*  
*baldorum* (101-15)—?  
*balli* (5-7)—brace let (ed)? s n sg nom  
*balli* (108-26)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW  
Skt *talī* T *vallī* M *vallī* Te *vallī*—  
gen *balliya* (95-13)]  
*Balliggamaya* (60-13)—of *Balliggama* s pr n  
sg gen [SLW < *Valliggama* < *Valligra*  
*ma*] Other form *Balliggameya* (99-7)  
*balliya* (95-13 97-7)—of creeper s n sg  
gen [SLW see *balli*]  
*balakke* (108-18 to 19)—for the group com  
munity see above  
*balada* (108-21)—(of the strength. s n sg  
gen [SLW *bala* same as *balada*] acc  
*balanuvildu* (105-7)—divisions  
*balasida* (92-40)—surrounding. d pp of  
*balasu*—to surround. (to go in a circle or  
round—Kīṛ)  
*balikke* (108-23)—same as *balikke* (*i* > *l*)  
other forms—*balike* (108-22) *balika*  
(90-11)  
*brahmacharyya hinaran* (71-18)—those who  
are wanting in the vow of continence adj  
s m pl acc [SLW]  
*brahmatiya* (71-21 to 22)—of killing a Brah  
mana. s n sg gen [SLW] *brahmahatya*  
nom *brahmats* (94-28) other form—*brah*  
*met* (78-11)  
*brahmats karanur* (108-38)—one who kills  
the *Brahmana* adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*brahmadeyam* (29-4 20 to 21 59-15)—grant  
gift to Brahmans s n sg acc [SLW]  
*Bageutole* (65-2)—in *Bage ur* s pr n sg  
loc  
*Bageutadi* (69-18)—s pr n sg nom At pre  
sent a Taluk in Bijapur district, Bombay  
Province It is known as the birth place  
of Basava the founder of Lingayat sect  
*bajisal* (97-27)—when made the procla  
mation? inf of *bajisu*—to proclaim (Tbh  
of *adisu*—to sound—Kīṛ) cf *adya*—  
*baja bajanin*  
*Banarasiyutam* (108-37)—same as *Banarasi*  
*yutam* < *Varanasi yutam* see below  
*Badispoddi* (10-4 to 5)—s pr f sg nom

- [[*badi*—patron helper—KIT] *baḷi* (?) (*baḷi*—a person who lives < *baḷ*—to live) for *poḍḍi* see *Kuṣṣapaṭṭaḷ* above and *Vina poṭṭaḷa* below]
- Baddoḷa* (58 6)—s pr m sg nom
- bappu* (92 8)—happily s n sg nom adv
- bayoḷ* (92-4)—in the mouth s n sg loc Nk *bayiyall* [T *iay* (*iay*—8th—s n (mouth—KP) M *iay* *vaya* Te *vay*]
- Baranasīyūmam* (83 12)—*Baranasi* s pr n sg acc < *Varanasi*—the town Benares Other form *Baranasīyū* (73 22) < ° *siyūm* gen. *Baranasivada* (7 6)—for *Baranasivada* loc. *Baranasīyū* (39-9) *Baranasīyō* (60 15) *Baranasīyadoḷ* (73 21) In *Baranasivada* probably there is contamination between *Baranasi* and *Sīva* (GOKI)
- barasi* (108-11 to 12)—twelfth day num adj of *bara* MIA
- bavūman* (99 14)—well also s n sg acc [LW *bavīyūm-an* Skt, *iapī iapī* > *vavī* > *bavī* or *vapī* > *bapī* > *bavī* T *iavī* M *iapī* Te *bavī*]
- Basurikodu* (69 17)—s pr n sg nom
- Baḷacandra paṇḍita detata* (90-11)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
- brahmarakkalge* (72 28) to the brahmanas s m pl dat [SLW] *brahmana*—a man who has vedic knowledge and acts according to it a priest (KIT) acc *brahmanaram* (94 27) *brahmanarumam* (72 29) *brahmanaran* (97 92)
- biffa* (20-6 60-12 95-13 104 8 107 16 108-24)—that was granted ppl of *bīḍu* (*iḍu*)—to leave [T.M. *viṭṭa* Te *iḍi cina*] past 3 m pl —*biffar* (20-6) *bif* for (72 27) adv pp *biffu* (60-4) past 3 m sg —*biffom* (73 20) vbl noun—*bīḍu vudum* (92-41)
- biffar* (20 6 60-14) granted past 3 m pl of *bīḍu*—to leave See *biffa* Nk *biffaru*
- biffi* (108 26 35)—free labour s n sg nom (*biffi*—Tbh of *iṭṭi*—unpaid labour labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it press-service—KIT)
- Biffiḡa Erega* (62 2)—s pr m sg nom *Biffiḡa* < *ṽiffiḡa* < *ṽiffu* < *ṽiffu* < *ṽiṇu* *Biffiḡam* (95-5)
- Biffiḡa Goṇaṭha* (74 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- biffu* (60-4)—having left adv pp of *bīḍu* —to leave see *biffa* [T M *iṭṭu* Te *iṭṭi* *iḍi*]
- biffom* (73 20)—for *biffom*—left past 3 sg m of *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa*
- biffor* (72 27)—(left past 3 pl m of *bīḍu*) see *biffa* same as *biffar*,
- Bijojana* (99-5)—s pr m sg gen *Seḡ Biffiḡa Erega oja* < *oja* < *uajja* < *upadḡaya*
- bīḍuvudum* (92-41)—desertion or discharge. s n sg nom vbl noun from *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa* [T *iḍuvudu* M *iḍuvadu iḍunnadu*]
- bīḇṇiṇoḷ* (92-34 58)—in magnificence s n sg loc T *minukkam*—shining excellence M *iṭṭaṅga* Cf also T *iṭṭakku*—lustre brightening
- bīḇigeyum* (99 11)—second day of the fortnight s n sg nom [SLW Skt *dūtīya* T *iḍīya* Te *iḍīye* (KIT)] Other form *bīḇīye* (105-6)
- bīḇirante* (90-15)—like bamboo adv (*bīḇi*—of bamboo s n sg gen) *ante*—like adv p of tr *an*—to speak (see *adaram* te GOKI) [T *iḇir* Te *iḇuru*]
- bīṇṇapa(m)* (72 24)—respectful petition s n sg acc [LW Skt *iṇṇapaṇa* Pkt *iṇṇaṇa* T *iṇṇapam* Te *iṇṇapam*]
- Bīṇṇamange* (29 3)—to Bīṇṇa, s pr m sg dat
- Bīṇḇhi* (74 5)—23rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW < *ṽiḇhi*]
- bīḷ villaḷ* (60-5)—bow closing with bow *bīḷ* —bow < *ṽil* [Nk *bīḷu* T *ṽil* M *ṽil* *ṽillu* Te *ṽillu* *ṽillaḷ*] s n sg loc
- bīṣom* (70-6)—threw past 3 sg m of *bīṣudu*—to throw [Nk *bīṣaḍḍanu oge damu bīṣaṇu*]
- bīḷa* (38-3 56-5)—that was fallen, d pp of *bīḷ* < *bīḷ*—to fall [Ok. *bīḷa*—Mk. *bīḷa* Nk. *bīḷa* T *iḷunda* (< *iḷu* *iḷ*—KIT) M *iṇa* (< *iḷu* KIT) Tu *buṇu* (KIT)] adv pp *bīḷu* (90-11) adj s m sg acc *bīḷonan* (60-9) adv pp *caus bīḷi* (89-14) neg ft p *bīḷadu*
- bīḷu* (90-11)—having fallen adv pp of *bīḷ* to fall Nk *bīḷu* through *bīḷu* See *bīḷa* [T *iḷundu* M *iṇu*]
- bīḷonan* (60-9) hum who has fallen adj s n sg acc from *bīḷon*—from *bīḷa* see *bīḷa* Nk *bīḷḍanannu*
- bīḷiṇoḷ* (108-4) in the residence abode. s n sg loc nom *bīḷu* (108-25)—T.M. *iḍu* Te *iḍi* (now *bīḷu*—uncultivated and unoccupied land)
- bīṇam* (105-3)—terrible one s m sg nom [SLW *bīṇam*]
- bīṇa* (100-3 to 4)—of bravery s n sg gen [SLW *iṇa* see *iṇarām*]

*biladu* (33-4)—will not fall neg. ft p of *bi*  
*bi*—to fall [see *bilda* T *viladu viladu*]  
*biṣi* (89 14)—having caused to fall adv  
 ppl of *biṣu*—caus. from *bi* [see *bilda*  
 T *viluttu* M *vilitti viliccu*]  
*Butem[dra] gavunḍam* (81-4)—s pr m  
 sg nom for *gavunḍa* see *Āyca gavunḍa*  
*Budham* (94 4)—wise one. s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Budhanutam* (96 22)—praised by the wise  
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Budh-anājan* (94-5)—belonging to the race  
 of Buddha. adj s m sg nom [SLW  
*anvajan* < *anvayan*]  
*bud[dh]y-ayvī* (92 20)—maintained by intel  
 ligence adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Butarasa* (76-4 to 5)—s pr m. sg nom  
 pl *Butarasar* (76-6)  
*Bṛhaspati[varam]* (67 2 to 3)—Thursday  
 s pr n sg nom [SLW] *Bṛhaspativar*  
*am* (105 6 107 5) *Bṛhaspativaradandu*  
 94 3 to 4)  
*bedamgi* (92-38)—having shown elegance  
 [N K *bedagu* (Te *vreka vregu*—won-  
 der *veduke vadi* *bedagu* M *vedippu*—  
 elegance T *vedikkai*—a show)]  
*bedamgu* (92 28)—elegance s n sg nom see  
*bedamgi*  
*Bedemettīya* (60-13)—of *Bedemetti* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*bellīya* (4 7)—of silver s n sg gen [N K  
*bellīya* T *veḷḷi* M *veḷḷa* Te. *vella* (T  
*ven*—8th—white—K. P) (*veḷ*—white  
 T *veḷ ven*—white M *veḷ ven*—white Te.  
*ven*—white *venna*—butter Tu. *bīḷi*—white  
 h *benne* GOKI) acc *bellī yum aṇi*  
 (97 17) cf *Veḷgola* and *Beḷgola*]  
*Beḷatura* (51 10 to 11) of *Beḷatur* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*Beḷura* (83 14)—s pr n sg nom white  
 place  
*beḷe* (58 5)—crop s n sg nom verb—  
*beḷe*—to grow [T *viḷai viṭṭaru viḷacai*  
 (11e—7th—v b cultivate adj culti-  
 vated *viḷai*—8th—v b ripe --K.P) M  
*ila iḷai*]  
*Beḷgal* (59 24)—s pr n sg nom *beḷ*—kal  
*Beḷgaliya* (107 5)—of *Beḷgali* s pr n sg  
 gen cf *Beḷgal*  
*beḷ gode* (92-13)—white umbrella. *beḷ*—  
 white see *bellīya gode* < *kode* umbrel-  
 la see *kodeyan*  
*Beḷgolada* (63-8)—of *Beḷgola*—s pr n sg  
 gen < *veḷgola* (later *Beḷu gūlu Beḷgola* <  
*Veḷ gola* is from *veḷ*—white *koḷa*—a tank.  
 [T *kulam*—a tank. Cf Te *Vennelaḡuttu*

GOKI] for *veḷ* see *bellīya*] Other form  
*Beḷgolada* (63-8)  
*Beḷdugondēya* (82 10)—of *Beḷdugonde* s pr  
 n sg gen  
*beḷpu* (92-63)—whiteness s n sg nom  
 from *beḷ* white See *bellīya* [T M *veḷ*  
*uppu* Te *telupu* (?)]  
*Beḷmanīya* (60-12)—of *Beḷmanī* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*beḷvalisīda* (92 41)—?  
*Beḷvolanadan* (84 5)—*Beḷvola* country s  
 pr n. sg acc. See *Beḷgolada*  
*besadul* (76-6)—by the command s n sg  
 loc (instr sense) LW (Tbh. of *vidha*  
*vidhana besana*—KIT) nom *besam* (108  
 26) instr *besadim* (97 28)  
*besadim* (97 28)—same as *besadul*  
*besam* (108-26)—order command. s n sg  
 nom LW see *besadul*  
*berpparan* (92 5)—those who seek or ask i e  
 needy adj s m pl acc  
*berppar* < *beḷpar* < *beḷ* < *beḷ(u)*—to ask  
 [N K. *beduvavara mu* T *venu* M. *venu*  
 T *vedu*—to beg *veduvaram* Tu *bedu*]  
*Bojjegeṇēya* (59-25)—of *Bojjegeṇē* s pr n  
 sg gen  
*B(o)ygavarmara* (16-5)—of *Boygavarmar*  
 s pr m pl gen [SLW]

## BH

*bhaṭṭa vṛttige* (92 71)—for stipends of pro-  
 fessors adj s n sg dat SLW *bhaṭṭa*  
 a learned man See *bhaṭṭarakar* [T  
*bhaṭṭan*—a learned man especially one well  
 versed with philosophical systems a lord  
 M. *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭindu*—a learned man  
 Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest—GOKI *bhaṭṭamge*]  
*bhaṭṭara[kar]* (100-2)—venerable one s m  
 pl nom [SLW (Pkt for *bharṭa*—a vene-  
 rable or worshipful person used of gods  
 scholars and men of rank *bhaṭṭa* < *bharṭa*  
 doctor a designation of great scholars—  
 GOKI] See *bhaṭṭa vṛttige* Other forms  
*bhaṭṭaraka* (60-1) *bhaṭṭarakar* (81 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarakar* (70-1 to 3) *bhaṭṭarakar* (71 20)  
 dat *bhaṭṭararge* (14 90-6) *bhaṭṭarige*  
 (107 7) gen *bhaṭṭara[ra]* (87 1 to 2)  
*bhaṭṭarara* (80-1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-4 71 1  
 to 2 14 79-2) *bhaṭṭarara* (67-5 69 1 to 5  
 77 1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-6)  
*bhaṇḍa* (3-4)—pack or bale. s n sg nom  
 (qualifying *ceṇṇige*) SLW (*bhaṇḍa*—Tbh  
 of *bhaṇḍa* pack of bale of goods or mer-  
 chandise also the stock of a shopkeeper the  
 capital of a merchant—KIT)

- bha[m]janan* (72 14)—one who breaks. adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*bhaya[ka]ram* (72-15)—one who causes fear s m sg nom [SLW *bhaya*]  
*l[ar]anam* (92-69)—constitution. s n sg acc SLW (*bharana*—carrying maintaining—*hit*)  
*Bharata mahi mandalakke* (92-24)—to the realm of Bharata. adj.s.n.sg.dat. [SLW]  
*Bharani selfi* (97 15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*bha[ra]nge* (107 7)—to the venerable one s f sg dat SLW *bha[ra]nge* see *bha[ra]ntakar*  
*{bha[ra]mara[m]* (72 21)—bee. s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*bhagada* (91 35)—of the side, direction. s n sg gen [SLW *bhaga*] adv sense  
*Bhadrapada* (94-3 105-6)—the month Bha drapada (Aug Sept) s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*Bhanudasan* (65 7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Bharanastu* (82-37)—same as *Baranastu* see above  
*bha[ra]ni* (96-3)—sister's husband s m sg nom [LW Te *bata* (Tbh of *bhama*—*śasura* *hit*)]  
*bha[ra]ni* (8-9 to 10)—speaker adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*bhimbā* (61 7)—the disk. s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying *panneradarolage*) [Skt. *bimba*]  
*Bhimarasi bha[ra]ntara* (97 7)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW see *bha[ra]ntakar*]  
*Bi[ma]n* (60-8)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW] the grand uncle of the Pandus, so of Śan tanu and Gaṅga (*hit*)  
*bhu[va]nasaram* (92 23)—choice-st past of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]  
*bhuta[ra]dof* (84 12 to 13)—on the face of the earth s.n.sg.loc [SLW]  
*bhuta[ra]satige* (97-31)—to the Lady Earth. adj s f sg dat [SLW f for l]  
*bhunutam* (97 60)—world renowned. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*bhu[ra]ntar* (92-60)—those famed over the earth adj s m pl nom [SLW see *bhu ni[ra]*]  
*bhupa[r]* (97 2)—kings. adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*bhumandalarolage* (61-6)—on the earth s n sg loc [SLW see *bhuta[ra]dof*]  
*bhumi* (10-7 92 23)—earth. s n sg nom (gen. sense qualifying *danam*) [SLW]  
*bhumipul[aka]r* (92 10 to 11)—kings. s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Bhutusaram* (91 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*bhuta[ra]bhamge* (91-38)—to the king adj s m sg dat [SLW]  
*bha[ra]ntan* (15-3)—the servant. s n sg nom [SLW]  
*bha[ra]jva danam* (92-23)—gifts of medicines. s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]  
*Bhoges[ar]ade[ra]ta* (95-12)—of god Bhoges[ar]a. s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]  
*bhojanam* (97 20)—meals. s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW cf *bona* in *Kannada* (*bona*—food. Te T *ponaga*—*hit*)]
- M
- makka[ra]* (31 21)—children. s m and f pl nom N K *makka[ra]* (sg *maga*) T V *makka[ra]* m pl *makandir* (27 2) *magandir* (33-3) msg. *maga* (78-9) *magan* (3-2) f sg *maga[ra]* (89-3) *maga[ra]* (4 5) f pl *maga[ra]* (4 5)  
*makandir* (27 2)—son. s m pl (hon) nom of *maka* (*maga*)—son. Probably pronounced *magandir* See *makka[ra]* [Te *maga[ra]* *magadu*]  
*makaraketada* (92-45)—of the banner of sea monster s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*maga* (78-9)—son s m sg nom See *makka[ra]*  
*magan* (3 2 11-6 12-4 13 2 to 3 14 8 16 9 37 5 44 7 to 8 46-4 58-3 61-3 70-14 86-8 91 10 11 12)—same as *maga* see *makka[ra]* [T *makan*—son M *makan*—above and below Te *magatanamu maga* (fimi)—manliness *magadu*—male husband, man. Tu *maga*—son, *magadu*—sons—*GOA*)]  
*magandir* (33-3 39-3 44-3 to 4 52 5 63 1)—same as *makandir* Other form *magandir* 53-3)  
*magam* (61 10 76-8, 91-6 109 17)—same as *magan*  
*maga[ra]* (89-13)—daughter s f sg nom See *makka[ra]* *maga[ra]* (4 5 10-4) pl. *maga[ra]* (4 5) [T *maka[ra]* (8th)—s f goddess originally daughter]  
*maga[ra]* (4 5)—daughter s f pl (hon) nom see *makka[ra]* *magandir* [T *maka[ra]* *maka[ra]*]  
*ma[ra]da* (1-42)—of the monastery s n sg gen [SLW from *ma[ra]*] dat *ma[ra]dake* (97 13) loc *ma[ra]daka* (90-12)  
*ma[ra]da* (9-3) for *ma[ra]da*—that is done d pp. of *ma[ra]*—to do See below  
*ma[ra]du* (62-6)—having died. adv pr of *ma[ra]*—to die N. *sa[ra] ma[ra]du* [T *ma[ra]du* V *ma[ra]du* Te *ma[ra]* just 3

m. sg caus.—*maḍipidom* (94 37)]  
*maḍipidom* (94 37)—caused to be killed past  
 3 sg m of *maḍipu* < *maḍi*—to die See  
*maḍidu* N K *kondanu*  
*manṇa* (82-18 108 28)—of earth, clay s n  
 sf gen. [*man-n-a* (T M *man mannu* Te  
*mannu*) cf Skt *mṛi mṛitike* (T *man*—  
 8th)—earth territory dust.—K.P.] nom  
*man n u* (86-12 loc. *man n oḷ* (82 12) dat.  
*mange* (108 26)  
*man nu* (86-12)—earth s n sg nom See  
*manṇa*  
*Ma[ni Na]gojara* (74 24)—of Maṇi Nagojar  
 s pr m pl gen  
*Maṇiya* (74 14)—of Maṇi? s pr m sg gen  
 (*maṇi* an ornament—Kṛt)  
*Maṇugasaṭṭavaṇ* (18 13 to 14)—s pr m pl  
 (hon) nom  
*mange* (108-26 17)—for the clay s n dat  
 See *manṇa* N K *manṇige* (through *man*  
*ṇige*)  
*maṇḍalikaru(m)* (69 25)—chiefs s m pl  
 nom SLW *maṇḍalika*—(the ruler of a  
 \*district or province—Kṛt)  
*maṇḍaḷaḡaḍoḷ* (92 44)—in scimitars (a kind  
 of weapon—Kṛt) s m sg loc [SLW]  
*Maṇḍukara* (17 12)—of Maṇḍukar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW]  
*mattar* (93 11)—*mattar* s n sg nom  
 (*mattalu*—a measure of land (*mattar*)—  
 not given by Kṛt [T *maḷḷu*—a measure  
 a standard amount limit *maḷḷukoḷ*—a  
 measuring rod M *maḷḷu*—measure limit  
 Te *maḷḷu*—a measure Kan *maḷḷu naḷḷa*  
 —a measure limit *natra*—measure size  
 length quantity *matra*—a standard of  
 measure a foot *mattar* (later *mattal*) is  
 from *matra*—GOKI)] nom *mattalu*  
 (58-5) dat *mattarḡe* (7 3) *mattarimḡe*  
 (108-27)  
*mattarimḡe* (108 27)—for *mattar*—measure  
 s n sg dat see *mattar* above. Other forms  
*mattarḡe* (7 3 108-27)  
*mattalu* (58-5)—a measure s n sg nom  
*mattar* see *mattar*  
*matamgam* (92 21)—elephant. s n (m.  
 sense) sg nom [SLW]  
*matimantaran* (92 12)—clever men adj s.  
 m pl acc [SLW *matimantar* strong base  
 —*ant*]  
*madagina* (82 17 to 18)—of the sluice. s n  
 sg gen T *madagu* Te *madagu madu*—  
 mu  
*madaradiya* (7 6)—of heretic. m.sg.nom  
 [SLW < *mata iadi*? *mata*—creed doctrine  
 (Kṛt)]

*Madamman* (18-12)—s pr m sg nom  
*madaliyin* (92 27)—by drunken bees s n  
 sg instr [SLW *madali*—drunk or glad  
 dened black bee (Kṛt)]  
*Maduregla Vellasaṃmaṅge* (53 6)—to Vella  
 samma belong to Maduregla? s pr m  
 sg dat *Maduregla* probably *Maduregere*  
 —modern Madhugiri in Mysore  
*Madengerejara* (82 28)—they of Madengere  
 s m pl nom (cf *Kaṣanturanam*—GOKI)  
 or *Madenge erejara*—lords of Madenge  
 ere—a master (T *irai*) (Kṛt)  
*madhyamam* (2 15)—the intermediate adj  
 s n sg nom. *qualifies okkal* Other form  
*madhyamam* (2-27 37)  
*madhyaratti* (69-19)—central being in the  
 middle, adj s n sg nom [SLW]  
*manam oldudan* (92 10)—that is pleasing to  
 the mind favour adj s n sg acc *ma*  
*nam* mind *mana oḷi*—the mind to be  
 pleased with to rejoice *oldudan* < *oḷu*  
*du*—vbl noun from *oḷ(i)*—to be pleased  
 N K also *meccu* See *oldudan* above]  
*manamḡoḷisuttam* (92 47)—attracting the  
 mind pr adv pl of *manamḡoḷisu*—< *ma*  
*nam koḷisu*—to fascinate charm or bewitch  
 the mind (SMD 24—Kṛt)  
*Manasijara* (63-5)—of Manasijar s pr m  
 pl (hon) gen [SLW *manasiya*—born in  
 the mind or heart *kama* (Kṛt)]  
*Manujagaran* (65-15 to 16)—s pr m sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*Manumarggam* (94 13)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*mane* (2 11 25 30 70-9)—house s n sg  
 nom [T *manai* M *mane* Te *maniki*  
 Tu—*mane a* GOKI] Te. *manu*—to live  
 In M in modern usage *mana*—is the house  
 of Nambudiri brahman) (T *mane*—7th—  
 s n pl houses—K P)] gen *maneya*  
 (61 2) loc pl *manegoḷoḷ* (2 2) for *mane*  
*gaḷoḷ* adj s m pl gen *maneraṭṭegara*  
 (108-32)  
*manegoḷoḷ* (2 5 to 6) for *manegaḷoḷ*—in the  
 houses for *manegaḷoḷ* s n pl loc See  
*mane* N K. *manegaḷalli* *manegaḷuḷ*  
*maneya* (61 2)—of the house s n sg gen  
 see *mane*  
*maneraṭṭegara* (108-32)—of those who do  
 house business, adj s m pl NW + LW  
 (*maneraṭṭe* house-business management  
 of domestic affairs *arte*—livelihood busi-  
 ness trade agriculture—Kṛt) Cf modern  
*Maneraṭṭe peṭe* in Bangalore]  
*manoharam* (72 15)—attracting one s m  
 sg nom [SLW]

- Mangaloranan* (84-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- mandalikarkkaka* (72 10)—of the chieftains. s m pl gen [SLW see *mandalikaru*]
- Mamgalada* (101 7 to 8)—of Mamgala s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Mamgalaramam* (102 14)—Tuesday s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- mamtratha siddhi mahamataru* (m) (92-68)—highly exalted by success in (attaining) the spirit of sacred formulae adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Mayilaportara* (82-27 to 28)—of Mayila brahmins. *Mayila*—s pr n sg nom (gen sense)—probably the name of the family *paratara*—of the brahmins, see *paratar* below
- ma(y)du(nam)* (72 22)—brother in law s m sg nom (a sister's husband a husband's brother a wife's brother also a connection, friend, or husband, a brother's son in his relation to a sister's son—*Kṛt*) (The son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister or a man's brother in law if younger than one's self—REEVE and SANDERSON) Skt. *matihuna mithuna*—paired, united by marriage connection—(*Kṛt*)
- marutakkadavara* (60-7)—of those belonging to the opposite side. adj s m or f pl gen *marutakkadavara* < *marutakkadavara* *maru*—opposite, *pakka* < *pakṣa*—side.
- Marulayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- marttyar* (92 15)—mortals. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- marddaram* (72 10)—he who subdues. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Marddura* (29 27)—of Marddur s pr n sg gen M. *Mardura* < *Maddura* Other form *Mardura* (29-22 to 23) acc *Marddurum am* (29-20) loc *Marduro* (29-57)
- maryade* (100-5 108-24, 25, 29 to 30, 30)—limit s n sg nom [SLW *maryada* also custom rule or conduct] acc. *maryadejan* (94 26 to 27) *maryadejam* (94 24) *maryadejannimum* (92-40)
- mallam* (94-17 92-2)—strong man s m sg nom [SLW]
- Malliga Gadaya* (m) (104 17)—s pr m sg nom
- Malligestarakke* (104 17 to 18)—to the temple of the god Malliga-vara s pr n sg dat [SLW]
- malagarara* (61 10)—of the garland makers s m pl gen [SLW] *malagarara*
- Male* (83-10 to 11)—\ of a place s pr n sg nom
- mahajaram* (89-12 92-68 to 69)—the constituent assembly lit respectable men s n (m sense) sg nom [SLW] dat *mahajanakke* (2 10 29-19 to 20 92-13) *mahajanake* (77 7 to 8) *mahajarakkam* (108-30) *mahajanakkum* (2-3) acc *mahanavam* (96-8) *mahajaraman* (20-8 to 9) *mahajanamum* (71-8) gen *mahajarada* (72 26 73-20 102 16)
- mahajarapramukham* (100-7)—chief of the constituent assembly adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- maladanam* (108-3)—a great gift s n sg acc [SLW]
- Mahadevar* (71 9)—s pr m pl nom [SLW]
- mahadevi* (53-5 107 15)—queen, the first wife of a king. s. of sg nom [SLW] nom pl *mahadeviyar* (67 5 to 6) gen pl *mahadeviyara* (91 to 3)
- mahadayam* (92-50)—great deity adj s n sg nom [SLW] ay for an
- mahanakharama* (91-40 to 46)—merchant's guild lit people of great city adj s n (m sense) nom [SLW *nakharama*—see *nakara* above]
- mahapattanam* (92 26)—great city adj s n sg nom [SLW—*pattana*]
- mahapadakakke* (92 52)—to the great pendant s n sg dat [SLW *padaka*—ornament hanging over the breast like a medal]
- mahapatakam* (100-16)—(see *pancamahapatakan*) great crime s n sg nom [SLW] acc *mahapatakamumam* (90-10)
- mahaprabhu* (32-4)—the official title lit great lord adj s m sg nom [SLW qualifying *Gatapayam*]
- mahabalan* (94-5)—very powerful one. adj s m sg nom [SLW *bala*]
- mahamanalikata* (96-3)—great chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *mamalikatum*
- mahamahar* (92 259)—men of great distinction. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- mahayamamam* (92 17)—great sacrifice adj s n sg acc [SLW—a principal act of devotion of which there are five *brahmayajna devayajna pitryajna manujajna* and *bhutayajna* (*Kṛt*)]
- Maharajayyanam* (94-20) s pr m sg nom [SLW (loc sense)]
- maharajadhvarajan* (97 1)—the supreme king of

- great kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
Other form *maharajadhīrajam* (84 1)
- mahasamānta* (93-6)—great lord of the borders tributary chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] Other forms *mahasamāntan* (108-5 to 6) *mahasamāntam* (85 7) *mālasamāntadhīpati* (100-3 to 4 95-15 to 16) nom pl *mahasamāntaru* (69-24)
- Mahe[m]dra* (82 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Mahendresvaraḍḍage* (91-47 to 48)—in Mahendresvara temple. s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- mahodadhī* (93 8 to 9)—great ocean s n sg nom [SLW]
- Maltavura* (21 3)—of Maltavur s pr n sg gen M K. \**Maritavur* N K. *Mattura malavege* (17 7)—for *maḷave*—a load s n sg dat *mala*—a cubit (Kīṭ) N K. *mōla-maḷeya* (92-31)—of rain s n sg gen < *male* [T *maḷai mai māri mēḷaḷa van*—water cloud, rain T Te *vana*—Kīṭ]
- Māghada* (92-22)—of the month of Māgha s pr n sg gen [SLW—begins with winter solstice (Jan Feb) < *Magha* 10th nakṣatara]
- Macayyam* (101 7)—s pr m sg nom
- maḍi* (51 6 60-10 71 13 20 72 26 92-2 17 23 59 90-12 108-3)—having done adv pp. of *maḍu*—to do d pp *maḍida* (8-4) past 3 sg m *maḍidan* (97 16) *maḍidan* (60-9) adv pp causative—*maḍisi* (86 10) d pp caus—*maḍisida* (108-36) past 3 sg f—*maḍisidoḷ* (84 12) vb ft 3 pl m—*maḍisuvor* (49-6) inf—*made* (92 16)
- maḍida* (8-4 37-5 58-6 61 10 92 53 93 17 97 20)—that is done d pp of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍidan* (97 16)—he did past 3 sg m of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi* Other forms *maḍidan* (60-9) *maḍida* (92-5) *maḍidam maḍido*
- maḍisi* (86-10 90-7 103 14)—having caused to do. adv pp of *maḍisu*—caus of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍisida* (108-36)—that was caused to be made d pp of *maḍisu* See *maḍi*
- maḍisidoḷ* (84 12)—she caused to be made past 3 sg f of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* N K *maḍisidoḷu*
- maḍisuvor* (49-6)—will cause to be made ft. m. pl of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* N K *maḍi sutaru*
- maḍu* (92 16)—when made. inf of *maḍu*—to do make See *maḍi*
- maṇikya paṭṭam* (92 18)—ruby frontlet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- maṇiyarggam* (95 13)—to the students s m pl dat. *maṇi*—a lad boy (Kīṭ) *maṇi*—is commonly used for calling boys servants etc in Mysore side Tam. *maṇaḷkam*—*maṇi* (brahmacaṛi) M *maṇi*—brahman child Cf Skt *manavaka*
- maṭam* (84 6)—word s n sg acc *maṭu* [T *maṭṭam* (mōḷi) M *maṭa maṭṭa maṭṭu* (Kīṭ) Te *maṭanu* (T M Te *maṭe*—Kīṭ)]
- Madappanna(m)* 27 2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom
- Madhavayyana* (73-23)—of Mādhavayya. s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- manam* (100-14)—measure weight s n sg nom *mana*—half *ṣṛu* (Kīṭ) *mana*—8 seers in Bijapur Dist [T M *manam* Te *mananu*]
- manyam* (108-19 20 21)—land either liable to a trifling quitrent or altogether exempt from tax s n sg nom [SLW see *manya karar* (108 29)—Other meanings of *manyam*—1 honourable a respectable man 2 a ruler king 3 honour privilege 4 the complimentary forms of address in letters (Kīṭ)]
- manyakatar* (108-29)—men holding *maṇya* adj s m pl nom [SLW See *manyan* for *kara* secondary suffix *maḷagarara man yakaṭar*—Te *manyagaḍu* (Kīṭ)]
- Mamdhataṇḍa* (94 15)—by Mandhata (s pr m sg instr [SLW]
- Mayileya* (58-2)—of Mayile—name of a place s pr n sg gen cf *Mayiṭa par vara* (82-27 to 28)
- maḷaḍiyum* (92-43)—hostility or different stalks s m sg nom (*maṭ*—to be hostile *maṭa*—killing a parasitical plant—Kīṭ See *maṭantaram* T *maṭṭan*—enemy (*maṭṭu*—8th—s n pl enemies—K P) M *maḷaḍu*—wicked person Te *maṭuḍu*—enemy]
- maṭantaram* (92 5)—opponent s n sg acc from *maṭ*—to be opposite to oppose See *maḷaḍiyum*
- maṭam* (78 7) or *manam*—measure s n sg nom
- Maramayyanu* (78-6)—s pr m sg nom *maṭa*—name (SMD 95)—*kāma* (Kīṭ)
- Marayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- Maṭa-Saṭya* (75-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Maṭasimghadeṭam* (101 5 to 6)—s pr m



- sg nom [SLW] Other form *Marasi*[m]g  
*ghadeta*[m] (104 11)
- Marggasira masada* (97 4 to 5 101 3 to 4)—  
of the month of *Marggasira* s pr n sg  
gen [SLW *Margasira*—the month in  
which the full moon enters the constella-  
tion *Mrgasiras*] Other form *Marggasira*  
*da* (102 14)
- masadu* (1 2 to 3 2 21 to 22 22 to 23)—  
in the month s n sg loc [SLW with  
Skt loc case *mase* (49 5)—han *tinga*[u]]
- MaJimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom  
(dat sense)
- maIdam* (92 17)—did part 3 sg m of  
*ma*(u)—to do see *ma*di & > | (cf  
*ma*ke)
- MaIopotteyya* (54-4)—of *MaI*opotteyya  
s pr m pl (hon.) gen \*
- mikka* (92 54.55.57 60 66)—that is exceeding  
pp. of *migu*—to exceed. [N K *heccada*  
*śreṣṭhāda* T *miku*] adv pp—*mikku*  
(92 56) adj s m sg dat—*mikkange*  
(108-33) inf—*mi*gal (92 9) d ft pl—  
*migu*a (92-53)
- mikkange* (108-33)—to him who exceeds,  
ie violates. adj s m sg dat [See *mikka*  
T *miku* M *mika*u—the act of exceed-  
ing]
- mikku* (92 56)—having surpassed adv pp  
of *migu*—to excel See *mikkat* [T *miku*n  
*du* *mikku* M *mikaccu*]
- mi*gal (92 9)—to surpass. inf of *migu*—to  
surpass. see *mikka* [T *mika* M *mika*  
*kyan*]
- mi*gu'a (92 53)—that will surpass d ft p  
of *migu*—to surpass See *mikka* [T  
*mikukinra* M *mikum*]
- mindu* (92 29)—having bathed adv pp of  
*mi*(yu)—to bathe cf *mu*gu
- mi*gu'ga (92 53)—shining. d ft p of  
*mi*gu'—to shine. [T *mi*gu'—shining M.  
*ni*ganna—shining]
- mi*ṣamadin[d]am (92 17)—with sweet  
food. adj s n sg instr [SLW skt *mi*ṣa  
*mi*ṣa—Pkt *mi*ṣha]
- mi*ṣir'da (92 40)—fluttering d pp of *mi*ṣir—  
to flutter [miṣir—to move to and fro  
jump, to swing to fly roll—KIT] T  
*mi*ṣir'da (Skt. *mi*lu—to join)]
- mi*ṣidamge (108-34)—to him who transgress-  
es. adj s m sg dat [cf *mikkange* (108-  
33) from *mi*ṣida—pp of *mi*ru—to trans-  
gress as an order etc to go beyond. N K.  
*mi*ṣidat'aruge T *mi*ṣu Te *mi*ṣina'anki]
- muffade* (60-8)—without touching. neg. part  
of *muffu*—to touch reach. (Other mean-
- ings of *muffu* (vbl noun)—touching men-  
ses children's disease by the touch of men-  
trous woman, hindrance stoppage em-  
barrassment—KIT) [T *muffade* M *muffa*  
*de* Te *muffaka* cf *tappade*]
- mu*dana (91-41 to 42)—for *mu*dana—of the  
cast adv s n sg gen See *muday* be-  
low
- mu*diṣi (32 5)—having ended adv pp of  
*mu*diṣu (< *mu*diṣpu)—to cause to end  
(< *mu*diṣpi)—causative of *mu*di—to end  
[T *mu*di—to end, *muffu*—the end M  
*mu*di—to finish. *mu*diṣpu—end Te *mu*di  
*pu*—to end (GOA) past 3 m pl *pu*di  
*ṣidar* (79-4) For *mu*diṣi—T *mu*diṣtu  
*mu*diṣdu M *mu*diṣcu]
- mu*diṣidar (79-4)—caused to end. past 3 pl  
m of *mu*diṣu (< *mu*diṣpu)—causative of  
*mu*di—to end. [See *mu*diṣi T *mu*diṣattar]
- Muttarasa* (36-1)—s pr m sg nom *mutta*  
—old, great, cf *muttappa* *muttappa* *mutta*  
*ta* and *mutya* *arasa*—king See *arasan*  
above. nom. pl *Mutarasar* (46-1) *Mu*t  
*tarasar* (47 4) [T *Muttaraya* gen pl  
*Muttarasar* (17 11 to 12)
- muttikola* (61 2)—that is besieged. ad. ft  
p of *muttikol*—to attack, besiege. *mutti*ge  
—a siege (KIT) [T *muttu* *mutu* *munu*  
*moy* *modu* Te *muffu* *mugu* M *muffikke*  
M *muttu*—to be close *mudu*—to be cov-  
ered—KIT]
- mudal* (49-8 to 9)—first adv of time. Alter-  
nate form—*modal* [N K. *modalu* T M  
*mudal* Te. *modalu* Cf *munnam* *munde*]
- mudumeyu* (16-5)—in the headmanship. s  
n sg loc from *mudime*—old age < *mudu*  
old elder (*mudi*—advanced age *muttu*—  
old age—KIT) cf *Muttarasa* above See  
*mudutayir* Other form *mud'meyu*  
(18-6) [T *mudumayid*]
- Muduguppeya* (59-18)—of *Muduguppe*. spr  
n sg gen.
- mudutayir* (4-4)—old mother *mudu*—see  
*mudumeyu* (16-5) above *tayir*—a f pl  
(hon.) nom *lay*—mother [N K. *layiyaru*  
T *mudutayir* M *mudu* *lay* (*talla*) Te  
*mudi* *talli*]
- munnam* (92 2) before. adv of time see  
*mudal* (49-8 to 9) above [T M *munnam*  
Te *munnu*]
- munu*ṣu (92-13)—for *munu*ṣu—300 See be-  
low
- muridu* (60-3)—having become angry adv  
pp of *muni*—to be angry [N K. *muri*  
*ṣikonda* *ṣiṣagi* T *mumindu* M *muntinu*

- Te. *muni*] *vbl* *n* *n* *sg* *instr* *muni* *sim* (92 5)
- muni* *sim* (92 5)—with anger wrath *s* *n* *sg* *instr* from *muni* *su*—anger < *muni*—to be angry See *mundu*
- munde* (70-17)—in front *adv* of place *T* *munne* *M* *mumbil* [*Te* *mundu* Other form—*munde* (108-22) The base of *mun* *de* *mudal* *munnam* *muttu* *mudu* *mudime* indicating early ancient old seems to be *mut* or *mun*]
- Muriyada* (84 6)—of *Muriyavada* *s* *pr* *n* *sg* *gen*
- mur* (12 2 17 31 10 34 3 49 9 50 9 to 11 51 8 to 9) for *mur* see below
- Murunuyyam* (93-7)—*s* *pr* *m* *sg* *nom*
- Murttag* (100-9)—Name of a place *s* *pr* *n* *s* *nom* modern *Muttage* in *Bijapur* district *Bombay* Presidency
- Muṭṭa* (91 35)—of *Multa* *s* *pr* *n* *sg* *gen*
- mugan* (108-33)—nose *s* *n* *sg* *acc* of *mugu*—nose [*N* *K* *mugannu* *T* *M* *mukku* *Te* *mukku* *mu*—nose *muka*—dumb]
- muda* (71 10 10-11)—east *s* *n* *sg* *adv* of place Other form *mudana*
- Mudage* *e* (59-24 to 25)—*Mudagere* only *s* *pr* *n* *sg* *nom* *e* (emphatic)
- munuruvatu* (2-48)—300 people, *s* *n* *pl* *nom* < *munuruv* [*T* *munurutar*]
- munuṭṭayattu* (108-18)—350 num *adj* *mu* *nnuṭ* > *munuṭ* by compensatory lengthening
- munuṭṭama* (104 12)—for *munuṭṭam*—300 num *adj* *s* *n* *sg* *acc*
- munuṭṭu* (17 8 30-5 44-4 53-4)—three hundred num *adj* *s* *n* *acc* *munuṭṭuman* 54 3 96-4-5) *munuṭṭumam* (104 12 13) *mi* *nuṭṭu* [*ma*] *n* (74 7 to 8) *munuṭṭuman* (72-22)
- mumme* (8 2)—thrice. from *mur*—three *mur* *me* > *mur* *mme* > *mumme* by compensatory lengthening, or *mur* *me* > *mumme* (by assimilation) > *mumme* by shortening of long consonant [*T* *mummai*]
- mur* (108 24 25 26-29 32)—three num *adj* *mi* *u* *mur* + *um* (107-6) [*T* *munṭu* (7th)—three —*K* *P*]
- muṇenya* (108 24-30-36)—third. num *adj*—for *muṇanya*
- mulaṭṭeḍiyakke* (39-7)—to the original place of offering *s* *n* *sg* *dat* [*SLW* *mula*—original *ṭeḍi* < *vedi*]
- mulaṭṭhanada* (71 8 to 9 91-30 to 31)—of the original place (*i* *e* *s* *n* *sg* *gen* [*SLW*]
- Muḷgund* (72 22) modern *Muḷgund* 12 mules from *Gadag* of *Dharwar* dist
- murṭti* (92-37)—figure *s* *n* *sg* *nom* [*SLW*]
- muṭṭattara* (23 7 to 8)—of thirty num *adj* *s* *n* *sg* *gen*
- muṭṭa* [*ṭta*] *ṭ* *olagana* (100-9)—inside the thirty (division) num *adj* *s* *n* *sg* *gen*.
- muṭṭattu* (70-17 91 40 97 10 108 21 23)—thirty num *adj* *mu* *ṭattu*
- muṭṭattaraṭṭu* (108-23)—32 num *adj*
- muṭṭavata* (12 5 to 6)—of the 3 persons *s* *m* *pl* *gen* *muṭṭar*—Appell noun of number Cf *munuruvatu* (2-48) above [*T* *mu* *var* *N* *K* *muṭṭa* *janara* *muṭṭara*]
- meccagolṭṭu* (68 4 to 5)—that was given in appreciation past 3 *sg* *n* of *meccugolṭṭu*—to approve *meccu*—assent approval (*Kir*) [*T* *meccu* to admire *M* *meccam*—superiority *Te* *meccu*—to praise *Tu* *meccu*—to applaud, *O* *K* *meccu*—*GOKI*]
- me* (60-7)—body *s* *n* *sg* *nom* (acc sense) [*T* *may* (*me*—8th—*s* *n* *truth* —*K* *P*) (*M* *me* *Te* *me* *me* *me* *me*—*Kir*)] *dat* *me* *ye* (70-16)
- me* [*ye*] (70-16)—to the body *s* *n* *sg* *dat* see *me* [*T* *me* *ye* *ye* *M* *me* *ye* *ye* *Te* *me* *ye*]
- megana* (90-9)—of the above. *s* *n* *sg* *adv* of place *pl* *megana* *vu* (51 13) *me* *ge* (19 5) *melinam*
- megana* *vu* (51 13)—that are above. *adj* *s* *n* *sg* *nom* see *megana*
- me* *ge* (19 5 47 2 63-5 82 18 97 14 to 15) *medunuyam* (91 7) earth *s* *n* *sg* *acc* [*SLW*]
- Meruvini* (92 57 to 58)—than the mountain *s* *n* *sg* *instr* [*SLW*] Here *instr* is used for the purposes of comparison
- mere* (63 5 6 67 18 71 11 12 13 91 37)—boundary limit *s* *n* *sg* *nom* *loc* *mereyu*! (54 5)
- melinani* (29-36 to 37)—that is above. *adj* *s* *n* *sg* *nom* *adv* of place See *megana*
- me* *ge*
- me* (24 6 to 7 90-14)—above *adv* of place. See *megana* *me* *ge* [*T* *me* *me* *me* *M* *me* *Te* *midu* *payina*] Other forms *melu* (23-9) *me* *lo* (49-10)
- modal* (73 20 74 17 94 18 95-8 100-12 108-29)—first same as *mudal* *loc* *modalo*! (67 9)
- Modiyannura* (94 20)—of *Modiyannur* *s* *pr* *n* *sg* *gen*
- moṭṭa* (59-24)—group of field? *s* *n* *sg* *nom*. *moṭṭa*—a stony rough bullock (*Kir*)

*Morasalutamaltiyu* (517 to 8)—in *Moraśa*  
*huralmaltī* (?) s pr n sg loc  
*monam* (63-5)—silence s n sg acc [SLW  
*Skt maunam Pkt mona*] See *Monigara*  
*varum*

*Monigoravarurī* (718)—s pr m pl (hon.)  
 nom [SLW *Moni* > *Skt maunin Pkt*  
*moni*] for *goravar* see, above.

*Moni siddhantada* (90-6)—of *Monisiddhanta*.  
 s pr n sg gen [SLW *siddhanta*—establi  
 shed truth doctrine (KIT)]

*Mauḥi Kosigara* (99-5)—of *Mauḥikosigar* s  
 pr m pl (hon) gen *mauḥi mauḥi*—the  
 head the top of anything the crown or  
 named hair (KIT)

## Y

*Yadu* (91-6)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Yadu*  
 name of a son of *Yayati* brother of *Puru*  
 and ancestor of *Kṛṣṇa*]

*Yayatige* (94-6)—to *Yayati* s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW *Yayati*—name of the first monarch  
 of the lunar race from the two wives of  
 whom came the two lines of the lunar race  
 that of *Yadu* and that of *Puru* (KIT)]

*Yayati ubhayan* (91-6)—king *Yayati* s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Yajnamane* (92-16)—sacrifice. s n sg acc  
 [SLW] *Yajnamane* (emphatic)

*yamtram* (84-8 to 4)—instrument s n sg  
 nom [SLW]

*ya* (15)—which pron rel *Tam ya*—what  
 thing or < a without a prothetic vowel  
*Yadavakuladō* (94-6 to 7)—in *Yadava* race  
 adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*yadatar* (91-6)—*Yadavas* s pr m pl  
 [SLW]

*yugada* (108-14)—of the period s n sg  
 gen [SLW *yuga*—the period of a year  
 an age of the world of which there are  
 four *Kṛta Treta Dvāpara* and *Kali*  
 (KIT)]

*yuddhadu* (19-3)—in the battle s n sg  
 loc [SLW]

*Yuta* (105-6)—the 9th year in the cycle of  
 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

## R

*Raktakṣi* (99-10 100-6)—the 58th year of the  
 cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

*rakṣisal* (71-5 9<sup>o</sup> 11)—to protect inf of  
*rakṣisu* [Skt *rakṣati* (see *rakṣicidon*)  
 N K *rakṣasakke M rakṣikyan Te*  
*rakṣinca rakṣimpon*] ft 1st sg m —  
*rakṣisuten* (24-11 to 12)

*rakṣisuten* (24-11 to 12)—I shall protect  
 vb ft 1st sg m, of *rakṣisu*—to protect  
 See *rakṣisal* [T *rakṣippen M rakṣikyn*  
*ven*]

*Rajatacendra Hara has akasa Gamga-sudha*  
*kara* (92-6)—(a goody fame) white as the  
 silver mountain, *Hara* s laugh the celestial  
 Ganges and the Moon—adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW]

*Rajtar* (47-2)—s pr m pl nom [SLW *Raj*  
*ta* < *Skt raṣṭra Raṣṭrakūṣar Rajtar* (*Raḍḍi*  
 (Tbh of *raṭ*)—a king a *Reḍḍi* a little  
 class of Telugu cultivators *Te Reḍḍi T*  
*Irattī*—KIT)]

*Rajta Kandarppam* (101-4 to 5)—a very  
 Kandarpa among the *Rajtas* adj s m  
 sg nom. [SLW] *Rajta Kandarppa devam*  
 (92-8) gen pl *Rajtabhupara* (91-4) *Rajta*  
*iamsodbhava[m]* (72-16) *Rajta idya*  
*dharai* (92-21) *Rajṭigan* (60-13)

*Ranadhāri* (17-18)—s pr m sg nom (instr  
 sense being the subject of *likitan*) [SLW]  
*Ranatikrama(natha)nu* (16-10 to 11)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW]

*Ranasagaran* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
 gen *Ranasagarano* (11-1 to 2 12-1 to 2)

*Ranavajoka* (63-3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW] for *t*]

*ratnamam* (92-53)—gem s n sg acc  
 [SLW]

*Ravikayam* (73-20)—s pr m sg nom  
*rasam* (104-16)—juice s n sg nom [SLW]  
 acc pl *rasar gāṇam* (92-29)

*Ragharani* (94-14)—by *Raghava* s pr  
 m sg instr [SLW]

*Rajamalla Permmaradiḡa* (76-4)—s pr m  
 pl (hon) nom For *permmaradi* see  
*Permmaradiya* (76-6) above

*rajamana* (93-10 to 11)—excellent worthy to  
 be honoured by kings. adj m sg nom  
 [SLW]

*ra maram* (78-7) for *raja mānam*—royal  
 measure. adj s n sg nom

*raja-maritaṇḍam* (101-4)—a very sun among  
 kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

*raja śraṣṭam* (72-24)—a royal decree adj  
 s n sg acc [SLW] literally caused  
 to be heard by the king spoken by the  
 king EI 499 footnote 2) This word is  
 met with in *Bajaguni* inscription of 680-96  
*rajasraṣṭam aḡi* (IA. 1914c lines 11-12)  
 and in *Aihole* inscription of AD 733-47  
*raja śraṣṭam* (IA 8.286 lines 4-5) where  
 the lengthening of *a* is erroneous.—ed  
 nom pl —*raja śraṣṭa[m gā]* (74-9)

- Rajasi* [m] *ghesitarada* (20-4 to 5)—of Raja  
*sumhēśvara*, s pr n sg gen [SLW]  
*Rajadityarasar* (60-2)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom —*arasar* for *arasar*  
*rajyam* (70-3 72 17 73-14 75 2 76 4 81 2  
 82 6 to 7 85-6 86-5 to 6 87 2 88-3) king  
 dom s n sg acc [SLW] Other form  
*rajyam* (97 2) *rajyan* (21 2 23 2 to 3)  
 gen *rajya* [d] *a* (77 2) loc *rajyado*  
 (109 5)  
*rajyambol* (73-14)—like the kingdom *raj*  
*yam* see above *bol* < *vol* < *po* < *pol*—  
 like [T *po* M *pol* *pole* Te *pole* *vole*]  
*rajyanitaran* (94 8)—another kingdom s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhiṣṭdhi* (69-5 to 6 72 20 73 17 80-2)  
 —increase of the sovereignty s n sg nom  
 [SLW] dat *rajyabhiṣṭdhiḥ* (104 6)  
 loc [r] *a* [jy] *abhiṣṭdhiyo* (71 2 to 3)  
*rajyabhiṣekam* (83 5)—coronation s n sg  
 nom [SLW]  
*rajyabhūdayaja* [bh] *u* *dayam* (84 2 to 3)—  
 greatly increasing sovereignty adj s n  
 sg nom [SLW]  
*rajyodaya kalado* (96-2 to 3)—at the time of  
 the increasing sovereignty adj s n sg  
 loc [SLW]  
*Ramam* (72 14 to 15 73 11 94 16 to 17)—  
 s pr sg nom [SLW]  
*Ramestara* (67 9)—name of the *īrtha* (or sa  
 cred place) on the bank of the Tungabhad  
 ra s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*Raṣṭrakūṣanvayarkka* (94 39)—the descend  
 ants of Raṣṭrakūṣas adj s m pl [SLW]  
*Raṣṭrakūṣottamam* (92 3)—supreme among  
 the Raṣṭrakūṣas adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*riṣṭyaru* (27 10)—sages s n pl nom [SLW]  
 Generally it is *riṣṭga* but here -*ar* pl suf  
 fix Pkt *rīsi* *rīsi* ? acc. *riṣṭyaturan* (108 37)  
*Ruddapayyan* (97 3)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW < *Ruddapayyan*] gen *Ruddapay*  
*yana* (97 6)  
*rudrakaman* (84 9)—bead of the tree (sa  
 cred to Śiva)—s n sg acc. [SLW]  
*Rundi Vaccaru* (63 7)—s pr m pl (hon)  
 nom. [*iaccaru* < *iatsaru*]  
*rudhiyin* (92-32)—by practice or custom s n  
 sg instr [SLW *rudhi*]  
*Rutame* (2 22) to *Ruva*, s pr m sg dat  
 [SLW < *Rupa*]  
*Retarran* [ga] (4-4) s pr f sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Revadasa* (92 18)—s pr m sg nom  
 [SLW]  
*Revadasa Visottara-dikṣita* (92 15)—the

priests R. and V s pr m pl nom. [SLW  
*dikṣita*—one that has conducted a sacrifice  
 priests (Kṛt) acc *Revadasa Visottara*  
*somavajalan* (92 23 to 24) gen *Rei*  
*dasa Visottaradikṣita* (92 12) *sonayaj*—  
 one who has performed a soma sacrifice  
 (Kṛt) instr—*Revadasa Visottara somaya*  
*jagām* (92-16)

*Revaladeṭṭyar* (107 15)—s pr f pl (hon)  
 nom [SLW]

*Roddada* (108 4)—of Rodda s pr n gen  
 (Rodda—a place in Anantpur district)

*Ronada* (77 7 101 15 18 to 19)—of Roṇa s  
 pr n sg gen Roṇa—now a Taluka in the  
 Dharwar district Bombay Presidency acc.  
*Ronamam* 996-19 23)

*rohisi* (60-4)—mounting ascending (having  
 caused confusion ?) adv pp of *rohisi*

## L

*Lakṣmī allabhendram* (73 14)—Lord of  
 Lakṣmī ie Viṣṇu adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW]

*lalaṣa locana* (102 6)—one with an eye on  
 the forehead (ie Śiva) adj s m sg  
 gen [SLW]

*likhita* (99-15)—writing adj s n sg nom  
 [SLW *likh*] Other forms *likhita*  
 (83 13) past 3 m sg —*likhitam* (89-18  
 103 17) *likhitam* (73 23) *likitam* (74 24)  
*likitan* (61 10)

*lokakke* (15 2 52 54 to 55 3 6 5-12 6-7  
 9-10 20-9 23 12 60-15 74 19 97 23)—to  
 the world s n sg dat [SLW] loc *lokado*  
 (94 26 28)

*Lokamahadeviyara* (7 1 to 2)—of the queen  
 Lokamahadeviyar s f sg gen Other form  
 —[ for *l* (mistake) *Lokama* *adeviyara*  
 (10-3) nom *Lokamahadeviyar* for *Loka*  
*mahadeviyar* (6-4)

*Lokadityarasar* (50-4 to 5 51 2 52 4)—s pr  
 m sg nom [SLW NW see *arasar* above  
*lokaditya*—a sun to the world

*Lokestara* (7 2)—of Lokeśvara temple s  
 n sg gen [SLW]

*Lopada pa* [r] *itaru* (82-30)—Lopada—proper  
 name < *Loma* *pa* ? s pr m sg nom  
*paritaru*—brahman See *paritan* above  
*lobhamum* (92-44)—meanness or attraction  
 s n sg nom [SLW] *lobhamum* (con  
 junctive suffix)

## V

*vakram* (16-13)—fraud s n sg nom [SLW]

*vajjanyam* (104 16)—measure weight, s n  
 sg nom (*ojje*—weight, load *Mhr* *dhem*

- kit*) cf NIA *rajan* Mar *vajan*—weight]
- tannisu* (92-58)—praising pr adv p of *tannisu* < *tannisu*—to praise See *bannisal* above
- vandu* (47-4 84 8)—having come adv pp of *var*—to come [T *vandu* M *vannu* Tel *vacci* alternate form *bandu* (N K *bandu*) see above]
- vamsaval* (94-4)—genealogy s n sg nom [SLW *i* for *l*]
- vayasi* (92 28)—having desired adv pp of *vayasu*—to desire long for [N K. *baya* s T *vayavu* T *vayavu* *vayavu* Te *bayya* (Krr) Cf N K. *bayake*—special ly desire of pregnant women]
- varisa* (88-2)—year s n sg nom [Skt *varsha* see below ( : by epenthesis)] Other form *varisam* (74 5 86-4) *v* > *b* see *barisakke* (97 9) above dat *varisakke* (86-13) loc *varishabhyanatarado* (89 11)
- varendon* (34 8)—wrote past 3 m. of *vare*—to write. See *barendon* above or adj s, m sg nom from *vareda*—pp of *vare*—to write [T *varaendon* Te. *varasinavaadu*]
- varjtan* (13-3 to 4)—one who is avoided adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- varthisida* (92 2)—that conducted themselves. d pp of *varthisu*—to conduct ones self adv pr part —*varthisutam* (92-61)
- varthisutam* (92 61)—conducting themselves. adv pr part of *varthisu*—see *varthisida*
- varsha* (75-4 to 5)—year s n sg nom [SLW] *varisa* (88-2) see above *varsham* (69-11 to 12 70-25 81 3 82 9 83 2 to 3 89 11 90-5) dat —*varshakke* (29-6) gen *varshada* (77-6) *varshada* (67 2) *v* > *b* in *barisakke* (97 9) see above
- Varshanakkattige* (51 3)—to *Varshanakkatti* ? s pr n sg dat
- vallabheyar* (91 27 to 28)—wives s f pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- vasagatam* (108-3)—subjection s n sg acc [SLW *vasa*]
- vasavura* (62 5)—of *Vasavur* s pr n sg gen loc *Vasavuru* (62 2)
- vasudhatajado* (92 11)—on the face of the earth adj s n sg loc [SLW *tala* for *ta a*]
- vasudheya* (60-1 to 2)—of the earth s n sg gen [SLW Skt *vasudha*]
- vasyakulatilakam* (93-8)—ornament to the family of *Vasyas* [*vasya* < *vasya* (?)—a man of the third caste whose business is agriculture and trade (Krr)]
- valike* (60-11)—afterwards. adv of time
- valikke* see *balikke*
- valliyum* (92 30)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW *valli* N K *balli*]
- Vayayam* (73 15)—the 20th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vyavasthe* (108-18)—system or order of things s n sg nom [SLW]
- vakkilu* (48 2 to 3)—at the door s n sg loc. [N K *bagul olage* Tam. *vayul* M *vatil* Te *vaklu*—door The inscription belongs to Kolar in Mysore]
- Vajikulo* [dayam] (96-21 to 22)—born in the Vaji family arj s m sg [SLW]
- Varanasiya* (3 5 6-5 9-9 23 10 to 11 93 17)—of *Varanasi* (Benares) s pr n sg gen [SLW] See *Varanasiyumam* (83 12) above Other form *Varanasiya* (5 11 33 5) acc *Varanasiyan* (68 6 to 7) *Varanasiyumam* (18-17 to 18 72 29 89 16 109 20 to 21) *Varanasiyumam* (101 15) *Varanasiyuma* (74 19) *Varanasiyamam* (2-50 51) loc *Varanasiyu* (1 5 72 27) *Varanasiyo* (30-11 74 12, 94 25 100-25) *Varanasiyolam* (97 19 20 to 21) *Varanasiyo* (34 6)
- varastiyim* (92-58)—than ocean s n sg instr [SLW]
- varddhyan* (92 63)—ocean, s n sg acc [SLW]
- valise* (92 47)—? as it displays. inf of *vajisu*—to display (?) *bat*—to remain in existence increase (Krr)
- vyakaranam* (92 54)—grammar s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vikari* (95-9)—the 33rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrama* (91 5 107 4)—the 14th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vikraman* (11 9)—one endowed with great power or strength adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vikramadim* (94 11)—with valour s n sg instr [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Santaram* (90-3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Satyasaya* (20-1)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrita* (92 22)—the 24th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Vikriti*]
- vicitra atapatra rajam* (92-13)—a multitude of curiously made parasols adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- Vijana naygara* (11-5 to 6)—of *Vijananaygar* s pr m pl (hon) gen —*naygar* < *na ykar* Cf *Jambunaygar* (GOKI)
- vijayarajyam* (94 2 95-3 to 4 107 3 108-4

- to 5)—victorious kingdom s n sg acc [SLW]
- vajayatsara** (49-2)—victorious-year s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying *urpāda enjanejo[u]*) [SLW] *Vijaya sammatsa ram* (53-1)
- vijayadhityan** (181)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]—for *Vijayadityan* pl *Vijayadityar* 39-3 to 4)
- vija(s)effigara** (18-12 to 13)—of *Vijaseffigara* s pr m pl (hon.) gen for *seffigara* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ajcaseffigara*
- Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣanana** (12-2 to 4)—of *Vinjan*\*—s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- viṣṭar** (35-7)—remitted past 3 sg m of *viṣṭu*—to remit leave. Alternate form—*biṣṭar* *biṣṭar* see *biṣṭa* (20-6)—above N k *biṣṭaru* Other form—*viṣṭar* (67-12) [T *viṣṭar* M *viṣṭar*]
- viṣṭiyan** (12-35)—free labour s n sg acc. [N k. *biṣṭi*]
- vidatturu** (52-6)—s pr n sg nom
- vidyadana[kka]m** (97-13)—for education adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- vidyarthitapodhanarggam** (95-12 to 13)—for the ascetics and students adj s m pl dat [SLW]
- Vinapoṭiṣa** (4-5 to 6)—for *Vinapoṭiṣa* s pr f pl (hon.) nom [*paṭṭi paṭṭi*—dancing girl M *pulayaṭṭi*—a prostitute *poṭṭi poṭṭi*—prostitute]
- Vinitisvarakkam** (24-8)—to *Vinitisvarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]
- viṣṭarum** (92-54)—brahmins s m. pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭasamkulakke** (72-15)—to the multitude of brahmins. adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- viṣṭa viṣṭaghar** (97-50 to 56)—the skilful brahmins adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭudhar** (92-48)—sages learned men s m pl nom [SLW] *viṣṭudha janam* (92-8)
- viṣṭudhalige** (92-15)—to the company of sages
- viṣṭha** (102-13)—the 2nd year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Viṣṭamatibhaṭarara** (91-42 to 43)—of *Viṣṭamatibhaṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW] for *bhaṭarar* see *bhaṭararakar*
- viṣṭanamam** (61-5)—a car or chariot of the gods, serving as a throne or conveyance through the skies s n sg acc [SLW] *viṣṭanam* In modern times applied to aeroplanes]
- viṣṭajisul** (92-40)—when shining inf of *viṣṭajisu*—to shine adv pr part—*viṣṭajisutam* (92-53)
- Viṣṭodhi**[*kyt*] (97-4)—the 45th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- viṣṭodhigalam** (92-2)—opponents s m pl acc [SLW]
- viṣṭandaman** (61-6)—a bow stick *viṣṭu*—a bow s n sg see *biṣṭilal danda*—stick—[SLW T *viṣṭu* (8th)—s.n. bow arrow—h P]
- viṣṭiṣṭottamam** (92-17)—distinguished one adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Viṣṭudevargge** (107-16)—to god *viṣṭu* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW cf *Biṣṭiga* Skt *viṣṭu* Pkt. *vinhu*]
- viṣṭayakke** (92-25)—to the country s n sg dat [SLW] gen *viṣṭayada* (8-5 to 6)
- viṣṭupadu** (1-3)—at the time of (autumnal) equinox s n sg loc
- viṣṭaruha nivasayum** (92-35)—She who lives in lotuses i.e. *Lakṣmi* s n sg nom [SLW *viṣṭaruha*—lotus *viṣṭa* (< *viṣa*)—the part of the stalk of lotus which is under ground, also *viṣṭaya viṣṭaya*]
- viṣṭiṣṭaram** (108-3)—distinguished ones. adj s m pl acc [SLW]
- viṣṭamge rajadhiaju (o) ttung(m)** (92-21)—who is exalted with banner (bearing the device) of the Lord of Birds (*Garuda*) adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- viṣṭa** (90-15)—which is fallen. pp of *viṣṭu*—*viṣṭu* to fall see *biṣṭa* [T *viṣṭunda* M *viṣṭa*] adv of manner—*viṣṭante* (60-8) past 3 m sg—*viṣṭan* (54-5), past 3 pl m *viṣṭar* (55-5)
- viṣṭan** (54-5)—fell past 3 sg n of *viṣṭu* *viṣṭu*—to fall [N k. *biṣṭanu* see *viṣṭa viṣṭante* (60-8) pl *viṣṭar* (55-5)]
- viṣṭanam** (94-37)—warrior s m sg acc [SLW]
- viṣṭanam** (92-2)—valour s n sg acc [SLW]
- Viṣṭa Narayanam** (92-19)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Viṣṭa Narayana* (92-6)
- Viṣṭa Nalamba Palli a-Permmannaṭṭi deṭara** (107-14 to 15)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
- viṣṭar** (92-2)—heroes. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- viṣṭa bhaṭaraka** (60-5)—brave warriors s m pl nom [SLW]
- Viṣṭatara bhaṭam** (92-18)—the learned man *Viṣṭatara* s pr m sg nom [SLW] see *Rei aṭasa Viṣṭatara diṭṭarar* *viṣṭatara viṣṭadharadeṭam* (92-14)
- viṣṭame**[*m*] (101-5)—marvel s n sg nom. *viṣṭame*—N k. *viṣṭame*—beauty wonder [T *viṣṭame* M *viṣṭannuka* Te *viṣṭame* cf *ane viṣṭame* above.

- Verehayyadevana* (92 71)—of *Vēṭhayyade* s m sg gen [SLW]  
*veḷasina* (17 9)—of pepper s n sg gen. [N K. *menasu* (*meḷasu* *meḷasu*—Tbh of *marica*—black pepper T *miriyal* *miḷagu* M. *miḷugu* *muḷugu* Te *miriya* Tu. *munaci*—Kṛt)]  
*vedam* (92 27)—the Vedas s n sg (pl sense) acc the three Vedas Rg Yajur and Sama to which Atharva is added, nom *vedam* (92 55 56)  
*vedavidarkkaḷ* (72 28)—those well versed in the Vedas adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*veda sastra iṭṭupannarum* (92-67)  
*veṭige* (3 4) < *peṭige* see *peṭige* *peṭunge* above  
*Vaisakhamasada* (71 6)—of the month Vaiśakha s pr n sg gen [SLW *Vaisakha* (< *visakha*)—the 2nd month of the year] cf *vaisaga*—*besage*  
*Vaiśakha suddha* (107 5)—the bright half of Vaiśakha, s n sg nom [SLW—*suddha* (< *suddha*)]  
*vom[bhainu]ṭa padinenṭaneṭa* (109-12 to 13)—918th num. adj s n sg gen v is prosthetic here  
*vol* (92-31 53 94 11)—likeness, adv of man ner < *pol* *pol*  
*volṭi* (60-11)—having caused to plough adv pp of *oḷisu*—v is prosthetic here (cf *vombhainuṭa*) *uḷisu*—having it ploughed. N K *uḷisu* (*uḷasu* *uḷisu*—< *uḷu*—to plough—Kṛt)  
*vṭṭi* (108-30)—business, profession. s n sg nom [SLW] acc *vṭṭiyan* (92 16)  
*ṭṭṭinapaharanam* (92-36)—that removes defilement adj s n sg nom [SLW *ṭṭṭina*—wicked wrong]  
*vṭṭiyan* (92 16)—stipend. s n sg acc [SLW]
- S
- Saka kala* (68-1)—*Saka* year s n sg nom [SLW *Saka* name of a king applied to Śali vahana era epoch (Kṛt)] Other forms—*Saka varṣa* (79-1) *Sakavarṣam* (101 1) [*Sa*] *ka varṣa* (92 22) *Sakavarṣam* (76-1 (90-4))  
*śatapātrabhāṇavaya bhunutar* (92 12)—famed over the earth in the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl nom. [SLW]  
*śatrubhupatiṣaḷam* (92-3)—hostile monarchs adj s m pl acc [SLW]  
*śamkaḷadu* (11 2 to 3)—during the trouble s n si loc [SLW *śamkaḷa*]  
*śamkham* (92 13)—shell s n sg nom [SLW]  
*śaran* (92-5 9)—protection s n sg nom  
*śasanka nibham* (94 14)—having the resemblance of moon adj s m sg nom (in str sense) [SLW]  
*Śasi* (94-4)—moon, s m sg nom [SLW]  
*Saṁtagaṇḍam* (103-13)—s pr m s nom [SLW] See *Aycaḡaṇḍa*  
*Sasana* (93 17)—edict s n sg nom [SLW]  
 Other forms *sasanam* (71 9 to 10) *sasana mam* (97 29) for *sasanamam*  
*śasana baddham* (94 13)—bound by the discipline adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*śantyaṭṭhadi-mahagṇa samdoharum* (92 68)—accumulations of great virtues such as the spirit of tranquility adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*Śrīpuruṣaṇa* (78-8)—of Śrīpuruṣa s pr m sg gen [SLW < *Śrīpuruṣa* *Śrī* > *Śrī* cf *varṣa* > *varṣa* *Indra*—> *Indara*]  
*śila karmma* (70-26)—engraving on stone sn sg nom [SLW]  
*śilalekhe* (71 19 to 20)—writing in stone s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śivaṇḍi siddhantada bhatarara* (83-6 to 7)—of Śivaṇḍi siddhanta bhatarar s. pr m sg gen [SLW]  
*Śivadhari* (67 11)—s pr m sg nom (qualifying *goravargge*) [SLW]  
*Śivamara* (49-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
*Śivalayakke* (107-6)—to the Śiva temple adj s sg dat [SLW] sg (pl sense)  
*śiṣyar* (79-2 83-7)—disciple. adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sukrataram* (93-3)—Friday s pr n sg nom [SLW]  
*śukhadin* (93 5)—with happiness s n sg instr [SLW *sukha*]  
*Subhatunga bhatarar* (85-4 to 6)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]  
*Sudrakan* (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]  
 Other form—*Sidrakan* (94 17)  
*Somaṁamṣodbhāvan* (18-4)—born of Soma race. adj s m nom. [SLW *ś* for *s*]  
*Soma ṭamṣudbhāva* (17-3 to 4)  
*Somasutam* (94-4)—son of Soma adj s m sg nom [*ś* for *s*]  
*śauca vedāṅga* (108-9)—a very marvel of purity [*śauca*—SLW *vedamga* see *vedamga* above. cf *Citra vedāṅgan*]  
*śauryyam* (94 13)—valour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*Śraṇamasada* (77-6)—of the month Śra vaṇa s pr n sg gen [SLW].—name

- of the fifth lunar month (July Aug)  
Other form—*Śravaṇamasada* (98 3)
- Śrī Ambī acariyara* (37 5)—of holy Ambī  
carī s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW see  
acariya] Hiatus is retained here *śrī*—  
wealth, prosperity This is used as an  
auspicious sign at the commencement of  
letters manuscripts and inscriptions some-  
times for the needs of metre. It is also  
used as an honorific prefix to the names of  
eminent and holy persons and places  
(*GOA*)
- Śrī Kama* (41 8)—s pr m sg nom
- Śrī Kōṅgaṇi Muttarasa Śrīpuruṣa mahara(ja)*  
*dhīraja paramēśvarabhāṣar* (24 1 to 3)—  
s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrī Goindarasar* (60-1)—s pr m pl (hon)  
nom Go-inda. Hiatus
- Śrī jagatunga* (61 1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Śrī Doram* (22-1)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- śrī nakṣatradol* (29-5)—during the auspicious  
constellation. s n sg loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuradol* (94-3)—in Śrīpura s pr n sg  
loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuruṣa* (25-1 26-7 to 8, 27 1 to 2 34-2  
35 1 to 2 39 1 to 2 49-1)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] *Śrīpuruṣamaharaja* (30-1 to  
2 35-1 to 2 39-1 to 2 49-1) *Śrīpuruṣama-  
rajan* (54 1) *Śrīpuruṣamaharajam* (37 1)  
*Śrīpuruṣamaharajar* (29-1 to 2 4 31 1 to  
2 38 1 46-1 47 1 52-1) dat *Śrīpuruṣama-  
harajarge* (29 18)
- Śrīpuruṣamaharajadhīraja paramēśvara bha-  
ṣara* (42 1 to 3)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- śrī pīṭhī bhallara* (61 1)—adj s m sg  
nom *tallabha*—*bhallava* (metathesis)
- śrī Pīṭhīśaṅgata sīmad Alupendra duṣṣa-  
bhayanakararge* (15 1 to 3) adj s m pl  
(hon.) dat [SLW]
- śrīballaham* (23 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW see *ballaha* above <Skt *tallabha*]
- śrī Marasing Ereyappona* (59-11)— of śrī  
Marasing Ereyappon.
- Śrī raman natha nabhi kupodita [vara] kana*  
*[ka garbbhaja] ram* (92-67)—born of the  
Brahman, who arose from the naval pit of  
the Lord of Lady Fortune (*Viṣṇu*) adj s  
m pl nom [SLW]
- Śrī Rama* (47-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Lokamahadeviyara* (8-3)—of Lokama-  
deviyar s f pl (hon) gen See *Loka-  
mahad viyar* above
- Śrī Vikramaditya bhatarar* (3-1 to 2 8-1 to  
2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Vikramaditya Yuvarajar* (2 1 to 2)—  
prince Vikramaditya. s pr pl (hon  
nom) [SLW]
- Śrī Vijayaditya Saty(a)śraya-śrīpīṭhuvalla-  
bha mah(a)r(ajadhīraja para)mesvara*  
*bhāṣara(r)* (1 1 to 2)—s pr m pl  
(hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrīvurada* (73 20)—of *Śrīvur* < *Śrīpur* <  
*Śrīpura* s pr n sg gen cf *śrīpura*  
*dol*
- Śrī Saruvasthī acari* (8-8 9-5 to 6)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW Hiatus retained cf  
*Śrī Ambī acari*]
- Svetavahanan* (12-12 to 13)—s pr m sg  
nom [SLW] pl *Svetavahanar* (13 4 to  
5)

## S

- Saka-varṣa* (81 2 100 6 107-4 109 12) sarne  
as *Sakavarṣa* See *Sakakala Sakavar-  
ṣam* (74 4 78-4)
- Sakalajalacaraman* (92 37)—water dwellers  
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
- saki* (91 46)—witness s n sg nom SLW  
[Skt *sakṣi*—*sakṣi* Pkt *sakkhi*]
- Santharakke* (17 6 to 7)—to Sankura. s pr  
n sg dat
- sattan* (96-21)—died past 3 sg m of  
*sa(y)*—to die [Nk. *sattanū* T *ca* M  
*ca* Tu *sāy sar*—to die] Other form—  
*sattōn* (81-4) adv pp *sattu* (21 4)  
(The word may be connected with *say*—  
to cease to be quieted—Krr)
- sattu* (21 4 75-6)—having died adv pp  
of *sa(y)*—to die See *sattan* [T *settu*  
M *cattu* Te *cacci*]
- sattoṇ* (81-4 84 10)—same as *sattan*
- satamga* (103-3)—for *satanga* s n (num  
hundred years)
- satyada* (92 60)—of truthfulness s n sg  
gen [SLW]
- Sa[tya]śraya kulatila* (100-4 to 5)—an  
ornament of Satyaśraya race. adj s m  
sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Satyaśta*  
*yakulatilakarī* (107 2 108 2 to 3)
- Satyavakyan* (62-4)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW]
- Satyavakya Komgunivarmma* (10-1)—s pr  
m sg nom [SLW] *Satyavakya Kom-  
gunivarmma dharmma maharajadhīraja*  
(83-3 to 4)
- Satyavakya śīmalayakke* (83 7 to 8)—to the  
Jaina Temple Satyavakya s pr n sg  
dat [SLW]
- Satyavakhyā* (101 5)—s pr m sg nom  
[SLW] See *Satyavakyan kh* for *k*



- sadarttharum* (92-68)—able persons adj s m pl nom [SLW]  
*sadacarate* (92-60)—good behaviour s n sg nom [SLW]  
*sannidhanadoḥ* (109-12)—in the presence s n sg loc [SLW] Other form—*sarini dhiyoḥ* (95 10)  
*santanadoḥ* (94 8)—in the progeny s n sg loc [SLW] acc *santanama(m)* (70-6)  
*sanda* (39-11)—that is gone, d pp of *sal*—<sup>6</sup> to go replaced in N K by *hoda* [*sanda*—T *cenṭa* M *cenna*] adj s m sg *sandon* (15) pl *sandar* (20-9)  
*Sandavaradara* (16 11)—s pr m pl gen (of *Sandavaradar*)  
*sandar* (20-9)—those who go adj s m and f pl nom from *sanda*—pp of *sal*—to go See *sanda* N K *hodavaru* [T *senrar* Te *cenuvaru*]  
*sandon* (15 2-52.54 to 55 5-6 5 12 to 13 6-6 to 7 9-10 23 12)—he who goes adj s m sg from *sal*—to go See *sanda*  
*Sandhigal Ajjavarada* (59-17)—s pr n sg gen of *Sandhigal*  
*sannmatade* (82-34)—with the sanction s n sg instr [SLW *sannata sammata*]  
*sannanadanam* (94 14)—gift and honour adj s n nom [SLW]  
*sanyasanam* (79-4)—penance s n sg acc [SLW (*sanyasanam*—abstinence from food, fasting as a form of suicide it is more or less synonymous with *sallekhana* and *sa madhi*—GOKI)]  
*sabhoga sadakam* (72 26 to 27)—with the conveyance of the usufruct of it *sadakam* for *sadhakam* s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samagrar* (92 54 to 55)—all people adj s in pl nom [SLW]  
*samagraspadam* (92 61)—position of all (virtues) s n sg acc [SLW]  
*samanise* (92-22)—when occurred inf of *samanisu*—to occur to be brought about to be acquired, adv pp. *samamsi* (92 17)  
*samantanatagunadindim* (94 14)—by endless universal virtue, adj s n sg instr [SLW]  
*samayam* (7-3)—time s n sg nom [SLW] loc *samayadoḥ* (92-23) *samaya* = community in gen *samayada* (71 18 to 19)  
*samayada* (71 18 to 19)—of the community s n sg gen [SLW] see *samayam*  
*samayadoḥ* (92-23 69)—during that time s n sg loc [SLW]  
*samaritthar* (71 15)—able s m pl nom [SLW see *sadartthar*] *samarittharum* (92 68)  
*samasta gunaśraya śrīmatu* (85 7 to 8)—the illustrious one, the abode of all virtues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]  
*samasta prabhṛtigalge* (47 3)—to all the leading persons s m pl dat [SLW]  
*samadhiyoḥ* (32-5) in the religious vow or self imposed restraint s n sg loc [SLW] *samadhi* is not used here in the sense of concentration of mind as in *yogasutra* but it conveys the additional sense of a religious vow known as *sallekhana* according to which the Jains starved themselves to death—GOKI]  
*samudradante* (92 34)—like the ocean *sa mudrada*—s n sg gen *ante*—like adv of manner see above.  
*samuha balama* (19 2)—for *samuha balama*—the collected army s n sg acc [SLW *balama* < *balaman*]  
*samkramanadamdu* (99-11 95-10)—when there was *samkramana*—s n sg gen [SLW] *andū*—at the time (see *andū* above) *samkramana*—the day on which the sun passes from one zodiac to another (Kṛ) cf *viśvupadul* above. Other form—*samkranti* (99-11 102-15 105-6 108-12)  
*samgatī vettu* (92 64)—fittingly [SLW] adv  
*samitatam* (92-66)—always adv of time [SLW]  
*sampatti* (92 65)—wealth s n sg nom [SLW]  
*sampanna* (70-11)—prosperous endowed with adj s m sg nom *sampannam* (62-4 74 7 102 10) *sampannam* (90-1 to 2) pl *sampannar* (95 10) *sampannarum* (92 66 to 67)  
*(Sakavṛṣa kal-āṇṭa) sambhatsaramgaḥ* (86-1 to 3)—the years expired since the time of the Śaka King, s n pl nom [SLW] *Saka* for *Śaka*, *samvatsara-sambhatsara sambat sara (satangaḥ)* (74-4) (-b for v) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (80-3) *sambhatsaram* (80-4) *bh* for *b* *sa(m) vaccharam* (104-8)—*ech* for *tsa* [Pkt *vacchara* Skt. *vatsara*, Skt. *vatsala* Pkt *vacchala* Vedic *vatsa* Pālī *vaccha*] *samvacchara satangaḥ* (104 7) *samvatsara* (85-3 9-10 106-3 to 4) *samvatsaram* (71-4 to 5) 72-18 73 15 78-5 91-5 94-3 95-9 96-6 100- 102-13 103-6 to 7 108-11) gen *samvatsarada* (84-4) 92-22 93-3 97 4 101 2 to 3 103-1 to 2, 105-6 107-4) *samvatsaramgaḥ* (67 1 69-7 to 9 72-19 to 20 73-15 to 16 77-3 to

- 4 82 7 to 8 83-1 to 2 88 1 to 2 91 1 to 3 106-1 to 2) *saṃvatsara satarigaḥ* (71-3 to 4 72 18 85 1 to 2 87 3 89 10) *saṃvat sara satangaḥ* (84-3 93 1 to 2 97 4 98-1 to 2 99 9)
- sayirbbār* (97 18)—thousand people s m pl nom from *sayirbbār* see *sayirbbār* below  
s > y [cf *kan pēsār* Tam *pēyar* Kan *uṣṣr* Tam *uṣṣr* Kan *baṣṣr* Tam *tayir*]
- saye* (70 8)—when ceased inf of *say* (*say*)—to cease ste *saitan*
- Sarajavura* (80 5)—of *Sarajavura* s pr n sg gen Modern Soratur in Dharwar dist Bombay Presidency acc *Sarajavura man* (97 3)
- Sarasijabhacāṅgam* (92-37)—for the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m sg dat [SLW] *bhavanige + am* (conj suffix)
- sarajateyūm* (92 42)—straightness or sickness. s.n.sg nom [SLW] *sarajate y um*
- saroruhadharam* (92-33)—one whose lips are like lotuses. adj s m sg hon [SLW]
- Sarvbanandī detarḡge* (83 7)—to *Sarvbanandī dēvar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]  
v > b- is partial here cf *Parvata*
- Sarvvanandī bhāṭarar* (79-3)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom [SLW]
- sarvva namaṣyam* (92 24)—that is universally respected s n sg nom [SLW]
- sarvva-badha pari haram* (71 16 94 23 108-31)—free from all imposts s n sg acc [SLW] instr —*sarvva-badhāparihare n(ni)* (69 21 and 22)
- sarvvaadhikārī* (82 21)—sole authority s m nom [SLW]
- salippor* (82 25)—those who carry out adj s m pl nom from *sal*—to continue (See *sanda*) also *salapu*—to preserve take care (N K. *salaku*) nom sg *salipor* (16-13 to 14) dat *salipage* (43 12) *salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13) *saleluvoḡe*? (75 6) inf —*salisal* (86 11) (86-11) *sale* (69-6) adv pp *salisi* (78-9) adv pr pl *salit tam* (95 4 to 5) *saluttum* (80-2) *saluttu* (94 2) opt *salge* (94-36) ft p *salva* (82 16 to 17) vb ft 3 sg n *salvudu* (101 12)
- salipage* (43-12)—to him who protects or continues adj s m sg dat see *salipor* *salipange* > *salipage*
- salī(po)n* (16 13 to 14)—he who grants. adj s. m. sg from *salipa*—ft p of *sal*—to continue grant [T *selvom* See *salippor*]
- salisal* (86 11)—to protect inf of *salisu*—to cause to protect [See *salippor* T *sella*]
- salisi* (78 9)—having granted adv pp of *salisu*—see *salippor* [Tam *salutti* M *celutti*]
- salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13)—to him who continues adj s m sg dat See *salipage*
- salippor*
- saluttam* (95 4 to 5 100-3 104 6 to 7 9 107 4 108 5)—administering adv pr part of *sal*—to administer [N K *salahuttire saluttum* (80-2 81 2) *saluttu* (72 18 20 73 15 17 87 2 to 3 89-10 94 2 97 3)]
- sale* (69-6 82 10 84 3 88-2)—when continued i.e. passed inf of *sal*—to continue See *salippor*?
- Saleluvoḡe*? (75 6)—same as *salipage* *salisuvomge*
- salge* (94-36)—may it continue or last opt of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *sel laṭṭum* M *caluttuka caluttajje*]
- salvante* (82 16 to 17)—so as to continue *salva*—ft p of *sal ante*—like adv of manner *salluvante* See *salippor* [T *sellum* M *cellum*]
- salvudu* (101 12)—will be continued. vb ft 3 sg n of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *selvadu* M *celvatu celluati*]
- sahasra* (97 20)—thousand. num adj quali fying *bhojanam*. [Skt. *sahasra* s for s]
- sakṣi* (52-4)—witness s n sg nom [SLW cf *sakṣi* above]
- sadhisi* (92 2)—having overcome. adv pp of *sadhisu*—to overcome subdive. [Skt *sadh*] Other meanings to accomplish, to prove to recover to obtain to practise to charge (Kṛt)
- samantarum* (83 9)—the tributary princes s m pl nom [SLW]
- samarthyopetar* (108 12 to 13)—people with ability adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Samajavadiḡe* (69 18)—to *Samajavadi* s pr n sg dat
- Samakāṭeyamman um* (97 6 to 7 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Skt *svamīn* Pkt *sami*]
- Samyakkam* (108-28)—for the fees s. n. sg dat [SLW *samyakke + am*] *samyā* (Tbdt of *svamyā*)—fees that, for the performance of particular ceremonies are to be given to *pujaris* etc (Kṛt)
- sampinoḡ* (23-7)—on a unit of length s n sg loc —*sampu*—length of cloth
- sayira* (2 37 38, 45-6, 97 7 108-31)—thousand num adj s m sg [SLW *sahasra*

- See *sahasra* above Other forms *sasira*.  
 N K. *savira* gen *savirada nuru* (108 19)  
 acc *saviramuman* (85-8 to 9 93 6 to 7,  
 94 17 to 18 95 8)
- salam* (52-4)—debt s n sg nom from  
*sal*—to become indebted (KAR) or *sal*—  
 to be sufficient + a neg<sup>2</sup>
- saliar* (108-35)—will join vb ft 3 pl m  
 of *sal*—to be joined (KAR)
- satu* (108-34 to 35)—death s n sg nom  
 v b l noun from *sa(y)*—to die See  
*sattan* (96 21) [Tam *satu* M *catuka*  
*cakku* Te *catu*]
- sai miyo* [i] 92 70<sup>2</sup>
- sasanama* [m] (97 29)—same as *sasanamam*  
 See *sasana* above s > s
- sasira* (2 13 to 24 3 6 5 12 6-5 7 6 9 9  
 23 11 27 9 29-11 33 5 6 31 7, 44-6 53-10  
 60-3 15 72 27 29 73 21-22 74 13 77 10 to  
 11 83 12 88-14 108-37)—thousand num  
 adj [from Skt *sahasra* See *sahasra sa*  
*sira* above] *sasiram* (17 17 21)—acc  
 [a] *siramuman* (100 6)
- sasirad imuru* (108-20 to 21)—a thousand  
 and two hundred num adj *sasirada*—  
 s n sg gen *imuru*—(l for r) N K  
*sasirada imuru*
- sasirbbar* (108-37 97 21 to 22)—thousand  
 people s m pl Appellative noun of no  
 < *sasirvatar* (vv > bb) See *sasirvatar*  
 below
- s(a)sirvatar* (15 3-6 5 11 6-6 9-9 to 10  
 22 22 27 9 10 31 5 to 6 34 6 to 7 39-9)—  
 thousand people s m pl appellative noun  
 of number from *sasira* vv > bb in *sa*  
*sirbbar* (97 21 to 22) see above
- sahasadol* (92 9)—in enterprise. s n sg  
 loc [SLW]
- sahasa Bhiman* (108-9)—adj s m sg  
 nom *Bhima* in enterprise
- sahat,avidyeyitthasam* (92 54)—the science  
 of literary composition legendary lore s  
 n sg (pl sense) nom [SLW]
- Singadi* (20-6)—s pr n sg nom (gen  
 sense)—name of the place
- Singani* (61 12)—s pr n sg nom *Sin*  
*gani*<sup>2</sup>
- Singana* (3 2 to 3)—of *Singan*. s pr m  
 sg gen nom *Singam* (33 3)
- siddh ayada* (92 41)—for *siddh ayada*—of  
 fixed revenue s n sg gen [SLW]
- Sindavadi* (85 8)—s pr n sg nom
- Simmanura* (60-13)—of *Simmanur* s pr n  
 sg gen
- simghan* (105-3)—lion adj s m sg nom  
 [SLW Skt *simha* Pkt *Simgha*]
- simgha lanchanan* (108-7)—having the mark  
 of a lion adj s m sg nom see *sim*  
*ghan*
- [Si]ri *gavundana* (73 24)—of *Sirigavundan*  
 s pr m sg gen [SLW Skt *Siri* > *Siri*  
 by epenthesis. s > s see *sasanamam*  
 above cf *Indara* < *Indra* For *gavundana*  
 see *Ayca gavundana*]
- Siripuruṣar* (31 2 to 3 51 1)—s pr m nom  
 < *Siripuruṣar* See *Siripuruṣa* above cf  
*Sirigavundana* also
- silakarmma* (61 10 99-15)—same as *sila*  
*karmma* see above (ś > s)
- Siva niṣayam* (92-36)—Siva temple s n sg  
 nom [SLW *Siva* < *Siva* l for l in  
*niṣayam*]
- Siva valliyuman* (16 15 to 16)—s pr n sg  
 acc from *Siva palli* (s > s and p > v)  
 The Sivali sect of Brahmanas in South  
 Canara take their name from this place  
 The town Udipi considered as the most  
 sacred spot in the Canarese country is  
 formed of parts of Badagabett Moodarun  
 dambre Poollore and Shivulli villages  
 (Madras Manual of Administration Vol  
 III p 610) In the Madras Postal Di  
 rectory Shivulli figures as a village served  
 by the Udipi post office —EI 921
- Sive Nayakange* (85 11)—to *Sivenayaka*  
 s pr m g dat [SLW] Cf *nayga*
- simantaram* (59-23)—boundary adv of  
 place
- sime* (29-27 59-25)—same as *simantaran*  
 loc *simeyu* (29 7)
- Siyatallavara* (41 6 to 7)—s pr m sg  
 nom
- sukhadin* (74 8 93-72)—with happiness s n  
 sg instr [SLW] Other form—*sukhadar*  
 in (104-13) r<sup>2</sup>
- Sukravara* (108-12)—same as *Sukratara* see  
 above (ś > s) *Sukrataram* (99 11  
 105-5)
- sunka* (17-6)—customs toll s n sg nom  
 (acc sense) [Skt *sulka* > *sulka* > \**sukka*  
 (by assimilation) > *sunka* cf *konṣu*  
 (*bhamṣaraka bhamla* in GOKI) T *cumka*  
 M *cunga*] gen *sunkada* (18-8) Other  
 forms *sumkkam* (3-3) *sumkam* (35-7)
- Suffeganara* (24 5 to 6)—of *Sutṭeganar* s  
 pr m pl (hon) gen
- sutam* (94 4)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- suddham* (103 9)—bright s n sg nom  
 [SLW *śuddham* (s > s)]
- Subhakrit* (96-6)—the 36th year of the cycle  
 of 60 s pr n nom [SLW < *Subhakrit*  
 See *sobhakrit* below]

- subhāṭateyo* (92.9)—in valour s n sg loc [SLW]
- Sūbhanu* (67.2)—the 17th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- sumkkam* (3.3 16.8)—same as *sunka* See above Other form *sumkam* (35.7) *kk > k*
- Surageyura* (21.2)—of Surageyur s pr n sg gen < *Surageyur*
- suralokakke* (15.11 to 12)—to the heaven adj s n sg dat [SLW] The world of gods the heaven of Indra (Kīṭ) acc *suralokam* (96.25 to 25) other form *suralaya* (62.6)
- suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7)—(during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] for *suryya grahaṇado* see below)
- Susenavadiyara* (17.10 to 11)—of Susenavadiyar s pr m pl gen cf *Senavadiyar*
- sufiṣṣida* (92.35)—that is caused to move d pp of *sufiṣu*—to cause to move or go *suli* (< *suli*)—to turn round (Kīṭ)
- sutradante* (92.64)—like the thread *sutra* da—s n sg gen [SLW] *ante*—like adv of manner
- sutradhars* (8.12 9.3)—mason [SLW] dat *sutradharige* (8.4) < *sutradharimge*
- Sudrakam* (94.17)—same as *sudraṇ* see above
- suryyagrahaṇado* (72.27 85.12.13)—during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] Other forms *suryyagrahaṇado* (89.14 to 15) *suryyagrahaṇado* (77.6 to 7) nom *suryyagrahana* (104.10) *suryyagrahanamum* (72.23 to 24) *suryyagrahanadandu* (91.23 to 24)
- suryya vyatīpatam um* (102.14 to 15)—s n sg nom [SLW] *vyatīpata*—one of the astronomical yogas a malignant aspect of the sun and moon (Kīṭ)
- sufe* (10.4)—prostitute s f sg nom (qualifying *Podḍiya*) (Tbh. of *śula* M *cuḷa* T *cuḷa* according to SMD 140 it might be a true Draviḍa word—Kīṭ) nom pl (hon.) *sufeyar* (4.3 to 4)
- Sejojana* (83.13)—of Sejoja s pr m sg gen
- Seṭṭigere e* (59.23)—s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
- seṭṭiyar* (108.28)—head or chief of a caste s m pl nom [SLW from *sreṣṭhin* See *Aṭṭaṭṭa seṭṭi* *Āyca seṭṭi* above] dat *seṭṭiyarḡge* (108.19) *seṭṭiyarḡgam* (108.15 25)
- sereyūm* (92.44)—confinement or state of check s n sg nom *sereyūm* (conjunctive suffix) [T *sirai*—imprisonment M *cera* Tel *cera* (Skt *sura*)]
- seṭevom* (105.4)—he who attracts. adj s m sg nom from *seṭeva*—ft. p of *seṭe*—to attract captivate
- seniyan* (23.5 to 6)—headman of the guild s m sg nom [SLW from *sreni*—a guild of traders (Kīṭ) *seniyan* for *seniyan* T *seniyan*]
- senabovam* (94.35)—the clerk of the village s m sg nom [N K. *sanabhoga*]
- Senavadiyara* (17.13)—See *Susenavadiyara*
- Sebbi* (104.14)—(modern Chabbi or Chebbi in the Hubballi Taluka Dharwar dist 4 miles to the south of *Adargunci*)
- seṭṭidan* (62.6)—entered. past 3 sg m of *ser(u)*—to enter [T *seṭṭidan* M *ceṇan* N K. *seṭṭidan*]
- somtiḡe* (1.4)—for a ladle s n sg dat [Cf N K. *sauṭu*]
- solageyuman* (85.10)—a measure s n sg acc. (a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a *kuḍaia* or of a *balla*—Kīṭ) See *balla* in *ortalla* N K *solage solige*
- Sovageya* (2.33) >
- sose* (97.9)—young plant? s n sg nom [N K. *sasi*]
- Sobhakṛt* (80.3 to 4) for *Sobhakṛt* See *Sobhakṛt* above
- somagrahanam* (92.22)—lunar eclipse s n sg. nom. [SLW] See below cf *suryya grahana*
- [*So*] *magrahaṇa-pa* [*ruvado*] (74.10)—at the time of the *Somagrahana parvva* s n sg loc. [SLW *parvva*—a division of time, the days of the four changes of the moon i e the full and change of the moon and the 8th and 14th of each half month (Kīṭ)]
- Somadimittiseya* (60.12)—of *Somadimittise* s pr n sg gen
- Somavaradandu* (106.6)—on Monday *So mavarada*—s pr n sg gen *andu*—then. adv of time
- saudham* (92.13)—a palace s n sg nom [SLW]
- stanabhavyddhi* (80.8) prosperity of the udders. s n sg nom [SLW]
- stīṭiyam* (73.21)—ordinance (condition) s n sg acc [SLW *stīṭi* > *stīṭi* See *stīṭi* (104.15)—below] nom *stīṭi* (85.9.13)—property < *stīṭi*
- stūti* (62.63.64 to 64.64)—praise s n sg nom [SLW]
- sthaladu* [*lam*] (16.7 to 8)—on land s n sg loc [SLW *sthaladu*] + *am* (conjunctive suffix) cf *jaladu* [*lam* above]

*sthanaman* (71 17)—property s n sg acc [SLW cf *stithi* above] Other form—*sthanaman* (5-5 to 6) *sthanam-uv* (<um) -am (71 14) See *stithi* below

*sthanadhipatisaḥ* (108-13)—head of the local place of worship adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]

*sthapita* (108-8)—he who has established adj s m sg nom [SLW *sthapita*]

*stithi* (104 15 94 22)—property grant s n sg nom [SLW] See *stithyam* (73 21)

*sthanaman* (71 17) *stithiskramam* (101 9) acc *stithiyam* (101 13 to 14) *stithiyam* (97 11 100-15) It also means condition, state *stithiye* (94 29)—s n sg nom SLW *stithiye* (emphatic) loc *stithiyol* (101 12 108-30)

*sthirataman* (92 59)—firmness s n sg acc [SLW]

*Stratanamasada* (98-3)—same as *Stratanamasada* see above (ś > s)

*svadharmmadini* (107 9)—with their own duty s n sg instr [SLW]

*svarggalayakke* (11 18 to 19 12 15 to 17 13 7 to 8, 14 10 to 11 22-4)—to heaven s n sg dat [SLW See *suralokakke* above] Other forms *svarggālayake* (21-4) *kk* > *k*

*Stannagosasi* (17 11 25-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

*svonnate* (64 14)—his own greatness s n sg nom [SLW]

## H

*hanniruvatu* (104 15)—twelve people s m pl nom Appellative noun of number from *hanniruvu* < *panniruvu* (p > h) See *pannirubbar panniruvu parvat* above.

*hamsa[m][ga]* (92-30 ot 31)—swans s n pl nom [SLW]

*harman kanoḥ* (92-43)—in the deer marked (moon) adj s n sg loc [SLW]

*hasiratham* (10-6)—elephant chariot. s n sg acc [SLW]

*haḍuvonge* (83-13)—to the singer adj s n sg, dat from *haḍuva*—ft. p of *haḍu* < *paḍu*—to sing M *paḍuka* Te *paḍuva niki*

*hiranyagarbham* (4 6)—a kind of *dana* s n sg acc [SLW]

*hṛdayam* (92 56)—heart s n sg acc [SLW]

*Heleyabega* (91 29 to 30)—for *Heleyabega*—to *Heleyabe*. s pr f sg dat [SLW *Heleyabbe* See *Naranabbe*]

*Hemalambi* (94-3)—31st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

# APPENDIX

## PROPER NAMES

L. M. de :

Akṣavarṣa, Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma  
Aṅgamaṣeṭṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,  
Aṅganavatiṅga, Aṅḍuga-Raṭṭiyappa, Atri,  
A(na)ntagaṇarā, Amoghavarṣadēva, Ayya  
paḍēvanum, Aycanṇanu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭi  
gaḷarasar, Aravaḍḍaḍḍiyara, Akkakalura,  
Aṅgoja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa  
Aṅgaja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa  
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhāṭāra, Āntyavar  
Ācāṇana Aycaseṭṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Āha  
vamalladēvara, Ājuvarasar, Indara, Indram,  
Ingaḷisara, Iṭṭiva Kannaran, Isāna Śivange,  
Udayāditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Ājuvara  
sar, Udugureyan, Urubhaṭāra, Onara Vaiśi  
kan, Eḍavāyayya Eranāṅarā, Eramman,  
Eṇṇōgāyaym Ereyana, Eṇṇeyaman, Eḷa araṣar,  
Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaja, Kaṇṇara-  
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇṇavillam, Kapulak  
kuṇṇu bhāṭārarkke, Kamba gāvunḍana, Kam-  
bayyan, Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-  
gaḷlan Kalideva Swāmīya, Kalī Dōranān,  
Kaliyammam, Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam,  
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṣāṅge Kālapriyadēvargge,  
Kālī seṭṭi, Kāḍale-gadhuphānna, Kāṇṇiyam  
mam Kāḷamman Kūṭṭiyammō rāja paramē  
śvara Kūṭṭanṇan Kuḍṇuruddan, Kuntācūrya,  
Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlāra,  
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda kura gāmunḍar,  
Kunṇi Kāmaṣeṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongani,  
Kōṭṭigadēvam Kōḍange, Kōṭṭeṭṭiyarā,  
Kōṇḍōjaṅge Komma gureṭṭi,  
Muṭṭarasarkku, Kōḷli :  
Kāṇṇa

Eṇṇeyappon, Duggamārara Durvīnūt-Eṇṇeyappon,  
Dēvaṇṇayyam, Devan, Dēvayyan, Dēvācārya-  
bhagavamtargge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi  
gaḷā, Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmanāygan,  
Dharmmarāśi bhāṭārara, Dhatram, Dhāra  
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumāran, Nannuḷāra-  
yam, Nandavilmuḍiyarā Nandi-Gunḍarge,  
Nahuṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan,  
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-  
yam Nāḡārjunan Nāḡimayyam, Nityavar-  
ṣadēva Nirupamamge, Nripatumgan, Nōḷam  
bādhirāja, Pañcaladēvam, Padumaṇṇan (Paḍ  
majam) Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,  
Palipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā  
cayyaseṭṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍiseṭṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,  
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūraṇan,  
Puleyammam, Prthivīśāgaran, Pūrvāḷagāṣā-  
gara, Pūliyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Pniya  
celva, Polma Vintuśvararukkum, Pocayya  
seṭṭi, Phalgunam, Pañcapaya, Baddiyamma  
seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Bāmkayyam  
Baladevan, Bāḷacandrapāṇḍitadevara, Bīṭṭiga  
Erega, Bīṭṭiga Gōnātha, Bīṭṭōjana, Bīnāmmaḷ-  
ge, Butēndra gāvunḍan, Budham, Būtarasa,  
Bōygavarmara, Bhavāṇiseṭṭi Bhānūdāsan,  
Bhūmarāśi bhāṭāra, Bhīṣman, Bhūnīramam,  
Bhōḡēśvaradevara, Maṇi Nāḡōjara, Maṇiya,  
Maṇugaśāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam  
Manasjārā, Manujāgaran, Manumārggam,  
Mangatēṭṭi, Mayilaparvara, Maruḷayyam,  
Malliga, Mācayyam, Mādappanna,  
Mādhav, Mārāyaym  
Māra Sa, idēvam Māḷmayyam,  
Māḷa-no, uttarasa, Muṇṇuyyam,

Subhatumga bhaṭṭāra, Śrī Ambī-ācārya, Śrī Kāma, Śrī Mārasing Ereyappaṇa, Śrī Rāma, Śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācāri, Śvētavāhan, Satyavākya, Satyavākya-Kongunivarmma, Sarvaṇḍa dēvarge, Sāmu Kalteyammam, Sin gana, Sivenāyakange, Simavallavarasa, Suṭṭe gaṇarā, Susānavādīyara, Seḷjana, Svarṇagōsaṣi.

## II Female

Kaṇṭi-abbe, Kucipotiḷḷol, Gāmuṇḍabbegaḷ, Nāgiyabbegam, Nāraṇabbeya, Bādipoḍḍi, Rūvamañcalgaḷ, Rūvaladūviyar, Vināpotiḷḷaḷa, Heleyabega.

## III. Names of Places<sup>1</sup>

Aṇṇigeṇḷol, Anurada, Āgaḷi, Āṇḍuḷiya, Aralūra, Asandi, Aḷuvakheḍam, Indabaḷḷi, Udayapurada, Ereḍiyūr, Elamvaḷḷiya, Elaseya, Elpuṇuseya, Ekacattugada, Oḍḍavoḍḍige, Oḷamgeṇḷe, Kañciyan, Kaḍatūrā, Kadambūram, Kannavuri, Kampiḷige, Karbura, Kaḷḷa buṇuseya, Kaḷḷarvāḍiya, Kākambaḷa, Kūḍiyūr, Kāḍaḷaladuḷa, Kāḍalūra, Kāmēsvārada, Kiri Ingaḷada, Kīṣukāḍu Kīḷala sumgodoḷ, Kuḍalūrada, Kuttaṅḷiya, Kundageṣṣeveya,

Kundavāsiya, Kurukṣētradoḷ, Kuvaḷḷa, Kūḍalūru, Kūmtaḷa, Kesugolada, Koṇḍaligere, Kovalladā, Kosagaveṭṭinoḷ Kogaḷiya, Gāga puradul, Gāvaḍivāḍada Goggiya, Canna, Cūp-macanūra, Cūcilaḍa, Ceṇṇavūroḷe, Taṭṭageṇḷe, Tipparurān, Tairūra, Nirggundada, Pari geya, Palageyul, Prayāgeyol Pipparege, Pūṇisūr, Puttur, Pūṇkaranagarada, Puṇigeṇḷe, Pūṇḍāman, Pekkaviya, Peṇṇanduroḷe Peṇṇiḍaḍaḅgada, Peddoregareya, Peṇṇeruvina, Perḅḅunḷiya, Peruvattiyūra, Poṭevāḍiya, Ponnadige, Ponnulcāda, Baṭṭageṇḷe, Banavāsi maṇḍalamān, Baragūra, Baḷḷigamaya, Bāgeūroḷe, Bāgevāḍi, Bīraṇāsiyumam, Bīsurikōḍu, Beḍemeṭṭiya, Beḷatūrā, beḷiūru, Beḷgaḷ, Beḷgolada, Beḷḍugondeya, Beḷmaṇiya, Beḷvola nāḍan, Boḷḷegeṇḷe, Madagina, Madengeṇḷe, Maṇḅaḷada, Maṇḍdura, Male, Maḷṭavurā, Māyileya, Muduguppeya, Muṇṇyavaḍada, Murttage, Mūḍageṇḷe, Moḍyanūra, Moraḷalūra, Rāmēśvara, Rodḍada, Rōṇada, Vasavūrā, Vāraṇāsiya, Vidattūru, Sṇipuradoḷ, Saṅkurakke, Saṇḍuḅḅaḷ Aḷḷavurada, Saraṭavurada Sāmaḷavāḍige, Siṅgaḍi, Sīṇḍavāḍi, Summanāra, Sivavalliyuman, Surageyurā, Seṭṭigeṇḷe, Soma diṇṇiṭṭiseya

<sup>1</sup> Wherever possible their modern names have been given in the Index proper.

# APPENDIX

## PROPER NAMES

### I Male

Akalavarṣa Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma Ajavarmasetṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā, Añṇanavatigan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiyaṇṇa, Atri, A(na)ntagumārā, Amōghavarṣadeva, Ayya padevanum Aycanṇu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭigaḷarasar Aravaḍḍagiyara, Ākkakallūra, Āṅgoja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa Āṅgaḷa Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhāṭār, Āṇṭiyavar-Aycanana, Aycasetṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Āhavamalladevara, Ājuvarasar, Indara, Indram, Ingaḷisara Inva Kannaran Iśāna Śivange, Uḍa aditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Ājuvarasar Uduḡureyan, Urubhāṭara, Ōnara Vaisikan, Eḍavācayya Eranāganā, Eramman Erejōgayyam, Ereyana Ereyaman, Eḷa arasar, Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaḷa, Kaṇmara dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇvillam, Kapulikuḷuku bhāṭārarkke, Kamba gāvunḍana, Kam bayyan Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kaligallan, Kalidēva Swāmīya, Kalī Dōranān, Kaḷiyammam Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam Kāmakōḍan, Kāsige, Kālapriyadēvargge, Kālī seṭṭi Kuḷale gadhupāṇṇan, Kōṇiyammam, Kūḷamman Kūṭṭhuvammō raja paramēśvara Kūṭṭaṇṇan Kuḍumuddan, Kuntācārya, Kuppeyarasara, Kuppayan, Kumbakamlār, Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāmunḍar, Kuruḷa Kāmasēṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongaṇi, Koṭṭigadēvam Koḍange, Koḍalsetṭiyarā, Koṇḍōjange Kommaḡureyammam Komḡonu Muttarasarkku, Kolli Pallava Nōḷambam, Kōḷpōkara Ginyyēna Kōḷaḷivārayya, Kōṭiseṭṭi, Kōṭeyammam Kōsigara, Gaṇadharadeva-bhāṭārakar, Gaṅga Permmaḍi, Gaḇḇindaran, Guṇasāgara Guṇḍan, Guḷigavere Nāgam, Goḷyagadevam, Goḷinda poḍḍiya, Goḷindara, Goḷindapoḍḍige, Gōkarna paṇḍita bhāṭārargge, Gōḷeyabhāṭṭam Gōvaṇṇayyan, Gōvindaḡayyam, Caṭṭayya, Caṭṭigadevam, Candrādityara, Cāvunḍayyange, Čalukya Rāman, Čiṭṭayyana, Čitravāhanan, Čiḍaṇṇa, Čintāmaṇi, Cottamman, Jagatūṇṇam, Jattibhāṭārkaḷa, Jayamitran, Javam, Jōḡamayyan, Jñānaśivabhāṭār, Tamma gāvunḍanu, Telambayar, Tailaparasar, Daṇḍi gāvunḍaru, Dantigan, Daytan, Dāsamm Ereyar, Dāsammam, Dīḷiparṇanum, Duggamāra

Ereyappon, Duggamārara, Durvīṇṭ-Eṭeappon, Dēvaṇṇayyam, Dēvan, Devayyan, Dēvācārya bhagavamtarge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍigalā Dommara Kāḍavam, Dhammarāygan, Dhammarāśi bhāṭārara, Dhatram, Dhārāvarṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumāran, Nannigāsrayam, Nandavīḷmuḍiyara, Nandi-Guṇḍarge, Nahuṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan, Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmayyam, Nāḡārjunam, Nāḡimayyam, Nityavarṣadeva, Nirupamange, Nripatumgan, Nōḷambādhurāja, Pañcaladevam, Padumamman (Padmajam), Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava, Paḷipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pācayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍiseṭṭi, Pāṇḍiyu, Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūṇan, Puleyammam, Prthivīsāgaran, Purvaḷagāsāgara, Pūḷiyar, Permmaḍiya, Polokku Priya celva, Polma-Vinīṭsarakkum, Pōcayyasetṭi, Phalgumam, Baṭicapaya, Baddiyammam seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam, Baladevan, Bāḷacandraṇḍitaḍēvara, Biṭṭiga Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōnātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīṇammāṇge, Butēmdra gāvunḍam, Budham, Butarasa, Bōygavarmara, Bhavāṇiseṭṭi, Bhāṇudāsana, Bhimarāśi bhāṭṭara, Bhīṣman, Bhūṇisramam, Bhōḡesvaradevara, Maṇi Nāḡojara, Maṇiya, Maṇuḡasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam, Manasijarā, Maṇuḷāgaran, Maṇumārggam Mangatōranan, Maḡiḷapārvara, Maḡiḷayyam Malliga Gādayyam, Mācayyam, Māḍappanna, Mādhavayyana Māramayyanu, Maṇayyam, Māra Satya Mārasīṇḡhadevam Māḷimayyam Māḷi-poṭṭeyarā, Muttarasa, Muṇṇuyyam, Monḡoravarum, Maḡiḷi Kōsigara, Yadu Yāḍavar, Yāyāṭige, Raṭṭar Raṭṭakandarppam, Raṇadhar, Raṇavikramaṇāthanu, Raṇasāgaran, Raṇāvaloka, Raṇikayyam, Rāghavanim Rājamalla Permmaṇaḍigal, Raḷādityarāsar, Rāman Rāstrakūṭōttamam, Rūḍḍa payyan, Rūḍi Vaccaru, Rūvamge, Rēvāḍasa, Lōkādityarasar, Lōpāḍa pārvaru, Varṣanakkāṭṭige, Vikramāditya-Sāntaram, Viḷaṇaṇḡyarā, Viḷayādityan, Viṇjan Prahārabhūṣanāḷa Vinīṭsarakkam, Viṇaḷamatibhāṭārara, Viḡṇudevargge Vira Nārāyanam, Vira Nōḷamba Pallava Permmaṇaḍidevara, Viṭōṭara bhāṭṭam, Veṇehayyadevana, Sāṇtagāvunḍam, Sīṇpurusaṇa, Śivadhāri, Śivamāra,



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